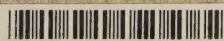


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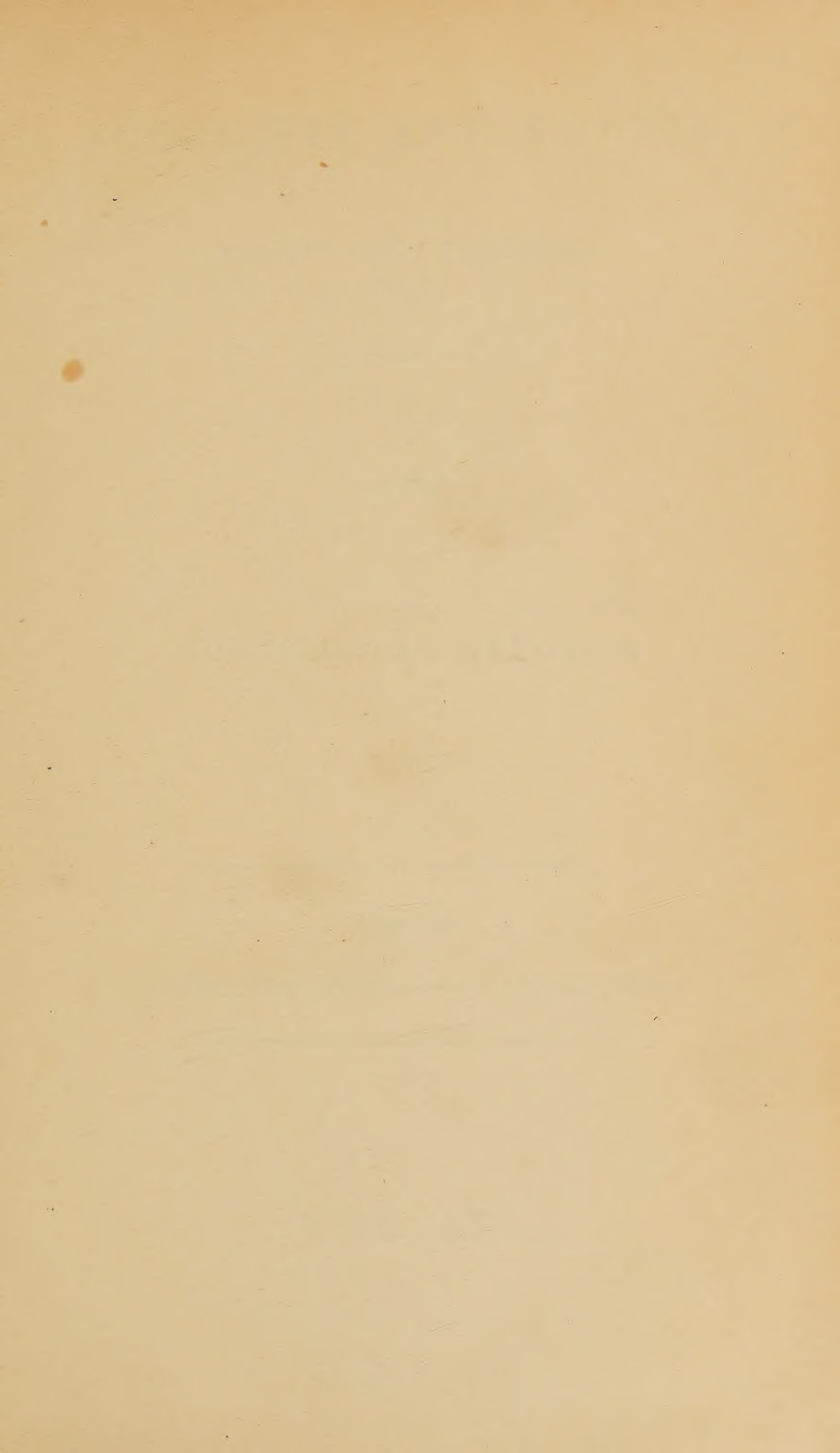


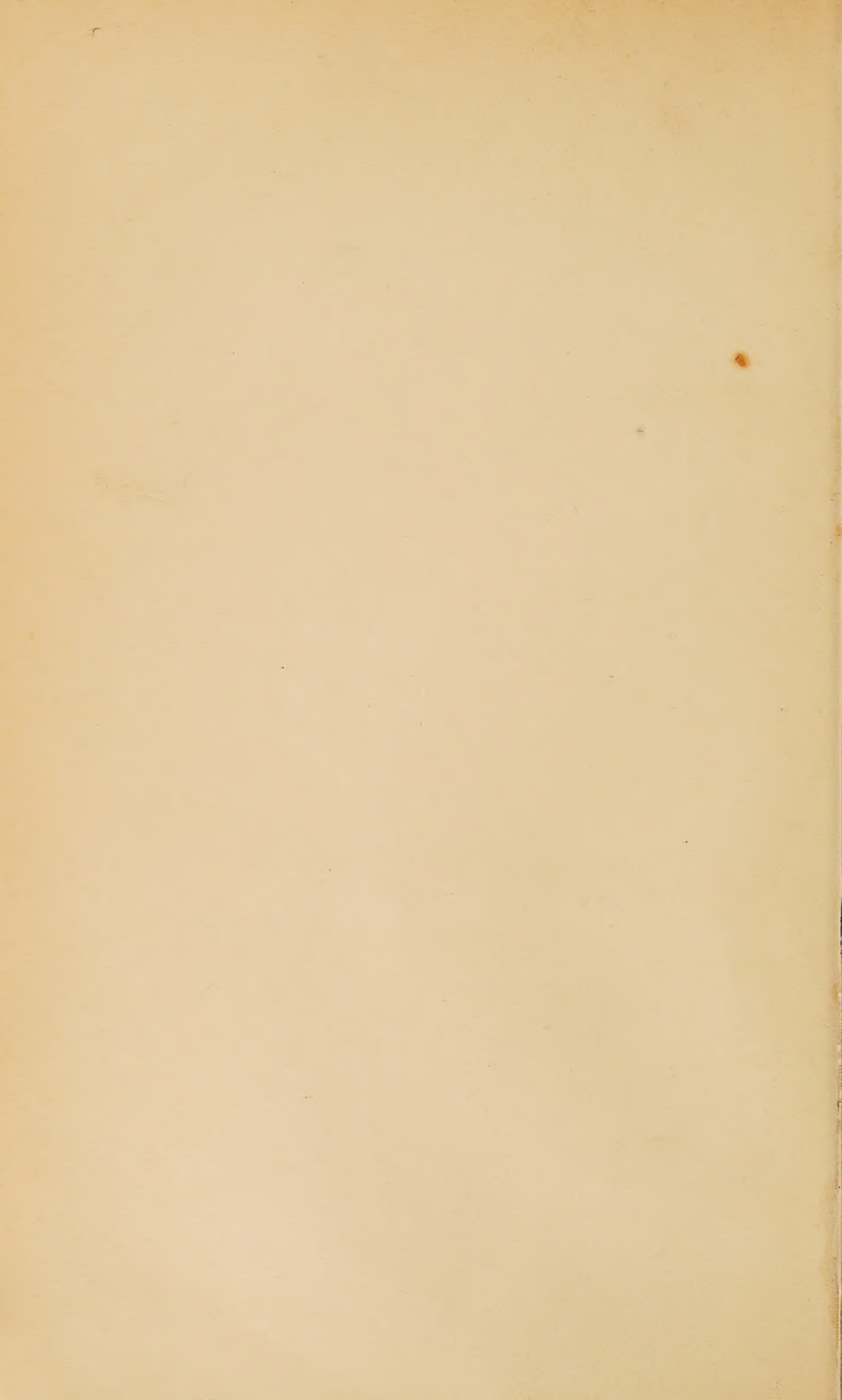


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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—(26.)—

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Session

10 *December* 1868 — 11 *August* 1869.

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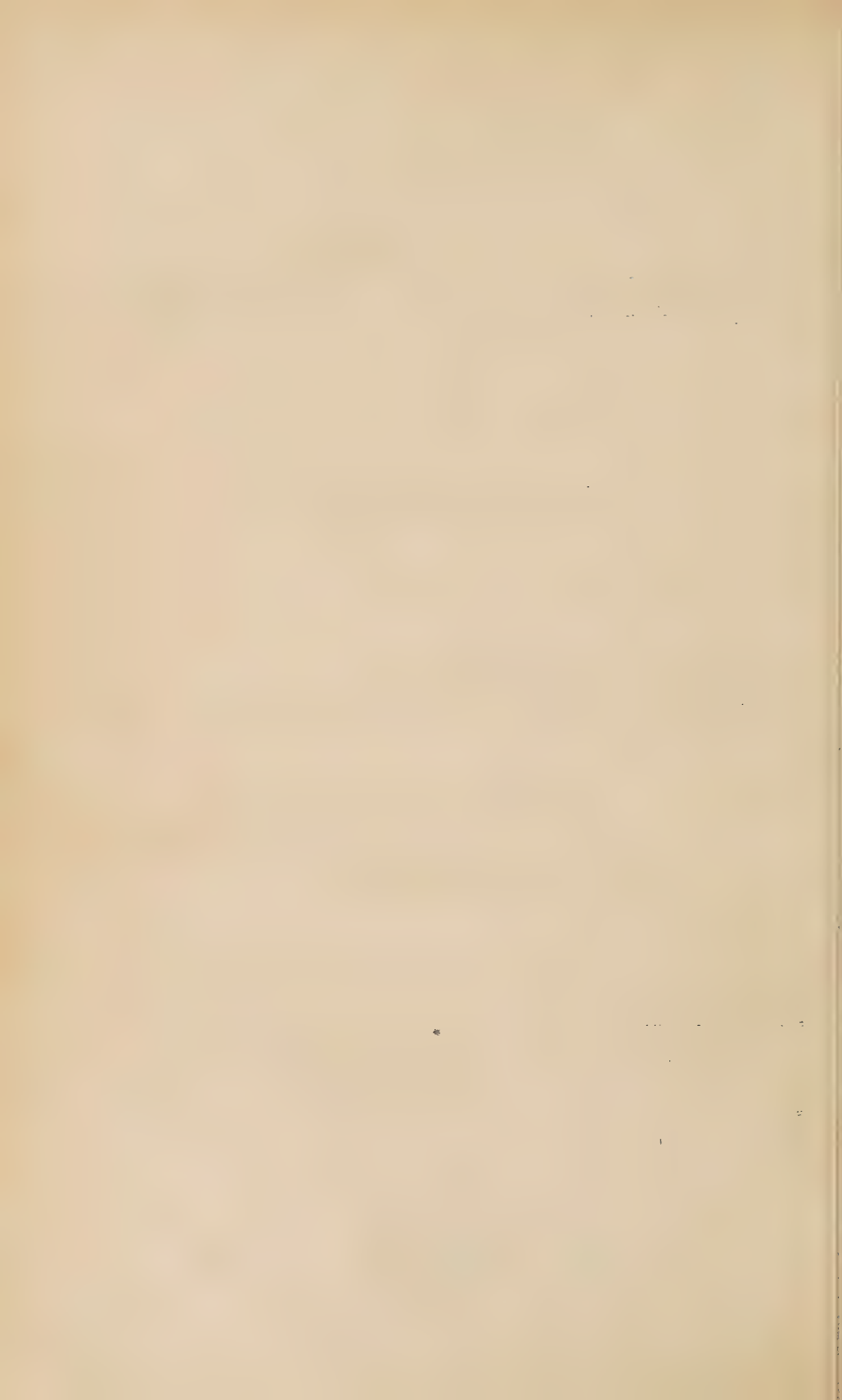
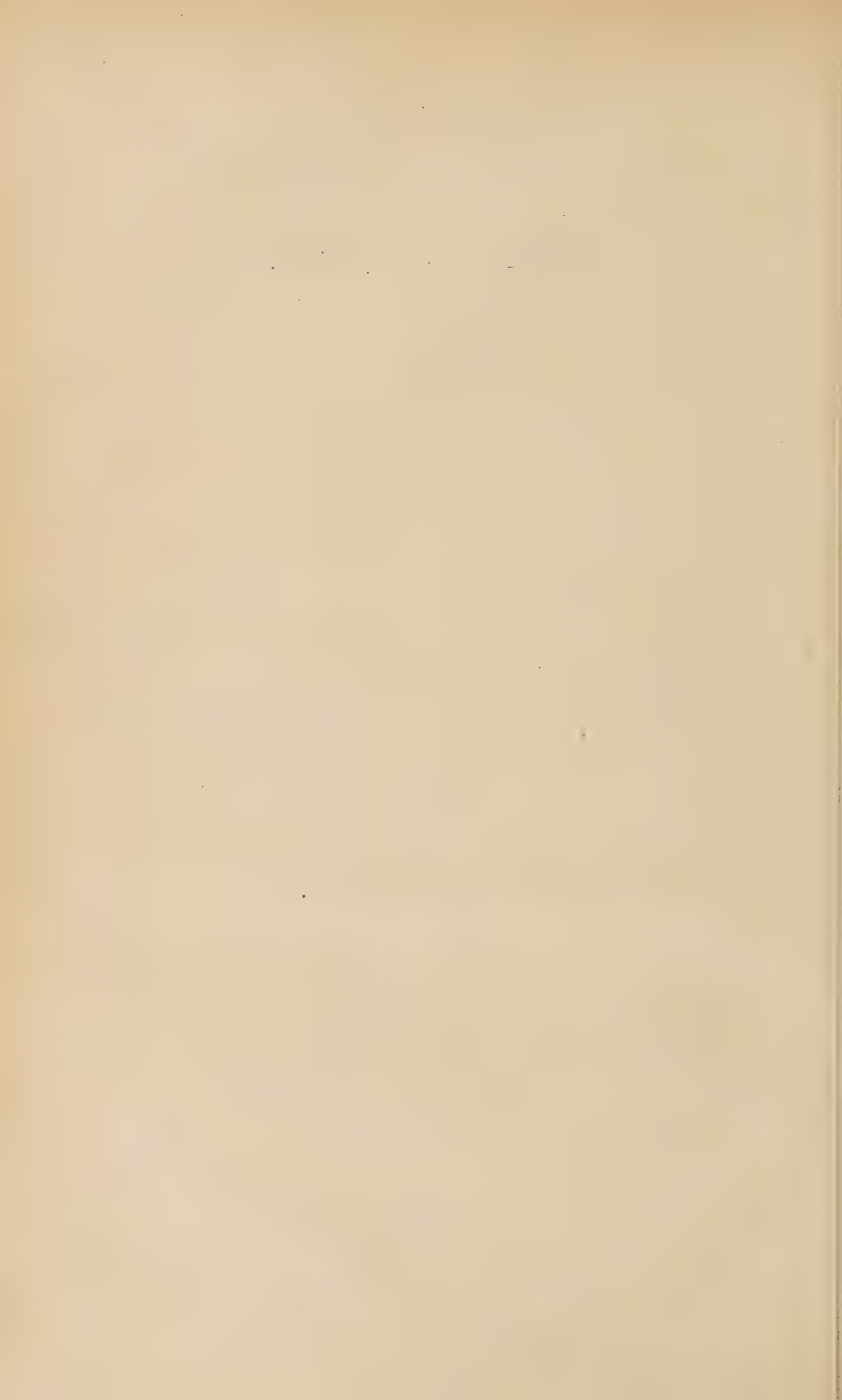


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MEMORANDUM ON THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN TARIFF OF 1857. BY T. MICHELL.

GENERAL REVIEW OF PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.

ON the 11th July, 1867, M. de Reutern, Minister of Finance, presented to His Imperial Majesty a report, setting forth the reasons for which an immediate revision of the Tariff of 1857 has become necessary. The objects of such a revision were stated to be—

1. An augmentation of the present revenue from Customs, and
2. The promotion of regular trade.

The report reviews the effect of the Tariffs enacted in 1822, 1850, and 1857, and alleges that the principle on which the two last Tariffs were amended was that of a gradual transition from prohibition to protection.

On that basis the Tariff of 1857 imposed high duties on articles of general consumption, in order fully to protect those native manufactures that gave employment to a great number of hands, while more moderate duties were levied on foreign goods with which it was not necessary that Russia should compete.

As a translation of the Report is appended to this Memorandum, it will be unnecessary to reproduce here at any length the statements brought forward by M. de Reutern in support of his views, and it will suffice to recapitulate the measures by which his Excellency proposes to attain both an increase in the revenue and a development of legitimate commerce. The measures are as follows:—

1. In view of diminishing the contraband trade, the establishment of a juster relation between the Customs duties and the value of such goods as are now almost entirely excluded from regular importation, and are only introduced fraudulently on account of the high duties charged upon them, and which, therefore, while affording no protection to Russian industry, and inflicting a loss on the Treasury, are only of advantage to contrabandists.

2. The simplification of the Tariff classification and of the Custom-house formalities on the clearance of goods.

3. The equalization of the duties by sea and by land.

4. The reduction of the duties on raw materials used in manufactures, as far as the present means of the Treasury will permit.

M. Kolesoff, a Vice-Director of the Customs Department, having been charged to prepare the scheme of a practical application of the principles laid down by the Minister of Finance, his Excellency submitted to His Imperial Majesty that the scheme in question should be subjected to the criticism of the mercantile and industrial classes, whose observations on the subject are requested before the 15/27 September next, when they will be laid before a Commission, to be composed of delegates from those classes, as well as of Government officials to be hereafter named.

The Minister recommends, in conclusion, that the Tariff should be revised on the "basis of an independent commercial policy," and that it should not be subjected to the conditions of Commercial Treaties.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to approve the recommendations of M. de Reutern, which are thus on the point of being carried into execution.

The object of the present Memorandum, therefore, is to enquire how far the principles laid down by M. de Reutern, and the alterations in the Tariff proposed in the scheme appended to his Excellency's report, will affect the trade between Great Britain and Russia.

I. The Principles of Tariff Reform laid down by the Minister of Finance.

The objects which M. de Reutern desires to attain, viz., an increase of revenue and the promotion of regular trade, are those which have been fully realized in Great Britain under the Free Trade policy inaugurated by Sir Robert Peel. Most of the countries on the continent of Europe have of late years followed in the same direction, with results which are already sufficiently marked to prove that liberty of commerce is quite as essential to them as it is to Great Britain.

The facts adduced by M. de Reutern are exactly similar to those which have been brought forward in other countries situated under the same circumstances. Excessive duties have everywhere been accompanied by stagnation, if not by retrogression, both in the revenue and in the commerce of a country which has attempted to impose them, and Russia, which is now one of the last countries in Europe to acknowledge that smuggling can only be counteracted by a moderate Tariff, has, from her vast extent and peculiar geographical position, suffered more than even France or Austria from a neglect of true commercial principles.

The Minister states that the Tariffs of 1850 and 1857 were enacted "on the basis of a gradual transition from prohibition to protection," and it is evident from the report under consideration that his Excellency desires the contemplated reform to be a further measure of transition, not one of absolute Free Trade. In this M. de Reutern has also followed the example of other continental Governments, which, while aiming at an eventual removal of all but fiscal duties, consider it prudent, or even necessary, in view of the interests involved, to proceed under a system of gradual Reform, although with greater anxiety than M. de Reutern evinces for the interest of consumers.

The Tariff of 1857 had, however, another object in view, the encouragement of home industry in branches which supplied the general wants of the population, while the supply of articles of luxury, consumed perhaps by 3,000,000 out of 70,000,000 of inhabitants, was left to the foreign trade of the country.

An examination of the duties imposed since 1857 will clearly bear out this statement. As a rule, they are light on articles of value, and almost prohibitory on goods of the commonest description. This principle has been fully carried out in the duties on textile fabrics, and particularly in the case of wrought metals, on which the duties are, without exception, in an inverse ratio to the value of the articles taxed.

The following results have been obtained by the application of this erroneous principle:—

1. Native industry is still, to a great extent, limited to the production of inferior goods.

2. Those inferior goods, meeting with no open competition, are maintained in price, to the disadvantage of 70,000,000 of consumers.

3. Inferior goods are fraudulently imported to an incalculable extent, and almost exclusively consumed in all the provinces neighbouring the western land frontier of Russia, to the prejudice of the revenue.

4. The regular foreign import trade of Russia being limited to the supply of machinery, a few raw materials, and of an insignificant quantity of superior manufactures, has been stationary, to the detriment of the export trade.

5. The credit of Russia has suffered from the inadequacy of its financial resources, as well as from the limited and stagnant nature of its commercial relations with other countries, as compared with the state of trade in other parts of Europe.

It can, therefore, be no matter of surprise that the Minister should have abandoned the basis of 1857 in his report to the Emperor, and have substituted the principle that the duties should bear a juster relation towards the value of the goods on which they are imposed. It is for similar reasons that modern commercial treaties have been based on a maximum *ad valorem* rate, rarely exceeding 30 per cent. The adoption of such a basis and its proper application will, no doubt, as stated by his Excellency, permit the regular importation of those masses of cheap goods which are now exclusively smuggled into Russia.

The mercantile interests of Great Britain, identical as they are with those of Russia, will still further be advanced by the adoption of the three concluding recommendations of the Minister of Finance, particularly by a simplification of the Tariff classification, and of Custom-house formalities, which are so frequently complained of as even more onerous, perhaps, than some of the duties. As the Minister has thus publicly acknowledged the present imperfections of the Tariff and of the Customs regulations, it is unnecessary to reiterate the complaints, which will be found fully exposed in the representations so frequently made by the Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain and of the Zollverein.

The removal of existing differential duties in favour of importation by land will greatly conduce to the prosperity of the trade between Great Britain and Russia, and will, at the same time, by reducing outward freights, facilitate the exportation of Russian produce.

Lastly, the reduction of the duties now levied on raw materials is naturally of the utmost importance to the Russian manufacturer of textile fabrics, which, by the contemplated changes, will be placed to some degree in competition with foreign goods produced under Tariffs that admit the free importation of all raw materials, and in great part of chemicals.

It is difficult to see how any proper equalization of conditions between the Russian and the foreign manufacturer can be effected, unless the importation of machinery into Russia be absolutely free, and the duties on raw materials and chemicals be both few and of the lightest description.

Having thus cursorily examined the enlightened views of the Minister of Finance, it will be necessary to inquire how far they are carried out in the Appendix to his Excellency's Report.

II. *The manner in which the principles laid down by the Minister of Finance are proposed to be carried into effect.*

The scheme for the application of the principles of Tariff reform is contained in three volumes, prepared, as above stated, by M. Kolesoff, Vice-Director of the Department of Customs. The first volume contains an exposition of the present Tariff, and the reasons for which certain rates are proposed to be altered, and others left unchanged. The arguments for and against this reduction of the duties on the principal articles of commerce are appended to the present Memorandum, while an analysis of the entire volume, showing the effect of the proposed alterations of duties now levied at the sea-ports of Russia, has been prepared and circulated among the Chambers of Commerce. It is annexed to this Memorandum for the purpose of reference.

The second portion of M. Kolesoff's work is a tabular statement of the duties levied in Russia under the Tariffs of 1850 and 1857, and a comparison of the present rates with the duties levied in Austria, France, and Prussia. It is explained in a foot note to the first volume, that the French duties shown in the tabular statement are those of the general

Tariff which M. Kolesoff observes "have been considerably reduced by commercial treaties with Great Britain and other countries." It is evident that in the case of the Austrian and Prussian duties, as well as in that of the French rates, the Vice-Director of Customs has acquainted the Russian public with what existed prior to the commercial treaties, under which Russia and Portugal are almost the only countries in Europe that are excluded from the generally recognized benefits of a freer commercial policy. It is indeed difficult to conceive the motives for which the Department of Customs has so entirely ignored the changes effected of late years in the Tariffs of the Continent. The juxtaposition of the old Continental rates with the duties levied in Russia, in many cases affords a contrast favourable to the commercial policy of Russia. It may be argued that the general Tariffs of Austria, France, and Prussia, being still applicable to Russia, the comparison instituted in the second portion of M. Kolesoff's work is legitimate. But it should be remembered that the general Tariffs of those countries are practically inoperative; the importation of goods under the old rates being no longer possible. The second volume being merely a record of the past, and affording no data from which useful deductions may be drawn, has not been translated.

The third part of M. Kolesoff's Memorandum contains a review of the present condition of the manufacturing industry of Russia, and statistical information respecting the prices of Russian manufactures, the importation of textile fabrics into Russia, and the exportation of Russian manufactured goods. A translation of this volume has been prepared by Mr. Vice-Consul Michell, and is herewith annexed.

It is, however, with the first volume that this Memorandum has principally to deal; and before analyzing the more important proposals which it contains, it is necessary to inquire into the principles upon which the conclusions of M. Kolesoff profess to be based.

The Minister of Finance having laid down the axiom that a proper relation should be established between the duties and the value of the goods on which they are imposed, it is natural that the Vice-Director of Customs should have endeavoured to arrive at a general maximum *ad valorem* relation, not only because of its being the basis of all other modern Tariffs, but also because there is no other possible way of determining the "just relation" which the Minister desires to establish.

Accordingly, without attempting to introduce more than four or five *ad valorem* rates, the scheme under consideration frequently repeats the assertion that the maximum *ad valorem* relation sought to be established is 30 to 35 per cent. on all manufactured goods. Even under the Tariff of 1857, the highest *ad valorem* rate imposed did not exceed 35 per cent., viz., that on ready-made clothes; and the new *ad valorem* duties proposed by M. Kolesoff are as follows:—35 per cent. on cotton prints, 15 per cent. on lace and tulle, and 10 per cent. on cashmere shawls.

These examples serve to confirm the assumption that the proposed alterations are based on a general *ad valorem* maximum of 35 per cent., exclusive only of goods that are subjected to duties that are principally fiscal. Many of the latter are left untouched, such as those on tobacco and on sugar, which are under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance. But, roughly estimated, the suggestions of M. Kolesoff resolve themselves into the following:—

Rates of duties to be abolished	..	..	..	24
" " decreased	..	..	..	136
" " retained	..	..	..	84
" " increased	..	..	..	48

This summary does not include the alterations of which the effect cannot be ascertained without careful inquiry. In the meanwhile it may

be stated that the duties proposed to be abolished are chiefly those on articles of food, or raw materials, abundantly produced in Russia; the only manufactured articles of which the free importation is suggested being large weighing machines, articles of gypsum, Dutch tiles, ropes, nets, and printing type. Out of 136 proposed reductions, 73 are only of 9 per cent. from the rate established in 1857, being in fact the additional duties since imposed for fiscal purposes, as stated in M. De Reutern's Report. Six more of the ostensible reductions are severally under 10 per cent. from existing rates, thus leaving only 53 rates apparently reduced to any considerable extent. On the other hand, with a few exceptions, the proposed increase in existing duties ranges up to 82 per cent.

The real effect, however, of the proposed alterations on the principal articles of British commerce will have to be more closely examined under the following heads, particularly with reference to the alleged desire to introduce specific duties equal to a maximum of 30 or 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, on the great bulk of manufactured articles.

SECTION I.

The Duties on Articles of Food.

THE duties under this section (Articles of Food) are 42 in number and the most important of them are connected with the Excise, viz., those on sugar, alcoholic drinks, porter and ale, salt and tobacco.

M. Kolesoff states that ten of the rates under this section are imposed for protective purposes, namely, the duties on sugar, treacle (molasses), wines, alcoholic drinks, mineral waters (gaseous), confectionery, preserves, syrups, &c., macaroni, cheese, salt, tea.

Whatever may be advanced by M. Kolesoff in favour of protecting manufactures which give employment to a great number of hands, and have taken healthy root in Russia, is clearly inapplicable to such articles as wines, alcoholic drinks, mineral waters, confectionery, macaroni, and cheese. With the exception of Prince Woronzoff's wines and the vodka of the country, there are no Russian made wines or alcoholic drinks to protect; for it cannot be pretended that it is necessary to encourage the manufacturers of champagne, sherry, port, and claret, of Moscow and Jaroslaf, who so openly, and with apparent pride, exhibit their compounds whenever they have an opportunity; nor can the sale of the Crimean and Don wines, or of vodka, be in any way prejudiced by the importation of the more expensive wines of France and Spain. The import duties on wines and alcoholic drinks are therefore clearly to be considered solely with reference to the Excise duties; and these again are evidently in want of revision in the interest of 70,000,000 consumers spread over an enormous extent of territory.

Many of the articles under the present section are in most countries considered legitimate sources of revenue; but M. Kolesoff himself points out that the fiscal duties should be regulated "so that they may not limit consumption nor develop smuggling." It is from a similar point of view that the following observations are here offered for the consideration of the Tariff Commission.

§ 61. *Mustard, Dry*.—Proposed duty, 50 copecks per pood (4s. 11d. per cwt.)

§ 62. *Mustard, Prepared*.—Proposed duty, 300 copecks per pood (29s. 6d. per cwt.)

M. Kolesoff states that, according to the French Customs valuation, the price of prepared mustard is about 4 roubles per pood, and that therefore "the present duty of 440 copecks per pood is too high, being more than 100 per cent. on the foreign price." "As there is no reason," continues M. Kolesoff, "for the retention of such a high duty, it might be reduced to 3 roubles per pood." But if 440 copecks per pood is equal to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, it is clear that 3 roubles will still be more than 75 per cent.; and this is surely too heavy a tax on such a simple article, cheaply and abundantly produced in Russia. As very little is added to the cost of mustard by mixing it with water or vinegar, the duty, even for the sake of simplifying the Tariff, might be made uniform for "mustard, dry and prepared." But the duty of 50 copecks per pood would still represent 25 per cent. on the value of dry mustard; and as the revenue only gained 291 roubles by the tax in 1865, it is really the interest of the Treasury to abolish it altogether.

§ 70. *Cocoa*.—Husks and shells, by sea, 220 copecks per pood (21s. 8d. per cwt.); by land, 137½ copecks per pood (13s. 6½d. per cwt.) Ground and chocolate, by sea, 880 copecks per pood (86s. 8d. per cwt.); by land, 660 copecks per pood (65s. per cwt.)

M. Kolesoff proposes to bring cocoa in the husk or shell under "spices," at 150 copecks per pood (14s. 9d. per cwt.), and cocoa, ground and chocolate, under "confectionery," at 5 roubles per pood (49s. 2d. per cwt.)

The French valuation* of cocoa is 60s. per cwt., or about 6 roubles per pood; and the duty of 150 roubles would therefore be equal to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. As cocoa is a very nutritious article of food, it should be admitted at a much lower duty. It would also be a great boon to confectioners in Russia, and a protection to their industry, if they could obtain cocoa cheaply for the manufacture of chocolate.

The duty in England, on cocoa in husks and shells, is 2s. per cwt., or about 20 copecks per pood; while chocolate, or cocoa paste, pays 2d. per lb., or about 185 copecks per pood. The proposed duty on chocolate would therefore be nearly three times as high as that charged in Great Britain; and the articles must therefore continue to be smuggled, unless § 73 (Confectionery, &c.) be very considerably modified.

§ 71. *Coffee*.—Proposed duty, 2 roubles per pood, or 19s. 8d. per cwt. A very large revenue might be obtained from this favourite beverage, if the duty were made sufficiently low to prevent smuggling on the land frontier. As both the French† and the English valuation of coffee is about 8½d. per cwt., the proposed rate, which is about 2d. per lb., will still be 23½ per cent. *ad valorem*—a tax that will fall sufficiently heavy on the poorer classes.

A further slight reduction to 150 copecks per pood, or to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, ought to be sufficient to remove every inducement to smuggling.

§ 72. *Duties on Sugar*.—The question of the sugar duties is, according to M. Kolesoff, under consideration at the Ministry of Finance, which will, it is to be hoped, in the interests of so many millions of consumers, reduce the present exorbitant tax on foreign sugars; and as the differential duties in favour of overland importation are to be eliminated from the new Tariff, it cannot be too strongly recommended that the new uniform rate should be considerably below the duties now charged on the land frontiers of Russia, viz., 250 roubles on raw, and 4 roubles on refined, sugar. The French Customs valuation of sugar, in 1865, was as follows:—Raw sugar from French colonies, 58 copecks per kilo.; raw sugar from other parts, 52 copecks; refined, 80 copecks. The average value of raw and crushed sugar is therefore estimated by the French Commission des Valeurs at 55 copecks per kilo. (22s. 4½d. per cwt.), or about 2 roubles 25 copecks per pood; while that of refined sugar is taken at 80 copecks (32s. 8d. per cwt.), or about 330 copecks per pood.

The English official valuation of sugar is exactly similar to the French in the case of refined sugar, and very little higher in that of raw and crushed sugar.

The *ad valorem* relation of the present sugar duties levied on the land frontier of Russia is as follows:—

* Rapport de la Commission permanente des valeurs, Decembre, 1866.

† Coffee not from French Colonies pays 195 centimes per kilo. The price of coffee at St. Petersburg during the summer of 1867, at six months credit, has been:—

Ordinary Brazil and Native Ceylon, 7 roubles per pood ex duty.				
Plantation, Ceylon	..	10½	to 11	" " "
Pea Berry, Ceylon	..	..	13	" " "

	Value per pood.	Duty per pood.	Ad Valorem.
	copecks.	copecks.	per cent.
Raw sugar	225	250	111
Refined sugar	330	400	121

Calculated on the Hamburg prices of 1858-1862, the *ad valorem* relation of these duties appears as follows:—Raw sugar, 103 per cent.; refined sugar, 127 per cent.

As the excise duty levied in Russia is only 30 copecks per pood, or about 3s. per cwt., it is both unnecessary and impolitic (in view of the considerable amount of smuggling done in sugar over the land frontier) to charge an import duty out of all proportion with the inland tax, and with the value of the article.

The French duties on sugar, although highly protective, are:—raw sugar, 34 francs per 100 kilos. (13s. 10d. per cwt.), equal to 140 copecks per pood; refined sugar, 41 francs per 100 kilos. (16s. 8d. per cwt.), equal to 170 copecks per pood.

The difference in duty between the raw and the prepared article is thus only 30 copecks per pood instead of 150 copecks per pood, as in the Russian Tariff.

A very nearly similar proportion is observed in the sugar duties charged in Great Britain, which being regulated with a view to revenue, may well be recommended to the attention of the Ministry of Finance.

The British duties are as follows:—

Sugar candy, brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufactures of refined sugar, 12s. 10d. per cwt., equal to 130 copecks per pood.

White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined, or equal in quality to refined, 11s. 8d. per cwt., equal to 120 copecks per pood.

Yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality to yellow Muscovado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed, 10s. 6d. per cwt., equal to 105 copecks per pood.

Brown Muscovado sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and not equal to yellow Muscovado, or brown clayed, 9s. 4d. per cwt., equal to 95 copecks per pood.

Any other sugar not equal to brown Muscovado, 8s. 2d. per cwt., equal to 80 copecks per pood.

Cane juice, 8s. 2d. per cwt., equal to 80 copecks per pood.

Molasses, 3s. 6d. per cwt., equal to 35 copecks per pood.

As regards molasses or treacle, which is charged under section 90 of the present Tariff, with a duty of 110 copecks per pood, or 10s. 10d. per cwt., its value, according to the French Customs Returns, is only 18 centimes per kilo. (about 8s. per cwt.), or 8 copecks per pood. The duty of 110 copecks per pood is, therefore, about 137 per cent. *ad valorem*, or considerably in excess even of the duty on refined sugar.

The French rate on molasses containing less than 50 per cent. of saccharine matter, is 11 francs per 100 kilos. (4s. 5½d. per cwt.), or 45 copecks per pood.

The duties on sugar being “under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance,” it is to be presumed that those on confectionery, preserves, and syrups (§ 73) will likewise undergo revision, having, probably, been based on the rates imposed on raw sugar.

§ 73, Confectionery preserves, syrups, &c., 495 copecks per pood, by sea; 440 copecks per pood, by land. Proposed to be raised to a uniform rate of 500 copecks per pood (49s. 2d. per cwt.)

This rate affects a somewhat important article of food imported into Russia from Great Britain, namely, biscuits, which, although appearing in the list of articles free of duty, are, nevertheless, under a special and little known regulation of the Imperial Customs, subjected, when containing sugar, to a duty of 495 copecks per pood by sea.

This circumstance was, probably, not taken into consideration by M. Kolesoff when he proposed an increase of the duty, under § 73, to 5 roubles per pood.

Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, of Reading, who manufacture a great variety of biscuits, state that nearly all have a portion of sugar, so that that the permission accorded by the Tariff, under § 37, to import biscuits free of duty, has been practically annulled by a departmental ordinance.

The following are the names of biscuits in most general consumption and their prices, taken from Messrs. Huntley and Palmer's price current for 1867. The effect of this proposed duty on biscuits, is shown in a parallel column :—

Name.	Price per lb. packed in case contain- ing 4 kilos., or in a barrel.	Price per Russian lb. at exchange of 32 <i>d.</i>	Proposed Duty.		
			Rate of	Amount of per lb. avoirdupois.	Ad valorem.
	<i>d.</i>	copecks.	5 roubles per lb. Russian weight, or 49 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per cwt. avoirdupois, at exchange of 38 <i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	per cent.
Cuddy	3½	10		5	143
Cabin	3¾			5	
Lunch	4			5	
Traveller.. ..	4¼			5	125
Royal	4½	12		5	117
Cracker	4½			5	
Seed	4½			5	
Excursion	4½			5	111
Water	4¾	5			
Butter	5	5		105	
Nicnac	5	15		5	100
Soda	5¼			5	
Captains	5½			5	
Pearl	5½			5	95
Abernethy	5½	5			
Captains, oval thin	6	5		83	
Alberta	7¼	20		5	67
Arrowroot	7½			5	
Albert	8¼			5		61
Coffee	9¾	27		5	51
Cracknel	10¼	30	5	50	

It will, therefore, be seen that the price of the great bulk of the biscuits made by Messrs. Huntly and Palmer ranges between 3½*d.* and 10¼*d.* per lb. (about 10 to 30 copecks per lb. Russian weight), and that this duty of 500 copecks per pood would range between 50 and 143 per cent. *ad valorem*. All the biscuits named in the foregoing list are admitted into France at the nominal duty of 1 franc per 100 kilos., about 5*d.* per cwt., or 4 copecks per pood, as "containing no sugar or seeds."

Biscuits containing sugar are in France subjected to a duty of 13 francs per 100 kilos. (5*s.* 1½*d.* per cent.), or about 55 copecks per pood. But even this duty, only about the 10th part of the duty proposed by M. Kolesoff, is much complained of by the makers of biscuits, particularly on account of the arbitrary mode in which it is levied, depending as it does on the caprice and the palate of the Customs officer.

It is thus also that nearly all the biscuits named in the above list,

although in reality containing no sugar, most frequently appear sweet to the officer who examines them, and are thus made to pay 495 copecks per pood, or an average of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. The biscuits that contain a small amount of sugar vary in price between $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1s. 4d.$ per lb. (15 copecks to about 40 copecks per lb., so that, even on these, the duty of 500 copecks per pood would range between 95 and 31 per cent. *ad valorem*. The value added by a small amount of sugar is really so insignificant that it cannot be too strongly recommended to admit all biscuits either duty free, as prescribed by the Tariff of 1857, or at a general moderate rate on net weight, not including the weight of the tin cases, and not exceeding that levied in France and Belgium.

Messrs. Huntley and Palmer desire to add, "We need scarcely say that the rate proposed would amount to a prohibition, and should all biscuits containing sugar be taxed at anything approaching this rate (500 copecks per pood), the trade with Russia will be at an end."

§§. 79 and 80. *Spirits, Wine, and Malt Liquors*.—The question of the Russian duties on spirits and wine will no doubt be brought forward by the Chambers of Commerce of wine growing countries.

Porter and ale are articles in which Great Britain is considerably interested. It being the policy of the Imperial Government to promote the use of malt liquors in order to diminish the present deadly recourse in Russia to raw spirits, the object would be greatly furthered by the admission of British porter and ale at a small fiscal duty, equal to, or very little above, the excise levied from Russian brewers. The brewing of malt has been so much improved in Russia that some of the ales of St. Petersburg and Moscow will bear comparison with those of Great Britain and Germany in regard to quality, while in reference to price they are produced so cheaply as to fear no competition from abroad. The demand for Russian beer would not be lessened by a greater importation of British pale ale and porter, which, on the contrary, would give fashion to the consumption of malt liquors. A considerable revenue would also be obtained by the reduction of the present disproportionate duty, which is 264 copecks per pood on porter and ale in casks, but which M. Kolesoff proposes to increase to 265 copecks per pood.

A reduction to 1 rouble per pood would increase the consumption, and, on a bulky article, would at the same time help to fill up the steamers that come to fetch Russian produce. The Commission will surely take into consideration that the present duty is nearly 25 times higher than the excise levied on beer.

The wholesale price of English malt liquor in casks is as follows:—

	Per Ton.	Value.	Weight.
	£	roubles.	poods.
Porter, best Barclay's. .	16	100*	70
Stout, Barclay's ..	18 to 19	113 to 120	70
Ale, Bass' ..	20 to 21	125 to 130	70
Ale, Cobb's ..	18	113	70

The rate proposed by M. Kolesoff on porter and ale in casks would, therefore, fall as follows:—

* At the Exchange of 38*d.* A ton contains 4 hogsheds, of about 270 ordinary bottles each. A hogshed weighs about 17 poods.

		Value.	Duty.	Ad valorem.
		roubles.	roubles.	per cent.
Porter, best ..	..	100*	185	185
Stout, average..	..	115	185	161
Ale, Bass' ..	..	127	185	156
Ale, Cobb's ..	..	113	185	164

The duty on bottled porter and ale (22 copecks per bottle) is more especially objectionable, as it is not only a luxury, but in many cases a useful medicine, and yet M. Kolesoff proposes to increase the duty to 25 copecks ($9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per bottle). The great expense of sending bottled beer to Russia is alone sufficient protection, without an import duty equal to more than 200 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of small bottles, and to about 100 per cent. in that of the larger sizes. A duty of 5 copecks per bottle would be amply sufficient for fiscal purposes on full-sized bottles or imperial pints, and half that rate on half-imperial pints.

It is a great defect in the present Tariff that the size of the bottles on which the duty is leviable is not specified. The wholesale price of an imperial pint of porter or ale is about $6d.$ (20 copecks, at the exchange of 2s. $8d.$ and 16 copecks at that of 3s. $2d.$), while Messrs. Eliseyeff and other dealers sell a smaller quart bottle at 1 rouble, and a half bottle at 55 copecks to 60 copecks.

Importers of "comestibles" invariably take unreasonable advantage of high duties.

§ 81. *Vegetables and Fruits in Vinegar, &c.*—As far as Great Britain is concerned, the duty of 440 copecks per pood on vegetables and fruits in vinegar affects an article of considerable importance, viz., pickles. For the sake merely of expressing the "moderate duty" in round numbers, M. Kolesoff proposes to raise it to 450 copecks per pood, or 44s. $3d.$ per cwt. The operation of the present rate will be seen from a statement supplied by Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, the well-known pickle-merchants. According to those gentlemen, the average price of a dozen jars of pickles is 7s. $3d.$, and their weight 29 lbs. avoirdupois. The duty on this weight, at the rate of 440 copecks, or 43s. $4d.$ per cwt., would be about 11s. $3d.$, or 155 per cent. *ad valorem*. This calculation fully explains why a jar of mixed pickles, bought wholesale of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell at about 7d. per jar, is sold by Messrs. Eliseyeff at 1 rouble (about $32d.$), or 357 per cent. above the prime cost.

This example shows how invariably high duties create an enhancement in the price of the article taxed. The Commission will probably take this circumstance into consideration, and establish a reasonable general maximum rate on articles that may be deemed of luxury rather than of first necessity. It is notoriously against all sound principles of political economy to restrict the use of articles of luxury, and sumptuary laws have long been out of date. Revenue being the object in the case of most of the duties in Section I., "Articles of Food," the Commission will probably recollect that the desired increase can only be attained by the greater consumption which will follow a reduction of prices, which again depends to a great extent on a reduction of import duties.

That the duty of 450 copecks per pood is an anomaly may be still further proved by the fact that the proposed duty on vinegar in casks is 135 copecks per pood, or 13s. $4d.$ per cwt.

As the principal part of the cost of pickles necessarily consists of

* The average Hamburg price of German beer between 1858 and 1862, was 4 thalers per centner, on which the Prussian duty would be about 200 per cent.

vinegar, it is difficult to see why 315 copecks per pood should be added for the carrots, cabbages, cucumbers, and other vegetables of which pickles are composed. It cannot be intended as a measure of protection to market gardeners, for vegetables are exceedingly cheap in Russia, and are, moreover, admitted duty free. An assimilation of the duty on pickles to that charged on vinegar would evidently be reasonable.

Fish and other sauces (soy) have, for some unexplained reason, been grouped under confectionery, preserves, and syrups, and made to pay 495 copecks per pood by sea, and 440 copecks per pood by land; but M. Kolesoff proposes to include them under § 62, "Mustard prepared." Being prepared of vinegars and of the most inexpensive vegetables, fish and meat sauces should properly be classed under vinegar, together with pickles. Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell state that the average price of a dozen bottles of sauce is 8s., and that their weight would be 12 lbs. The duty of 3 roubles per pood (29s. 6d. per cwt.), would amount to 3s. 7d. on the dozen bottles, or about 44 per cent. *ad valorem*.

§ 91. *Anchovies, Sardines, and Caviar*.—220 copecks per pood, or 21s. 8d. per cwt. It would appear unnecessary to have a special duty on sardines and anchovies, when the following paragraph (92) establishes a comparatively moderate rate on "fish preserved in oil." The French valuation of preserved fish (*marinés ou à l'huile*) is 2 francs 50 cents, per kilo., or about 10 roubles 25 copecks per pood, and the duty of 220 copecks per pood is therefore equal to 21½ per cent. *ad valorem*. It would simplify the Tariff, and be only fair towards a very excellent "comestible," to have a single rate for all preserved fish, and the duty in § 92 might with that object be adopted.

§ 92. *Fish, Salted, Preserved in Oil, &c.*—The preserved fish exported from Great Britain to Russia are herrings, halibut, soles, and lampreys. The following Table, compiled from information supplied by Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, will show how the present duty affects these articles of food :—

	Average price per dozen tins.	Average weight including tins.	Duty.		
			Rate.	Amount of	Ad valorem.
	s.	lbs.		s. d.	per cent.
Herrings in oil ..	27	26	} 110 copecks per lb. (10s. 10d. per cwt.)	2 6	9
Halibut ..	27	21		2 0	7½
Soles ..	33	30		2 11	9
Lampreys ..	22	15		1 5	6½

The comparatively moderate nature of this duty enables Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell to send large quantities of preserved fish to Russia, and the same result would follow, to the advantage of trade and revenue, if no more than 10 per cent. were charged on other edibles. The dearth of living in Russia, and the consequent emigration of families abroad, is greatly to be attributed to the heavy taxes imposed on what unsound legislation terms "luxuries," but which are now the absolute necessities of life in all refined societies. Bread and meat may be cheap in Russia, but as long as porter can only be purchased, even at the sea-ports, at 1 rouble the pint bottle, cheese at 70 copecks the lb., pickles at 1 rouble the jar, and everything in the same proportion, one of the inducements to foreign travel will ever be a desire to live well, yet cheaply. The exorbitant prices of all articles of luxury or refinement in the interior of the country, owing to the cost of carriage, should be taken into consideration, as the Tariff is not being revised for the benefit only of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

§ 93. *Herrings*.—M. Kolesoff proposes to make the duty on salted herrings 100 copecks per barrel both by sea and by land, reducing the duty on Norwegian herrings to 35 copecks per barrel. The duty of 1 rouble represents 10 to 20 per cent. on the prime cost of Scotch and Norwegian herrings. As this article cannot be fraudulently imported at the proposed duty it will form a considerable item of revenue without being a heavy tax upon the people. The system of brack, however, is a considerable impediment to the extension of the trade in herrings, and, without in any way protecting the consumer, adds very considerably to the charges on importation. The brack should be undoubtedly abolished.

§ 96. *Salt*.— $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood; in White Sea, 22 copecks per pood. There is no tax so objectionable as the excise on salt, and the import duty connected with it. The heavy excise duty of 30 copecks per pood raises the average retail price of salt in Russia to 70 copecks per pood (6s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.). As the computed average price of salt, shown in British returns of trade, is about 6d. per cwt., or about 5 copecks per pood, the magnitude of the tax is apparent. The question of the present excise on salt has long been a matter of grave consideration, in view of its bearing on the poorer classes, on the fisheries, and even on agriculture; but there can be no reasonable motive for charging an import duty in excess even of the objectionable excise rate. The cost of imported salt is considerably enhanced by its carriage, the expense of which is sufficient protection to those who hold monopolies for the raising of salt in Russia, provided, of course, that they are relieved of the excessive inland tax. The permission which has recently been granted for the importation, free of duty, of salt used in the manufacture of soda, would seem to indicate that the Imperial Government are alive to the necessity of cheapening this important article to productive consumers; on much stronger grounds similar advantages should be allowed to the agriculturist and the curer of fish.

Until the excise regulations and the duties on salt are revised, the Tariff Commission should unhesitatingly bring the import duty down to the exact level of the present excise, or 30 copecks per pood, which will, however, still be about 3s. per cwt., or 600 per cent. *ad valorem*.

With reference to the import duty on salt, the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce remarks, "The proposed Tariff, which is avowedly based on the principle of protection, is extremely objectionable. The article of most importance to the interests of Liverpool is that of salt, the value of which is 6d. per cwt., but upon which the duty is proposed to be continued at 3s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. to ports in the Baltic, and 2s. 2d. per cwt. to those in the White Sea. The Colonial and Foreign Committee of the Chamber of Commerce regard this duty as specially objectionable, not only as increasing the cost of a necessary of life, but as limiting the supply of tonnage in the Russian ports, and thus raising the freight on and restricting the import of grain generally, and of Archangel oats especially, into this country."

§ 97. *Cheese*.—M. Kolesoff proposes to retain the present overland duty on cheese (440 copecks per pood, or 43s. 4d. per cwt.), and to apply it to importation by sea, observing that the duty hitherto charged at seaports (495 copecks per pood) is, according to the declaration of importers, equal to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On the latter ground he recommends a uniform duty of 440 copecks per lb., which, in the same ratio, should be equal to about 31 per cent. *ad valorem*. In order to dispel this idea, it is only necessary to take the price of English Gloucester or Cheshire cheeses, which are principally imported. The wholesale price of these is not above 9d. per lb., while the duty on a lb., at the rate of

440 copecks per pood (or 43s. 4d. per cwt.), would be nearly 5d., or about 55 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The French valuation of cheese is 1 franc 35 cents, and 1 franc 85 cents, or an average of 1 franc 60 cents, per kilo. (65s. per cwt., or about 750 copecks per pood). This makes 440 copecks per pood equal to nearly 59 per cent. *ad valorem*, and it is therefore to be hoped that a considerably lower specific rate will be adopted.

The duty on cheese cannot seriously be regarded as a measure of protection to Russian dairies. The public would not be induced to eat more Russian cheese, if the importation of foreign cheese were prohibited.

In Great Britain a large quantity of foreign cheese is consumed; and France also, which produces several excellent kinds of cheese, imports that article of food largely, both from England and Switzerland. On the contrary, the development of a taste for cheese, by bringing the foreign article within the reach of a greater number of consumers, must undoubtedly have the effect both of improving the cheese made in the country and of increasing the demand for it.

Indeed, it would be true policy to abolish the duty altogether, and to sacrifice, in favour of developing the consumption and making of cheese, the revenue of about 300,000 roubles which might be obtained by reducing the duty to 1 rouble per pood.

§ 101. *Tea*.—Flower, green, and yellow, 55 copecks per lb. (1s. 11d. per lb.; ditto, black and brick, 38½ copecks per lb. (1s. 2½d. per lb.) The demand for sea-borne tea is growing so rapidly in Russia that the Minister of Finance will no doubt soon look to this article as one of the most important items of revenue. In 1865 it yielded about 6,000,000 roubles, but, considering that this only represents an importation of 666,507 poods, or 0.31 lb. per head of a population of 70,000,000, its honest importation is evidently susceptible of greater expansion, and there can be no doubt that the illicit importation of tea supplies nearly one-half of the total consumption.

The writer of an article entitled "The Russian Trade with China"* makes no estimate of the probable quantity of tea smuggled into Russia. He shows that, since 1862, the average annual importation both overland and by sea, has amounted to 20,000,000 lbs., Russian weight, and denies the present possibility of extending the consumption beyond 23,000,000 lbs. per annum. This opinion is perfectly correct as regards open importation, for there is no doubt that the competition of contraband tea is still so strong as to prevent any greater development of open importation. Respectable English houses at St. Petersburg have found it impossible to compete with the Jews on the land frontier, and have entirely left the trade. The difference in duty between flower, green, and yellow tea and the commoner black teas has not a little contributed towards sending the tea trade into less scrupulous channels. As the paramount object in the matter of the duty is revenue, it can only be attained by suppressing smuggling, and that, again, can only be done by a duty sufficiently low to reduce the premium now held out to fraud, to the detriment both of the Kiakhtha trade and of the maritime commerce of Russia.

Mr. J. S. Lumley, while Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, made a very searching inquiry into the question of smuggling in tea, and in his Report† estimates (on what would appear the most undeniable evidence), the probable amount of seaborne tea smuggled annually into Russia from Europe by the land and sea frontiers at 15,000,000 lbs., irrespective of the smuggling done from Asia.

* Monthly Magazine, edited by Trubnikoff, September, 1867.

† Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, July 1867.

The amount of tea smuggled into Russia is thus considered by Mr. Lumley almost to equal the amount honestly introduced. But even taking this quantity smuggled at half that amount, or 7,500,000 lbs., the 23,000,000 lbs. which the writer of the article above-mentioned considers to be the limit of the possible consumption, would at once represent 30,000,000 lbs. Taking, further, the tea-drinking population of Russia in Europe at 61,000,000, the estimated consumption of tea is only $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. a-head. Mr. Lumley estimates the possible consumption even now at nearly 50,000,000 lbs., and observes, "Nor is this surprising when one considers that, since the emancipation of the serfs, the population in Russia that has the means of purchasing cheap tea may be reckoned at 50,000,000, and that the above-mentioned amount would not give an average annual consumption of 1 lb. per head."

The interests of Kiakhta will never be promoted by such advice as that given in the article on the "Trade of Russia with China." The Kiakhta trade will dwindle away unless an entire check be put to smuggling and the overland importer from China be enabled to ascertain exactly the quality, quantity, and price of the tea with which he has to compete.

The duty in Great Britain is only 6*d.* per lb. (about 12 copecks per lb., at the exchange of 3*s.* 2*d.*) The Russian duty on sea-borne tea of every quality might well be made 15 copecks or even 20 copecks per lb., for "it is certain that no better article for such a trial could be selected than tea, the vested interests in which, according to the best authorities in Russia, are really trifling compared with the magnitude of the results which may arise from enabling all classes of the population to become consumers of tea.*

In the remainder of the articles of food taxed under Section I., Great Britain is only interested as regards their carriage by sea in ships sent to bring back Russian produce. The more those ships take to Russia, the cheaper will they be able to bring back corn, tallow, and hemp; but in the interest of the revenue and in order, as Mr. Kolesoff himself points out, not to limit the consumption or to develop smuggling, the duties on articles of food and "colonial goods" should be rendered as moderate as possible. This was insisted upon by the Riga Exchange Committee in their reply to the Memorandum of the German Commercial Congress, although in other respects that committee was far from recommending liberal measures. As regards articles of food that have not been specially mentioned, this review of the proposed duties may be closed with the expression of an earnest hope that the commission will take into consideration the observations that will be brought forward by other foreign agents, particularly in the matter of oil and fruits.

It is very objectionable to swell the number of Tariff rates by such as the following:—

* Mr. Lumley's Report on the Tea Trade. It may be as well to observe here, that the writer of the article on the trade of Russia with China, declares that he has thought it necessary to present to the Russian public a true account of the present condition of the tea trade, owing to the statements that were being made with respect to it, and particularly by Mr. Lumley. It is, nevertheless, a significant fact that, the writer in question has not disputed any of Mr. Lumley's facts or assumptions, and has merely confined himself to an appeal in favour of a uniform duty of 40 copecks on Canton tea, in order to keep up the Kiakhta trade.

	Proposed Duty.	Duty yielded in 1865.
	copecks.	roubles.
§ 60. Aniseed, mustard seed .. per pood	30	1,355
§ 61. Mustard dry "	110	291
§ 62. Vermicelli and maccaroni ..	110	469
§ 78. Beef salted, &c. "	66	1,745
§ 80. Mineral waters, gaseous .. per bottle	2	261

All the articles, and many more on the list, under Section I. should be admitted free in the interest of consumers, as well as with the view of reducing the expense of Custom-house supervision.

SECTION II.

RAW AND HALF-MANUFACTURED MATERIALS.

THE rates of duty under this section are seventy in number, and of these, according to M. Kolesoff, thirty have been imposed with a protective object, viz. :—

§ 103. Cotton yarn.	§ 132. Steel.
§ 104. Wadding.	§ 133. Copper.
§ 111. Skins dressed.	§ 137. Zinc.
§ 117. Madder ground.	§ 149. Cotton wicks.
§ 118. Varnishes.	§ 150. Turpentine.
§ 124. } Miniature colours and colours	§ 156. } Chemicals.
§ 125. } not specially mentioned.	§ 160. }
§ 126. Starch.	§ 163. }
§ 128. Flax and hemp yarn.	§ 167. }
§ 129. Mineral oils.	§ 168. Ink.
§ 130. } Iron and cast-iron un-	§ 169. Silk, raw.
§ 131. } wrought.	§ 170. Wool.

M. Kolesoff proposes to admit free of duty the following thirteen articles, which have been liable to various duties under the Tariff of 1857, viz. :—

Asphalte, liquid.	Chalk, white, refined.
Birch tar.	Whalebone, raw.
Wood for joiners and turners.	Gall nuts and divi-divi.
Isinglass, gelatine, and glue.	Silk, raw, and waste, not dyed.
Bones, burnt.	Wool, raw, shoddy, dyed or not dyed.
Cast-iron in bars and scrap.	Carding thistles.
Lead in pigs and rolls.	

On nineteen other articles it is proposed to retain the present rates of duty, while the remainder are either to be increased from 1 to 355 per cent., or reduced from 9 to 97 per cent. These alterations may be examined under the four following heads :—

1. Metals unwrought.	3. Colours.
2. Chemicals.	4. Miscellaneous.

1. *The Duties on Unwrought Metals.*

The question of the duties on unwrought metals is inseparable from that of the free importation of machinery. Although a review of the free list of the Russian Tariff has very significantly not been made by M. Kolesoff, it is not improbable that many representations will be made to the Tariff Commission in favour of imposing a duty on machinery, which is now allowed to enter free when whole, not in parts. Those representations will naturally come from persons who would wish to make machinery exclusively at home, regardless of the interest of those who employ it in developing the riches of the country. The subject has been warmly discussed of late throughout Russia, and it is at last very generally admitted that "machinery is a means, not an end,"† both as regards manufactures and agriculture. It is just as essential to the cotton and cloth manufacturer as raw cotton and raw wool, and the employment of machinery in agriculture is daily becoming more necessary in a country so short of labour as Russia is at present.

The manufacture of machinery in Russia is undoubtedly a very

* The duties on yarn of every description will be dealt with in Section III. under the corresponding manufactures.

† M. Horn, at a Meeting of the German Polytechnic Society.

desirable object, but it cannot, in justice to all the other industries of the country, be forced by a protective Tariff. It may, however, be asked why the making of machinery has not advanced in Russia since the free importation of machinery has been for some time permitted? The answer is clear. While on the one hand the Government took off the duty on machinery imported whole, it imposed duties on parts of machinery and on metals which, in the case for instance of boiler plates, exceeded 75 per cent. *ad valorem*. Notwithstanding the exceptions made within the last few years in favour of large iron-works, the duties on unwrought metals have acted like a prohibition on the manufacture of machinery, for it was impossible for Russian machine-makers to compete with engines and boilers made in countries where unwrought metals are obtained on better terms. Moreover, the imposition of a duty on parts of machinery, far from promoting the manufacture at home, has only led to fraudulent evasions of the duty, and to the importation of duplicate parts in anticipation of breakages.*

For at least ten years to come, the difference in the cost of producing machinery in Russia and abroad will not be under 20 per cent. In order, therefore, to be effectually protective, the duty on machinery would require to be at least 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. This heavy charge on the industry of the country would be still further increased by the expense of clearing the goods, which, it will be shown, amounts to an average of 6 copecks per pood in the case of cast-iron. The landing, weighing, and reshipment of heavy machinery is attended with incomparably greater expense, probably not less than 25 per cent. on the prime cost. The total direct charge that would thus be thrown on the employers of machinery in Russia, by a duty of 25 per cent. on machinery, would not be under 40 to 50 per cent., or about 5,000,000 roubles, taking as a basis the value of the machinery at present yearly imported into Russia, while the indirect effect would soon make itself apparent in decreased production, and in a proportionate increase in the importation of foreign cottons, woollens, silks, and in fact all other manufactures.

The policy of imposing any duty whatever on foreign machinery would therefore appear so suicidal, as regards the interest of the great mass of manufacturers in Russia, that the possibility of its being adopted, on the strength of one-sided and interested representations, cannot be seriously considered. The question of how the Government should promote the establishment of mechanical works in Russia is fully answered in the recommendation to admit the free importation of the necessary materials, viz., metals, without any duties, restrictions, or exceptions.†

From a fiscal point of view, the duties on unwrought metals are not very important, the amount of revenue they yielded in 1865 having only been 402,714 roubles (53.695%)‡

The Government might well be called upon to sacrifice so insignificant an item of revenue in view of the greater results to be attained by a development of national industry. The injurious effect of the proposed scale of duties on unwrought metals is exposed in the following observations.

* A large iron manufacturer in Moscow, M. Hopper, would long since have commenced the making of steam engines had the Tariff permitted him to import free of duty, cylinders, connecting rods, and other parts which cannot possibly be made as cheaply in Russia as in England. Several eminent English firms have offered to make machinery in this country, but only on the condition of being able to obtain their raw materials free of duty, as well as parts of machinery.

† Further observations on the impolicy of taxing machinery are appended at page

‡ M. Kolesoff observes that after the reduction and partial abolition of duties on raw and half manufactured materials in 1857, the revenue, far from suffering as anticipated, increased under Section II. 27½ per cent. between 1856 and 1864, as compared with 1851 and 1853.

The following are the duties on metals under Section II, and the alterations in them proposed by M. Kolesoff :—

	Per pound. copecks.	Per pound. copecks.	Per cwt. s. d.
§ 130. Cast-iron in bars and scrap	5½ to be made free.		
§ 131. Bar iron, rails, and scrap	38½ to be reduced to 35	.. 3 5	
Iron, assorted square bars	49½ " " 45	.. 4 6	
Boiler, still and sheet	77 " " 70	.. 6 11	
§ 132. Steel, unwrought	82½ to be raised to 85	.. 8 4	
§ 133. Copper, brass, British metal, &c. ..	66 not to be changed.	.. 6 6	
§ 134. Tin in sheets, bars, rods, scrap ..	22 to be raised to 25	.. 2 5½	
§ 135. Quicksilver	110 not to be changed.	.. 10 10	
§ 136. Lead in pigs and rolls	5½ to be made free ..	.. 0 6½	
" sheets and pipes	5½ to be raised to 25	.. 2 5	
§ 137. Zinc and spelter in pieces or rods ..	66 to be reduced to 15	.. 1 6	
" in sheets	99 to be raised to 100	.. 9 10	

The proposals of M. Kolesoff, as regards the duties on unwrought metals, have suggested the following observations to Messrs. H. B. Fromm and Company, an English house at St. Petersburg, largely engaged in the iron and machinery trade :—

"The proposed alterations leave the question of the duties on metals one of protection, the necessity for which, however, disappears on practical examination.

"As regards iron, the manufacturers of Finland, working from the ore, can produce good iron at the following prices, which have been supplied by the manufacturers themselves :—

RUSSIAN.				FOREIGN.	
			copecks.		copecks.
Pig iron	24 to 28	Inferior quality from England lowest price (or 30 per cent. in favour of Russia) ..	36		
Puddled blooms	60 to 67	From foreign countries, ex-duty (or about 20 per cent. in favour of Russia) ..	80		
Bar iron of best quality delivered at St. Petersburg, with a good allowance for profit	110 to 127	A similar quality of iron cannot be imported and delivered at less than ..	175		
		But common bar may be imported with a duty of 10 copecks, and sold at the same price as Russian best quality bar iron	127		

"In further proof of the comparative cheapness of iron in Russia, it may be stated that at the present moment large quantities of old rails are in the market, and that larger quantities must continue to be sold, yielding a good raw material, and enabling bar-iron of the same quality as that imported from England to be sold, with 10 per cent. profit, at 1 rouble per pound. In fact, at the present moment, bars made in St. Petersburg are being sold at 115 copecks per pound; and Finnish manufacturers are likewise selling at the same price, with good profit.

"The sale of old rails has already influenced the St. Petersburg market, and will undoubtedly have a similar effect at Moscow and other central points. They must be used upon the spot, as the carriage to any great distance, of low quality rails, cannot be done profitably.

"It is equally erroneous to suppose that an abolition of all duties on iron, or at all events any considerable reduction, will interfere with the prosperity of the Siberian or Ural works. The sheet-iron produced

in Siberia, and sold at Nijni at from 2 roubles 50 copecks to 3 roubles 50 copecks per poud, finds its way even to California,* the quality being so good that it cannot be produced even in England at this price. It is the same with the bar-iron K T and CC ND, which is principally consumed in Sheffield.† No bars from Siberia find their way to St. Petersburg, except for special purposes, and these could not possibly suffer from foreign competition."

"The Siberian (Ural) works are destined to supply the Asiatic side of the Ural and the provinces watered by the Volga, Kama, and other great rivers. With the extension of railways, the demand for iron will be more than the present works can supply."

That the supply of Russian iron is even at present insufficient to meet the demand, and that for the sake of stimulating native industry and of promoting the construction of railways and other public works, it is necessary that iron of every description should be obtained both cheaply and abundantly, is evident from the circumstance that the Government admits the following very important exceptions as regards the duties on metals:—

1. For the building of steam or sailing vessels for the navigation of Russian waters, or of such vessels as are merely built in Russia, iron and any other material may be imported duty free.

2. The proprietors of iron-works, machine factories, &c., enjoy the right of importing all cast and wrought iron duty free, under certain regulations as to quantity and ultimate appropriation.

3. Railway companies may import materials of construction under the terms of their concessions.

The object of these exceptions is to encourage the manufacture of machinery in Russia; and it may well be asked why the exception is not made the rule, for after all the merchant only imports iron for the use of the manufacturer, whom, under the present system, the Government compels to be an importer as well. The expense of importing, to those who are not regularly in the import business, as well as the formalities with which the introduction and consumption of iron are accompanied, frequently render it more profitable to the small manufacturer to purchase his iron of a merchant, notwithstanding the exemption from duty which he might claim.

At the same time the expense of paying the duty is, in the case, for instance, of cast-iron, as great a consideration to the importer as the amount of the rate levied under the Tariff. Messrs. H. B. Froom and Company have supplied the following statement of the expense of clearing pig-iron:—

			copecks.
Landing and watching at Customs ..	..	1½ to 1½	per poud.
Weighing and verifying	..	1½	1½ "
Clearing and weighing for delivery ..	..	1½	1½ "
Delivery by carts to works or railway ..	..	1½	2½ "
Total	..	5 to 7	"

Thus the duty of 5 copecks per poud, levied on cast-iron under the

* Messrs. H. R. Froom and Co., export both bar and sheet iron largely to Great Britain and the United States.

† Russian bars are of very superior quality for steel, and sell in England at from 117. to 127. per ton (about 115 to 145 copecks per poud, at exchange of 32d). English bars, which are of inferior quality, and worth here, say 77., could not be imported into Russia under a duty of 47. 10s. per ton (45 copecks per poud) as proposed. Such a duty would therefore be quite prohibitory.—Memorandum forwarded by Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

Tariff of 1857, is augmented to an average of 6 copecks per pound for expense of clearing; whereas, if delivered out of the ship free of duty, iron could be sent direct to the factories the same as coals, or, if for the interior, direct to the railway station, causing a saving of 5 to 7 copecks per pound, in addition to the saving of interest on delays and losses from pilfering.

If imported duty free, without having to undergo the useless formalities of weighing and reshipping, pig-iron would be obtained by the consumer about 20 per cent. cheaper than at present. Ordinary Cleveland iron would then be sold at 40 copecks, whereas the present price is 46 to 48 copecks, or exactly 20 per cent. higher.

These circumstances were evidently taken into consideration by M. Kolesoff when he proposed an abolition of the duty on "cast-iron in bars and scrap," and on lead in pigs and rolls; but it is impossible to understand why, after establishing such a basis, he should recommend exceptions, in the shape of very high duties, on other descriptions of metals.

The duty of 35 copecks per pound, proposed to be levied on "bar or flat iron, rails and scrap," is open to many objections. Scrap-iron is as much a raw material as pig or cast iron, and should therefore be placed in the same category. The duty on rails can only be levied from persons who import them for the purpose of improving the means of transit in their factories or on their estates, for no railway company in Russia has yet been subjected to such a heavy tax; nor is it to be presumed that the Imperial Government would insist on the cost of constructing future railways being enhanced by a tax equal to nearly 60 per cent. on the prime cost of rails;* for the extra expenditure would immediately be felt by the Treasury, which has to guarantee a certain rate of interest on the capital expended. In fact, as the duty on rails is not paid by the bulk of the consumers, it only falls as a heavy and exceptional tax on private productive enterprise, and should consequently be abolished. The cost of bringing rails from Great Britain to St. Petersburg being 25s. to 30s. per ton, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ copecks to 15 copecks per pound, the manufacture of rails in Russia, and particularly in the central parts of the empire, would appear to be sufficiently protected. The proposed duty of 35 copecks per pound would press heavily on a very useful description of iron, viz., hoop-iron, which can be purchased in England at 10s. per cwt., and on which the duty of 3s. 5d. per cwt. would therefore be equal to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The adoption of the proposed duty on "assorted iron" (round and square bars), 45 copecks per pound, would be the perpetuation of an anomaly that is very much complained of in the trade. Thus if a bar is 2 inches wide, and $1\frac{5}{16}$, or nearly 2 inches thick, it pays 35 copecks, but if exactly square, then 45 copecks. Again, if 2 inches round, it pays 45 copecks, but if 2 inches wide by 1 inch thick, 35 copecks per pound. This distinction in bar-iron leads to innumerable errors, losses, and continual unpleasantness, for the shippers abroad cannot believe the necessity of reporting the separate weights of flats, rounds, and squares. The duty of $49\frac{1}{2}$ copecks on assorted iron only produced, in 1865, the sum of 69,151 roubles—a very insignificant revenue, considering the trouble and expense which its assessment entails.† The cost of carriage will

* Rails can be delivered at St. Petersburg at 140s. per ton; the previous cost in Wales is about 110s. per ton.

† In 1865 the quantity of assorted iron imported into Russia was 349,602 pounds, and the duty paid on it amounted to 69,151 roubles. Had duty been paid on the total quantity at the rate of $49\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pound the sum realised would have been 173,053 roubles, and it is, therefore, clear that about 60 per cent. of the total quantity was admitted duty free, while 40 per cent. consumed by small manufacturers, paid an exorbitant tax, equal to about 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

be sufficient protection to the Russian manufacturer, should he require it.

The proposed duty of 70 copecks per pound on boiler plates and sheet-iron is out of proportion even with the proposed duties on textile manufactures, which are not to exceed 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The average cost of ordinary boiler-plates being 9s. per cwt., and sheet-iron 4s. 6d. per cwt., the duty of 70 copecks per pound (6s. 11d. per cwt.) is equal to about 77 per cent. on the former, and 60 per cent. on the latter. The tax of 77 copecks per pound is so injurious to all public works that the Government have been obliged to grant exemptions from duty on 64 per cent. of the total quantity imported in 1865.* The same result is apparent in the case of sheet-iron, of which only 47 per cent. of the quantity imported in 1865 paid duty.†

The quantity of still-iron imported in 1865, and the duty raised from it (3,511 roubles), are so insignificant as to afford a further argument against the retention of any duty on metals unwrought.

The duties on steel (proposed to be raised to 85 copecks per pound) and on copper and brass (to be retained at 66 copecks per pound) offer a striking contrast. In England, steel varies in price between 12l. and 60l. per ton, and the duty of 85 copecks per pound (8s. 4d. per cwt.) would be about 8l. 6s., or 69 per cent. on the cheaper quality, and 13 per cent. on the superior quality, or best tool-steel, which is scarcely ever made in Russia. The duty of 85 copecks per pound on common spring-steel, worth in England about 13s. per cwt., is equal to about 67 per cent. made from English iron, while the charges of importation and clearing increase the tax exactly 80 per cent. The price of copper, on the other hand, varies between 80l. and 160l. per ton, and the duty of 66 copecks, or 6l. 10s. per ton, is therefore equal to 8 and 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, and less than 3 per cent. in the case of very fine thin copper sheets at 240l. per ton.

Copper being an article of export from Russia, it is difficult to see why it should be taxed at all, as it is only certain descriptions of copper sheets, rollers for print-works and paper-mills, that are imported for productive purposes. The duty on British and other composite metals actually only produced the sum of 379 roubles in 1865, while copper and brass only yielded 28,928 roubles. The revenue is therefore no gainer by the tax.

The duties on tin (22 copecks per pound) and on quicksilver (110 copecks per pound) only produced severally, in 1865, 9,912 roubles and 3,099 roubles. The duty is evidently not intended to be protective in either case, nor is the amount worth raising; and yet the assessment of the duty is a great expense both to the Crown and to the manufacturer, who has a right to expect that the Government will allow him to obtain all raw materials on the cheapest and easiest terms. As these two rates do not repay the cost of levying them, they should be abolished in the interest of native industry.

M. Kolesoff proposes to remove the duty on lead in pigs and rolls, but at the same time to raise the rate on lead in sheets and pipes to 25 copecks per pound (2s. 5½d. per cwt.) The price of lead pipes and

* The Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle-upon-Tyne states that the duty of 70 copecks per pound will be equal to 70 per cent. *ad valorem*, and regrets that the Russian Government do not, by a more liberal policy, promote a more rapid extension of native manufactures.

† The quantity of boiler plates and sheet iron imported in 1865, amounted to 101,952 pounds, and the duty levied to 28,583 roubles. Consequently only 37,120 pounds, or 36 per cent., paid duty.

‡ The quantity of sheet iron imported in 1865, was 104,897 pounds, and the duty on it 37,827 roubles.

§ A better quality steel might be made and delivered here from the Finnish Works at 150 copecks per pound.

sheet-lead in Newcastle is severally 17. 2s. and 17. 1s. per cwt., and the duty of 2s. 5½d. would therefore be equal to 11 and 12 per cent. *ad valorem*, which will necessarily be increased by about 6 copecks per pound by expense of clearing. The Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle-upon-Tyne have desired their secretary "to point out that this is probably an error, as it is hardly to be conceived that articles so extensively used in manufacturing establishments should be enhanced in value to the consumers." Considering that the duty on lead in pigs, rolls, sheets, and pipes, only produced the sum of 13,615 roubles in 1865, and that it is not imposed with a view to protection, it certainly would appear, from a fiscal point of view, unprofitable to levy a duty on pipes and sheets alone, particularly when pipes of lead are so much used in most manufacturing processes. This is probably a question that will be strongly represented to the Tariff Commission by chemical and other manufacturers. Lead pipes are likewise extensively used for sanitary purposes, and on that account alone should be admitted duty free.

Shot, which is now charged under § 228, "Lead, wrought," with a duty of 132 copecks per pound (13s. per cwt.), and which M. Kolesoff proposes to increase to 150 copecks per pound (14s. 10d. per cwt.) should follow the fate of "lead in sheets and pipes." The price of shot at Newcastle is only 25s. per cwt., or 3s. per cwt. dearer than lead pipes. The proposed duty of 150 copecks per pound on wrought lead would be equal to 63 per cent. *ad valorem* on shot. The incongruity of this is so apparent that the Tariff Commission will, no doubt, allow shot to be included under the section for "lead in sheets and pipes," and thus confer a great boon on sportsmen, as well as on those who kill game for sale.

CHEMICALS.

The present duties on chemicals and the alterations proposed by M Kolesoff are as follows :—

	Per pound. copecks.	Per pound. copecks.	Per cwt. s. d.
§ 150. Turpentine and oil of turpentine ..	33	to be increased to 35	.. 3 3
§ 152. Antimony	22	to be reduced ..	20 .. 2 0
§ 153. Borax, refined	22	„ increased	100 .. 9 10
„ raw	22	„ reduced	10 .. 1 0
§ 154. Cream of tartar, &c., raw ..	22	„ „	20 .. 2 0
„ crystals, &c.	22	„ increased	100 .. 9 10
§ 155. Litharge, ashes of lead	22	„ reduced	20 .. 2 0
§ 156. Prussiate and bichromate of potash	275	„ „	160 .. 15 9
§ 157. Alum, calcined and sulphate ..	11	„ „	10 .. 1 0
§ 158. Muriatic acid, bleaching powder, &c.	44	„ „	20 .. 2 0
§ 159. Sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron	44	„ „	20 .. 2 0
„ Sulphate of copper, zinc, &c. ..	44	„ „	40 .. 3 10
§ 160. Oxalic acid, &c.	220	„ „	200 .. 19 8
§ 161. Ointment for razor strops, and for } polishing metals, &c., and putty }	110	„ „	100 .. 9 10
§ 162. Arsenic, white	55	„ „	10 .. 1 0
„ red, yellow, &c.	55	„ „	50 .. 4 11
§ 163. Nitrate of soda { by sea	6 $\frac{2}{5}$	„ increased	10 .. 1 0
„ { by land	4 $\frac{2}{3}$		
§ 165. Saltpetre, unrefined	198	„ reduced	180 .. 17 9
§ 166. Soda, carbonate of soda	11	„ „	10 .. 1 0
§ 167. Salts, acids, oxydes and other } chemicals not specially men- } tioned	110	„ „	100 .. 9 10
From List of Drugs. { Phosphorus .. per lb.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „	100 .. 9 10
{ Nitric acid			
{ Bromide of potassium }	free	„ charged	100 .. 9 10
{ Iodide of „ }			

The views entertained by M. Kolesoff with regard to the duties on chemicals are of so sound a description that it is unnecessary to employ any further arguments in favour of abolishing, or greatly reducing, the duties under consideration. He has shown that chemicals are required by manufacturers who employ several hundred thousand workmen, and produce goods of the value of several hundred million roubles, while the chemical works at present existing in Russia only give employment to 1,500 workmen and produce only the value of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million roubles. The interest of the producers, moreover, is taken into the fullest consideration in the following passage taken from M. Kolesoff's memorandum:—

"It is, therefore, clear that, for the benefit of the numerous manufactories which make use of chemicals, it is indispensable that such of these as cannot be produced in Russia, except at too great a cost, should be admitted into the country under a moderate duty, for it would be unjust to establish prohibitory duties upon them, merely in order that they may be produced in Russia four times and even five times dearer than abroad, and thus to burden with an unnecessary expense the principal branches of our manufacturing industry."*

It is, therefore, again a question of ascertaining how far the principles laid down by M. Kolesoff are practically carried out. This is attempted in the following observations:—

§ 150. Turpentine and oil of 33 copecks per pound, proposed to be increased to 35 copecks per pound (3*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.)

This being a raw material largely used in various trades, and in making paints and varnishes, it would only be consistent to abolish the duty on it altogether. Moreover, turpentine is largely made in Russia, the necessary coniferous plants being found in great abundance, and although about 3,291 pounds were imported into Russia in 1865, it is evident that as much more than half that quantity (1,986 pounds) were brought over the land frontier, the consumption of foreign turpentine is principally confined to districts that are distant from the place of production at home. There were many exhibitors of turpentine this year at Paris, viz.:

					copecks.
Ananin (Archangel)	..	..	..	..	80 to 120 per pound.
Lagunof (Archangel)	..	..	..	..	35 to 120 "
Fedoroff (Vladimir)		"	"		140 per vedro.
Chudinoff (Vologda)		"	"		170 per pound.

The price of Russian made "essence of turpentine" would therefore appear to vary between 35 copecks and 175 copecks per pound (3*s.* 5*d.* and 17*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.), although more expensive qualities were likewise exhibited by Ananin, of Archangel—viz., at 3 to 4 roubles per pound (29*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 4*d.*) In England, at the present moment, the price of the best American turpentine in casks is 31*s.* per cwt., while that of French spirits of turpentine is 29*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. (3 roubles per pound). The valuation of turpentine adopted by the Imperial Department of Customs (6 roubles per pound) appears to be made on an article unknown in the trade.

The duty only brought in 997 roubles in 1865, and is consequently not worth collecting.

§ 152. Antimony.—All that can be said about antimony is, that in every other country it is admitted free, and that even in Russia the duty on it only realised 661 roubles in 1865.

* M. Kolesoff shows that in order to have protected the Russian manufacturers of chemicals effectually in 1850, it would have been necessary to impose duties equal to 100 and 250 per cent. *ad valorem*, and even more.

§ 153. Borax, refined, to be increased to 100 copecks per pound (9s. 10d. per cwt.); borax, raw, to be reduced to 10 copecks per pound (1s. per cwt.)

M. Kolesoff proposes to increase the duty on refined borax, on account of its value being 10 roubles per pound, and to reduce the duty on raw borax because none is imported:

The French valuation of refined borax is 140 centimes per kilo. (about 56s. per cwt.), or about 5 roubles 75 copecks per pound, at the exchange of 3s. 2d. The prime cost of borax, refined and unrefined, exported from Great Britain to Russia is valued officially at about 2l. 15s. per cwt., which is, therefore, identical with the French valuation. It cannot be that the cost of carriage to Russia raises its value in St. Petersburg without duty to 10 roubles per pound. Taking the real value, inclusive of freight, of refined borax at 6 roubles per pound, the duty proposed by M. Kolesoff is equal to about 17 per cent., not 10 per cent., as stated in the Memorandum. The Russian official valuation of borax, raw or refined, is 8 roubles per pound. The duty on borax in 1865 only realized 1,541 roubles.

§ 154.—Tartar, raw, is to be reduced to 20 copecks per pound (2s. per cwt.), but cream of tartar and crystals of tartar to be raised to 100 copecks per pound (or 9s. 10d. per cwt.)

The French Customs valuation of raw tartar is 1 franc 25 cents. per kilo. (2l. 10s. 10d. per cwt.), that of crystals of tartar 2 francs 05 cents. (8½d. per cwt.) per kilo., and that of cream of tartar 2 francs 25 cents. per kilo. (4l. 11s. 6d. per cwt.)

The duty of 20 copecks will, therefore, be about 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, whilst that of 1 rouble will be 11 to 12 per cent. *ad valorem*. The Chamber of Commerce, of Glasgow, has forwarded the following observations:—“As regards the duties which are proposed to be raised, the alteration of most importance is upon refined borax, which it is proposed to charge at 9s. 10d. per cwt. (1 rouble per pound) in place of 2s. 2d. per cwt. (22 copecks per pound) as at present. It being at the same time proposed to reduce the duty on raw borax from 2s. 2d. to 1s. per cwt. (10 copecks per pound), the trade in the refined article must inevitably be affected most injuriously; and as, practically speaking, refined borax is only made in this country, the result of the proposed alterations would only diminish the revenue upon the articles in both states, raw and refined. For as it is proposed to abolish altogether the duty on pottery wares, and borax being chiefly used in the manufacture of pottery, it follows that an increase of duty on borax would lead to a diminished demand for that article, and to an increased demand for duty-free pottery.”*

All tartrates of potash are free in the Tariffs of Austria, France, and Prussia, and as the Russian duties under this section only realized 2,533 roubles in 1865, they should be abolished altogether.

§ 155.—Litharge, &c., proposed to be reduced to 20 copecks per pound (2s. per cwt.)

The French official valuation of oxyde of lead (litharge) was 52 cents. per kilo. in 1865, or about 1l. 1s. per cwt., while its price in Newcastle is 1l. 2s. per cwt. The proposed duty will be about 10 per cent. on the value. In 1865, the duty on this article in Russia only produced the sum of 3,522 roubles.

§ 156.—Prussiate and bichromate of potash to be reduced to 160 copecks per pound (15s. 9d. per cwt.)

The price of bichromate of potash in Newcastle is 2l. 6s. per cent. The proposed duty would, therefore, be about 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. The

* Messrs. Leister, Bock, & Co.

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce observes, with reference to prussiate and bichromate of potash: "The existing duty on these articles is practically prohibitive, and there seems to be no reason why they should be more heavily taxed than other salts and crystals of soda. The proposed reduction to 15s. 9d. is still nearly prohibitive, especially upon bichromate of potash. A duty of 15s. 9d. per cwt. amounts to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the present selling price of bichromate of potash. This disproportionate tax is all the more anomalous since the raw materials (chrome ore and horns and hoofs) from which bichrome and prussiate are made, are very largely imported from Russia. It is submitted that a reduction of duty to the rate (9s. 10d., or 100 copecks per pound) charged on other salts of potash would not only tend to increase the shipments of the manufactured articles to Russia, but would also stimulate actively the exportation thence of the raw materials to this country. A duty of 9s. 10d. per cwt. on these articles would nearly correspond with the rates charged in other European countries."

§ 157. Alum, proposed to be reduced to 10 copecks per pound (1s. per cwt.)

The price of alum in pieces is about 8s. per cwt. in England, and the proposed duty will, therefore, be equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

§ 158. Muriatic acid, bleaching powder, &c., proposed to be reduced to 20 copecks per pound (2s. per cwt.)

The following practical observations have been supplied under this head by Mr. C. Allhusen, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Newcastle:—

"Muriatic acid is produced by the decomposition of salt by sulphuric acid, sulphate of soda being obtained as a residuary product. Sulphate of soda is largely used in the manufacture of bottles and common glass. It would be quite practicable to manufacture sulphate of soda and muriatic acid in Russia, but the production of alkali and soda ash (the refined and unrefined carbonate of soda of commerce) from sulphate of soda, could not be economically conducted in that country. It can only be made at a reasonable rate where coal is cheap, as about four tons of coals are required to make one ton of soda ash.

"Whether there is a duty on muriatic acid or not cannot affect the value of this product in Russia, as importation by sea is virtually impracticable.

"Bleaching powder can only be made economically when carbonate of soda is produced, inasmuch as in the manufacture of the latter a large quantity of muriatic acid is obtained, which must either be used in the making of bleaching powder, or run to waste.

"The process of manufacturing soda and bleaching powder can only properly be carried on near a tidal river, by means of which the waste liquors are rapidly carried to sea, and are thus rendered innocuous.

"If it were attempted to produce bleaching powder and carbonate of soda on a large scale in Russia, it would inevitably lead to the pollution of rivers, and the cost of these articles would be so materially enhanced that all the manufacturing industries in which they are required would be hampered in their development."

"The proposed duty of 20 copecks per pound is equal to about 20 per cent. on the average English value. This rate, when compared with duties on manufactured articles, may not be considered excessive; but when it is taken into account that the development of numerous industries, such as paper-making, dyeing, and printing woollens and calico, bleaching of all descriptions, &c., depend upon a cheap supply of this material, it must be apparent that the power of employment of labour will be injuriously affected by the imposition of any tax, and that the general revenue of the

empire would suffer in consequence of such import duty a much greater loss than the duty would amount to."

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce states:—"The reduction on chloride of lime to 2s. per cwt. would be beneficial, but that rate would still be high enough to check trade in an article which is indispensable in the manufacture of textile fabrics."

§ 159. Sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron, proposed to be reduced to 20 copecks per pound (2s. per cwt.); sulphate of copper, zinc, &c., proposed to be reduced to 40 copecks per pound (3s. 11d. per cwt.)

"Sulphuric acid may be easily manufactured in Russia, and can be made there as cheaply as in any other country. Russian requirements are therefore certain to be supplied by home manufacture, which renders an import duty unnecessary. A duty of 20 copecks per pound on the several other articles enumerated under this head would be ample protection to any Russian manufacturer."

The North Shields and Tynemouth Chamber of Commerce submit that "the duty on sulphate of copper might have been further reduced with advantage, as it is largely used in dyeing, and also in the galvanic batteries at telegraphic stations."

§ 160. Oxalic acid and oxalate of potash, &c., proposed to be reduced to 200 copecks per pound (19s. 8d. per cwt.)

The French valuation of oxalic acid is 2fr. 50c. per kilogramme (5l. 1s. 7d. per cwt.) The proposed duty would, therefore, be equal to about 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. In the interests of manufacturing industry the French tariff only imposes a duty of 4s. per cwt. (about 40 copecks per pound) on this article. The present duty has evidently checked importation, for the revenue obtained under this head in 1865 only amounts to 3,616 roubles.

§ 161. Ointment for razor strops, &c., putty, to be reduced to 100 copecks per pound (9s. 10d. per cwt.)

All that need be said about this paragraph is that as it only produced a revenue of 77 roubles in 1865. Its retention can only be explained by a desire to make the tariff as complicated and vexatious as possible to the importer.

§ 162. Arsenic, white, proposed to be reduced to 10 copecks per pound (1s. per cwt.); arsenic, red, yellow, &c., proposed to be reduced to 50 copecks per pound (4s. 11d. per cwt.)

The price of arsenic at Newcastle is 9s. per cwt., and the proposed duty of 1s. per cwt. will consequently be equal to about 11 per cent.

The French valuation of sulphurate of arsenic ("orpiment" and "realgar," is 90 cents. per kilogramme (1l. 16s. 6d. per cwt.), and the duty of 4s. 11d. will be therefore equal to about 12 per cent. *ad valorem*.

§ 163. Nitrate of soda, to be increased to 10 copecks per pound (1s. per cwt.)

The French valuation of this article is 32 cents per kilogramme (12s. 6d. per cwt.), on which the duty will be exactly 8 per cent. Under the French tariff nitrate of soda is admitted free.

§ 164. Saltpetre, unrefined, to be reduced to 180 copecks per pound (17s. 9d. per cwt.)

The price of saltpetre, unrefined, in England is about 1l. 13s. per cwt., and the French valuation is 65 cents. per kilo. (1l. 6s. 5d. per cwt.) The proposed duty would, therefore, be equal to 55 per cent. *ad valorem* on the English price, and to 70 per cent. *ad valorem* on the French valuation. The Tariff Commission will, no doubt, ask for a satisfactory explanation why saltpetre should be required to pay so much more than other chemical products.

§ 166. Soda, carbonate of soda, &c., to be reduced to 10 copecks per pound (1s. per cwt.)

Soda.—"This article can best be manufactured in countries where the temperature is moderate, a few degrees of frost even being prejudicial, as the lixiviating process (which must be carried on uninterruptedly) becomes impracticable during severe weather. Further, numerous pipes are required for conveying the liquors from one point to another, and the liquors crystallise under the effect of cold, and thus stop the process, without any chance of clearing the pipes, as the congealed liquor becomes as hard as iron, and the pipes invariably burst through the crystallization of the soda liquors contained in them.

"The economical manufacture of soda further requires the power to bring together on the sea-shore or the banks of a tidal river large quantities of chalk or limestone, salt, coal, pyrites, or sulphur, and Manganeese, where chloride of lime, *i.e.*, bleaching powder, is made. Chalk costs 1s. per ton, salt 8s., and coal 4s., and as of these articles alone upwards of 8 tons are required to produce 1 ton of soda ash, it must be evident that Russia cannot manufacture this article except at a cost which must be fatal to those numerous industries in which soda is used as a raw material.

"These reasons will naturally bring us to the enquiry how this article should be treated in the proposed tariff?"

"Inasmuch as soda cannot be manufactured in Russia under great disadvantages, the development of the following trades is mainly dependent upon a cheap supply of this article, viz., soap, glass, wool-washing, bleaching linen, dyeing and printing calico, &c., it is evidently in the interest of the Russian Government to place this article on the free list.

"Should it, however, be subjected to the payment of a duty, it would be well, in order to avoid Custom House difficulties, that the following denominations be introduced, viz., crystals of soda, bicarbonate of soda, soda ash and refined alkali, caustic soda, in casks made of sheet iron.

"The arguments advanced by the Moscow merchants are evidently prepared by some one who is totally ignorant of the process of soda-making and the circumstances required to admit of the manufacture of this article being carried on successfully. As a justification of this remark, it is only necessary to state that the assertion that the cost of producing one pound of calcined soda, or soda ash, in England is 1 rouble 90 copecks is totally incorrect, since this article is ordinarily sold at one-half of that amount.

"The opinion expressed by M. Chugunoff as to the practicability of producing soda at Perm at a cost of 140 copecks per pound may be correct, nevertheless the manufacture of it in quantities in that locality is perfectly impracticable, inasmuch as the waste of liquors which must be discharged would poison the waters of the river Kama, and, irrespective of the difficulties caused by the climate, the great cost of the transit from Perm to the manufacturing districts would make the article too costly for the consumer.

"Should there be any province in Russia which is not subjected to the difficulties already described, the manufacture of soda will be developed, though there be no import duty, as the cost of transport from this country to the place of consumption in Russia already operates as a large protection."

The North Shields and Tynemouth Chamber of Commerce in conclusion recommend the following definition of § 166 :—1. Crystal of soda ; 2. Bicarbonate of soda (commonly called carbonate of soda) ; 3. Refined alkali ; 4. Soda ash, or second alkali.

"The crystals of soda are used chiefly for domestic purposes, such as washing clothes, &c., and are worth about 5*l.* a ton, say with freight, 5*l.* 10*s.* (about 55 copecks per pound). The proposed duty of 10 copecks

per poud will then be about 18 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is certainly too high. If the Tariff Commission do not decide on the total abolition of the rate on crystal of soda, a duty of 5 copecks per poud would be amply sufficient.

"Refined alkali and soda ash are largely used in paper and soap-making, and for boiling flax for spinning. The duty, if not altogether abolished in the interest of those trades, ought to be reduced to 3*d.* per cwt. (2½ copecks per poud), which would be a decided bonus to the Russian manufacturers."

§ 167. Salts, acids, oxydes, and other chemicals, not specially mentioned, to be reduced to 1 rouble per poud (9*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.)

The imposition of such a high rate on chemicals not specially mentioned appears impolitic, for it may prevent the introduction of any cheap chemical agent that may hereafter be discovered, and which may be of great importance to manufacturers in Russia. As the rate is evidently not intended to have a protective effect (for the chemicals to be protected are specially mentioned), it has only the appearance of prohibiting the importation of chemicals that are not yet known or used in Russia. As Epsom Salts, for instance, are not specially mentioned either in Section II. or in the list of drugs, it will have to be cleared under the rate of 100 copecks per poud. The wholesale price of the article in England being 8*s.* per cwt., the duty will be equal to nearly 123 per cent. *ad valorem*. Why such a useful medicine, and one so largely used by the lower classes, should thus be taxed, is indeed inexplicable. Sulphate of soda is another article "not specially mentioned," and yet its price in England is only about 4*s.* per cwt.* It cannot be intended that it should pay a duty of 1 rouble, or 9*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., equal to 245 per cent. The French duty on sulphate of soda is 5*d.* per cwt., or about 5 copecks per poud. Sugar of lead (*sel de saturne*) also comes under § 167. Its value in England is 36*s.* per cwt., and the French valuation 90 cents. per kilo., or 36*s.* 6¾*d.* per cwt. The duty of 9*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. would be equal to 28 per cent. on the value of sugar of lead.

M. Kolesoff further proposes to remove nitric acid, bromide of potassium, and iodide of potassium from the list of drugs duty free, and to subject them all three to the uniform duty of 1 rouble per poud (9*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.) under § 167. The incongruity of this proposal will be evident from the following quotation of prices, taken from the report of the French "Commission des Valeurs."

	Per kilo.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	copecks.
Nitric Acid	30 cents.	16	3 per cwt.	165 per poud.
Bromide of potassium ..	30 francs	10	10 per lb.	310 per lb.
Iodide, refined	26 "	9	9 "	280 "

Thus in the case of nitric acid the duty would be equal to 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, and in that of the two other articles about 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. 10 copecks per poud would be amply sufficient on nitric acid, as well as on all other "chemicals not specially mentioned."

The following observations have been forwarded by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, wholesale druggists, &c. :—

"Some of the duties are very high, and although, for instance, both phosphorus and prussiate and bichomate of potash are lowered in the projected Tariff, the importation of the two last-named substances would be much interfered with even by the *amended* rate. Moreover, we notice that the new tax on other potassium salts (bromide and iodide) is not

* The French valuation of sulphate of soda is 10 cents. per kilo., or 4*s.* 0¾*d.* per cwt.

two-thirds (per cwt.) of the amended rate on the prussiate and bichromate, although the values of the latter are much inferior to those of the former, as will be seen by our list. Cyanide of potassium is not mentioned, but we presume it would rank with the ferro cyanide (prussiate); and if so, the above remarks would also apply to it. We notice, also, what appears to be a slight inconsistency with regard to the duties on preparations of lead—lead is free, and litharge (protoxide of lead) is subject to 2s., whilst red lead (a mixture of protoxide and peroxide) and white lead (carbonate of the protoxide) are subject to 3s. 11d.*

COLOURS AND DYE-STUFFS.

The following are the present duties on colours and dye-stuffs, and the alterations proposed by M. Kolesoff :—

	Present Duty per Poud.	Proposed Duty per Poud.	Per cwt.
	copecks.	copecks.	£ s. d.
§ 112. Avignon pods, madder root, &c. ..	11	10	0 1 0
§ 113. Prussian and Paris blue	176	160	0 15 9
§ 114. Dyewood in logs and sumac	8½	8	0 0 9½
„ ground	13½	20	0 2 0
§ 115. Indigo in lumps { by sea	330	} 300	1 9 9
„ { by land	275		
„ ground	440	440	2 3 4
§ 116. Cochenille	264	240	1 3 7
§ 117. Madder ground	55	55	0 5 5
§ 119. Red and white lead	44	40	0 3 11
§ 120. Ultramarine	220	220	1 1 8
§ 121. Saffron	1320	1320	6 10 0
§ 122. Extracts of Dyewoods { by sea	176	} 180	0 17 10
„ { by land	132		
§ 123. Verdigris, Venetian, &c.	220	200	0 19 8
§ 124. Miniature colours	440	440	2 3 4
§ 125. Colours not specially mentioned ..	110	110	0 10 10

The above 14 rates of duty on colours and dye-stuffs suggest the following observations :—

§ 112. The rate of 10 copecks per poud is intended to fall on most tinctorial roots and pods, or colours and dyes not prepared. The following are the values of some of the articles under § 112, taken from the report of the French “Commission des Valeurs, 1865.”

	Per Kilo.	Per Cwt.	Per Poud.
	cents.	£ s. d.	copecks.
1. Madder roots*	62	1 6 0	264
2. Curcuma en racine	56	1 2 6	230
3. Baies de nerprun et graines de rocou ..	125	2 10 10	515
4. Quercitron	20	0 8 1	82
	francs.		roubles.
5. Kermès en grains	8	16 5 2	23
			copecks.
6. Orseille, tournesol	2	4 1 3½	827
	copecks.		
7. Pate de pastel	60	1 4 4½	247
8. Ocres	10	0 4 0¾	42

* M. Kolesoff estimates the value respectively at 8 and 6 roubles per poud, but the French valuation is correct, for it corresponds with the price in England.

The present price of Bombay madder root in England is 21s. to 23s. per cwt.

Ochre and quercitron would appear to be unfairly taxed in comparison with other dye-stuffs, and it would probably be a great boon to native industry, and no less to the treasury, to admit those articles duty free.

§. 113. Prussian and Paris blue. The French official valuation of Prussian blue in 1865 was 225 cents per kilo., (4*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.), or about 9 roubles 80 copecks per pound at the par Exchange, while the Russian official valuation is 24 roubles per pound. The proposed duty of 160 copecks per pound would be equal to 19 per cent. on the French valuation, which is naturally the most correct one.

The importation of Paris and Prussian blue only amounted to 334 pounds between 1862 and 1864, and it is on account of the "importation being so insignificant" that M. Kolesoff proposes to retain the present duty, without the additional 10 per cent. The Tariff Commission will, perhaps, be of opinion that the rate of duty, amounting to 19 per cent. on that article, has prevented an increase of importation.

§ 114. Dye-wood in logs and ground. The proposed duties appear to be comparatively moderate. The average French valuation of dye-woods in logs is 17 cents. per kilo. (about 6*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., or 65 copecks per pound).

§ 115. Indigo in lumps. The French official valuation of Indigo is 15 francs 50 cents. per kilo., or 30*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per cwt., while the average value adopted by the Board of Trade in London is about 28*l.* per cwt. Taking 2*l.* per cwt., or about 58 roubles per pound (at par),* the duty of 3 roubles per pound will be equal to about 5 per cent. on the value. The duty on indigo ground, prepared with oil, or indigo extract, is out of proportion with this moderate rate. The French valuation of "Indigues, Inde plate et boules de bleu," is 2 francs 50 cents. per kilo. (5*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* per cwt., or 10 roubles 35 copecks per pound), while the value adopted by the Russian Customs' Department is 51 roubles per pound. In the one case the duty would be equal to 42 per cent. *ad valorem*, while in the other it will be only 8 per cent. It will be for the Commission to decide on the value which should be adopted as a basis for the duty.

§ 116. *Cochineal*.—According to "Morgan's British Trade Journal," the present price of cochineal averages 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb. (19*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.—about 39 roubles per pound); therefore the proposed rate of 240 copecks per pound will be equal to about 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

§ 117. *Madder*, ground.—As the Caucasus now produces madder equal to the French article, and which is extensively used in the place of garancine in dyeing the famous Turkey red goods of Moscow, the duty of 55 copecks should be abolished. The value of ground madder in France is taken at 82 cents. per kilo. (32*s.* per cwt., 33 copecks per pound).

§. 118. Varnishes. Duty, 660 copecks per pound (3*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.)

M. Kolesoff recommends that the present rate should be retained on account of the increase which has taken place in the importation of varnishes (from 419 pounds between 1851 and 1853 to 1,386 pounds between 1862 and 1864), although M. Kolesoff observes that the duty of 660 copecks per pound is "sufficiently high, especially on oil varnishes, on which it will be as much as 24 per cent. *ad valorem*."

An increase in the importation of varnishes would certainly appear to be a healthy sign, for it shows a corresponding development of the industries in which the article is used. A reference, however, to the prices of varnishes in England will prove that again in this case it is only the superior qualities that can pay the present duty, the lower and cheaper qualities, which are used in a much larger proportion than expensive varnishes, being practically prohibited. The following is the price list of Mander Brothers, extensive manufacturers of varnishes in Wolverhampton :—

* The Russian official valuation of indigo in lumps is 109 roubles per pound, and it is that on which M. Kolesoff's proposals are based.

No.	Name.	Use.	Nett Price Per Imperial Gallon.	Weight of Imperial Gallon.	Duty.		per cent.
					Rate.	Amount.	
1. <i>Varnishes for Coach Builders.</i>							
1	Pale hard copal body ..	For the under coats of the bodies of carriages. It dries with a brilliant and even surface, and flats easily the second day for the next coat. It is also well adapted for finishing work requiring haste This is used for the finishing coats, and possesses great brilliancy and durability For the wheels, &c., of carriages; it wears well with an excellent lustre. It is also used by house painters for best work Same as the above, but not so pale An elastic but firm-drying and brilliant jet black It is used for renovating the old leather work of carriages, which it renders almost equal to new For the ironwork of carriages, &c. The japan, however is, preferable because more durable	19 4	9 lbs. A.D.P.	660 coopecks per pound, or 1 rouble 68 coopecks.	27	
2	Palest durable copal body		19 4			27	
3	Pale copal carriage..		14 6			36	
4	No. 2 copal carriage ..		11 0			47	
6	Superior black japan ..		13 1			38	
7	Enamelled leather varnish ..		17 0			30	
9	Quick black for iron work ..		8 6			61	
11	Finest Copal ..		14 6			36	
12	Copal oak ..		10 9			49	
13	Fine oak ..	8 6	61				
14	Mahogany ..	7 6	70				
18	Paper varnish (two shades) ..	11 6	45				
19		8 6	61				
8 & 22	Quick japan gold size ..	10 3	51				
2. <i>For House Painters, &c.</i>							
11	Finest Copal ..	Is used for pale grained work, as maple, satin wood, &c. It dries hard, with brilliant lustre, in twelve hours Is used for ordinary grained work. Bears an excellent and enduring lustre Is equal in quality to the above, but is not so pale Is similar to the preceding, but darker Suitable for paper hangings, maps, &c. This is used by coach builders and house painters for gilding and bronzing, and for binding colours ground in turpentine	14 6	9 lbs. A.D.P.	660 coopecks per pound, or 1 rouble 68 coopecks.	36	
12	Copal oak ..		10 9			49	
13	Fine oak ..		8 6			61	
14	Mahogany ..		7 6			70	
18	Paper varnish (two shades) ..		11 6			45	
19			8 6			61	
8 & 22	Quick japan gold size ..		10 3			51	

No.	Name.	Use.	Nett Price For Imperial Gallon.	Weight of Imperial Gallon.	Duty.		
					Rate.	Amount.	Ad valorem.
24 { 25 { 26 { 27	Damp-resisting or knot- ting composition .. White and brown hard spirit varnish and French polish .. Copal cabinet varnish ..	2. For House Painters, &c.—cont. For coating damp walls, and for covering the knots in wood before painting } For cabinet makers' work } Is a pale quick hard-drying varnish for furniture	s. d. 9 4 7 0 11 6	9 lbs. A.D.P.	660 copecks per pound, or 65s. per cwt.	5s. 2½d. per gallon, or 1 rouble 68 cop.	per cent. 56 75 45

The proposed duty of 6 roubles 60 copecks per pound on varnishes would, therefore, range between 27 and 75 per cent., or an average of 38 per cent. on the value of varnishes for coach builders, and 55 per cent. on those used by house painters, &c. M. Kolesoff is therefore nearly right in his calculation that the duty will amount to 24 per cent. on the value of some varnishes; but it will be seen from the foregoing table that this estimate only applies to the most expensive kinds of varnish used by coach-builders, while the cheaper kinds, which are those mostly consumed, are taxed up to 75 per cent. *ad valorem*. The varnish used for cabinet-makers' work may be purchased in England at 7s. per gallon of 9 pounds weight, or 4*l.* 7s. per cwt. (about 9 roubles per pound at the exchange of 38*l.*, and 10 roubles 50 copecks at the exchange of 2s. 8*d.*; while M. Kolesoff's calculation is founded on the following prices, taken from the official valuation adopted by the Russian Customs:—

Varnish, spirit	..	..	..	27 roubles per pound.
„ oil	..	..	..	23 „ „

That this is an excessive valuation will be seen from the following quotations of prices, taken from the Russian Catalogue of the Exhibition, held this year, in Paris:—

Bogomoloff (Kharkoff)	varnish, spirits of wine,	33 to 50 copecks per lb.
„	„ oil,	45 copecks per lb.
Korotkoff (Moscow)	„ for coach builders,	20 to 30 copecks per lb.
Popoff	„ oil,	14 to 18 copecks per lb.
„	„ various,	8 to 10 roubles per pound.

The prices of Russian varnishes, therefore, begin at about 560 copecks per pound, while their medium price would appear to be 16 roubles per pound.

As the production of varnishes is not attended with any disadvantages in Russia, and as the linseed oil and spirits of wine, of which they are in great part made, are Russian products, and, consequently, cheaper in Russia than elsewhere, a duty corresponding to the French rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 150 copecks per pound, would be amply sufficient.

§ 119. *White and Red Lead*.—The price of white lead in Newcastle is 1*l.* 11s. per cwt., or about 315 copecks per pound (exchange of 3s. 2*d.*) The French official valuation is 72 cents. per kilo. (about 1*l.* 8s. per cwt., or 285 copecks per pound). The duty of 40 copecks per pound would, therefore, be about 13 per cent. on the prime cost of white lead, which is produced at about 4 roubles per pound in Russia.

§ 120. *Ultramarine*.—Artificial ultramarine is largely made in Paris, and at Meissen and Nuremberg. A fair article may be obtained wholesale at about 1s. per lb.* (about 11 roubles 40 copecks per pound).† The duty of 220 copecks per pound would be about 19 per cent. on this value, and as real ultramarine is but little used in commerce, being made of an expensive material exported from Russia, viz., lapis lazuli, it would appear more consistent to impose a rate that will not exceed 10 per cent. on the value of artificial ultramarine, viz., 1 rouble per pound. The French tariff imposes a duty of 6s. 1*d.* per cwt. on this article (about 60 copecks per pound).

§ 121.—*Saffron*.—As the present price in London of Spanish saffron (which is the best imported) is 1*l.* 18s. per lb., the duty of 13 roubles 20

* “Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c.”

† The Russian official valuation of real and artificial ultramarine, is 21 roubles per pound.

	To Pay.	
	Per Pound.	Per Cwt.
	copecks.	£ s. d.
§ 106. India-rubber, gutta-percha, and all other gums ..	30	0 2 11
§ 107. Sponge	165	0 16 3
§ 108. Wood veneer	44	0 4 4
§ 111. Skins dressed, varnished	600	2 19 1
§ 126. Starch	55	0 5 5
Arrowroot	100	0 9 10
§ 127. Incense, common	100	0 9 10
„ best	400	1 19 4
§ 129. Mineral oils	55	0 5 5
§ 138. Chalk, black per lb.	33	6 10 0
Plate powder	5	0 0 6
§ 139 to 140. Furs	800	3 19 0
§ 151. Whalebone, dressed	440	2 3 4
§ 168. Ink and blacking	110	0 10 10

The following observations are humbly submitted to the Tariff Commission, under these heads :—

§ 111. *Skins, Varnished*.—The proposed rate is still too high, and should be reduced to at least half, or 3 roubles per pound, in the interest of the many trades to which the foreign article is still indispensable, owing to the negligent manner in which leather is varnished in Russia.

§ 126.—*Starch*.—The present price of the best starch in London is 1*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. (about 250 copecks per pound), and the duty of 55 copecks will therefore be equal to 22 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is about 12 per cent. more than can be recommended on any article under this section.

As regards Arrowroot, which is to be brought under the same duty as sago, it varies in price, from 1½*d.* per lb. (East India) to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. (Bermuda). Thus on the cheaper quality, which is in most general use, the duty of 9*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. would be equal to 70 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty charged in Great Britain on arrowroot and sago, with a view to revenue, is 4½*d.* per cwt. (about 4 copecks per pound).

§ 127. The two duties on Incense might, with a view to simplicity, be reduced to one rate.

§ 129. *Mineral Oil, Petroleum, Kerosene, &c.*—This is an article in which a very large trade with the United States of America might be carried on if the duty were reduced.

§ 138, It seems scarcely worth while to impose a rate on Plate Powder, while chalk is admitted free.

§ 139 and 140.—*Furs*.—As these are nowhere so well dressed as in Russia, the proposed duty is quite unnecessary for protection, while the admission of furs duty free would reduce their price in Russia, to the advantage of 70 millions of consumers.

§ 151.—*Whalebone, Dressed*.—As the duty only realised 1,804 roubles in 1865, it might well be eliminated from the tariff, which is far too complicated.

§ 168.—*Ink and Blacking*.—It is scarcely worth while to impose such a heavy duty on an article so cheap and so widely used, which is at the same time produced at no greater expense in Russia than in other countries.

SECTION III.

MANUFACTURES.

THE main object of the Russian Tariffs enacted since 1822 has been to protect the articles enumerated under the present section, consisting of 124 paragraphs or "positions," which may be grouped as follows:—

1. Textiles:	Paragraphs.
<i>a.</i> Cotton manufactures	6*
<i>b.</i> Woollen "	15†
<i>c.</i> Silk "	7
<i>d.</i> Hemp & Flax "	7— 35
2. Metals, wrought of every kind	27
3. Potter's ware, earthenware, and porcelain	8
4. Glass	4
5. Paper.	6
6. Miscellaneous	44
Total	124

After showing that the legal importation of foreign manufactured goods decreased 26 per cent. between 1862-64, as compared with 1859-61 (a decrease that probably corresponds with the increased activity of the smuggler), M. Kolesoff demonstrates that the present rates of duty on manufactured articles fall heavily on low-priced goods, while, on the other hand, expensive and superior goods are admitted under comparatively favourable terms, "in consequence of which," continues M. Kolesoff, "it is almost exclusively goods of superior quality that pay duty, while cheap articles are smuggled over the western frontier in large quantities. . . . This is why the chief task consists in establishing, as far as possible, duties more commensurate with prices."

The Minister of Finance has also, in his Report to the Emperor, laid much stress on the importance of establishing "a just relation between the duties and the cost of the articles on which they are imposed;" and it is therefore only necessary to inquire, in the following pages, whether that principle has been properly carried out in M. Kolesoff's ultimate proposals as regards the duties on the manufactured goods in which Great Britain is most interested.

1. THE DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

As it is not proposed to revise the present free list of the Russian Tariff, raw cotton will probably not be subjected to any duty, in the interest of the native manufactures.†

Yarns.—Cotton yarns pay the following rates, viz., cotton yarn, white, 385 copecks per pound (37*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.); cotton yarn, dyed, 550 copecks per pound (54*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.).

M. Kolesoff observes, with reference to these rates, that they "exceed the real amount of protection required by spinners in Russia, and thus

* Including lace and tulle.

† Including ready made clothes.

‡ Yarns, thread, wicks, and wadding belong properly to the 2nd section of the Russian Tariff, but they are examined in this memorandum under the corresponding manufactures.

exercise a disadvantageous influence on the weaving interests, for under such a high rate of duty, no regular trade in this article can be established with other countries."

The German Commercial Congress showed in their Memorandum on the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce between Russia and the Zollverein, that the present duty on white cotton yarn was equal to 26 per cent. *ad valorem*. Applying the rate of 37*s.* 11*d.* per cwt. to the numbers of yarn in most demand in Russia, the experience of the German merchants is more than fully borne out by that of our own manufacturers, who can only export to Russia small quantities of the finer description of yarn. It is doubtful whether the reduction of the duty to a rate equivalent to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* will exercise any influence on the foreign supply of middling numbers of yarn, which are acknowledged to be manufactured in Russia of sounder cotton than in England, and at a price that apparently admits but of little reduction. The prices of Russian cotton yarn at Moscow, at the Exhibition of Manufactures, in 1865, under the influence of the cotton famine, were as follows:—

		Roubles.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Twist—					
Nos. 30 to 32	32	per pood	..	12 8 3	per cwt.
" 24 to 30	24 to 35	"	9 18 7	to 14 9 8	"
Mule Twist—					
Nos. 40 to 44	25 to 27	"	10 7 0	to 11 3 6	"
" 10 to 38	13 to 23½	"	5 15 8	to 9 14 5	"
" 20 to 40	14 to 24	"	5 15 16	to 9 18 7	"
Medio—					
Nos. 31	31½	"	..	13 0 9	"
" 38 to 40	29 to 31	"	12 0 0	to 12 16 3	"
Water Twist of Bokhara Cotton—					
No. 36	33	"	..	13 13 0	"
Mule Twist—					
No. 34	22	"	..	9 2 0	"
" 40	21	"	..	8 13 9	"

These prices have, however, fallen from 30 to 50 per cent. since 1865, as will be seen from the following quotations of Russian yarns for October 9 21, 1867, which may even still be considered above the normal rate, viz.:—

	Numbers.	Roubles.
Water Twist.. ..	30 to 32	20 to 23
Mule Twist	20	13.50 to 14.50
Medio	32, 34, and 36	18 to 22
"	38 and 40	20 to 22

Although M. Kolesoff adopts the suggestion of the Moscow merchants to the effect that a graduated scale of duties, beginning at 2 roubles 50 copecks (2*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.), and ending at 6 roubles (5*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.), he appears to advocate the imposition of the minimum rate on the numbers of cotton yarn up to forties.

The above quotations show that, under the proposed specific rate of 2 roubles 50 copecks per pood, the middling numbers of yarn would still be taxed to the extent of 11 to 18½ per cent. *ad valorem*, which, after the addition of the cost of carriage, is more than sufficient to prevent their introduction from abroad. The Vice-Director of Customs is seemingly aware of this, for he states that the rate of 2 roubles 50 copecks per pood would still exceed four times the minimum duty charged in France and Prussia, and twice that levied in Austria, before even the conclusion of the recent treaties with Italy and Great Britain.

The proposed reduction from 5 roubles 50 copecks to 4 roubles per pood, on dyed cotton yarn, would still leave a difference of 1 rouble 50 copecks, or 60 per cent., between the duties on unbleached and dyed

yarns. Under the French Tariff the difference is only 10s. 2d. per cwt., or about 1 rouble per poud. But the Tariff of France can scarcely be taken as a model by the Russian Government in the matter of cotton yarns; for the finer numbers, although produced as cheaply in France as in England, are protected under the graduated scale of 6s. 1d. per cwt. to 121s. 11d. per cwt., to such an extent that their importation into France is practically impossible. The Chamber of Commerce of Macclesfield has frequently complained of the unequal effect of the French duties on cotton yarn, and there is every hope of their being considerably modified.

As far as Russia is concerned, it is clear that if the Russian weaver is to compete with cheap foreign cottons, he should be allowed to purchase yarn as cheaply as his competitor.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce desires "to draw attention to the fact that cotton has fallen very much in value during the past six months, and more especially during the last few weeks. Some cottons are already near the prices of 1860; and from the abundant supply in prospect, all descriptions cannot fail ere long to recede to something near their normal value before the American war. The yarn has fallen in like proportion.

"The per centage, *ad valorem*, of the duty proposed by M. Kolesoff is now very much greater than when he had the Tariff under consideration; and what seemed then a moderate duty will at once appear now to be excessive.

"Where an article varies so much in quality and price, it is unusual to adopt one uniform rate of duty; and if this is confirmed, the lower numbers of yarns will be entirely excluded. In grey and bleached cottons, five different qualities are proposed. This might, with great advantage, be applied to yarns also. The increase of duty on dyed yarn is excessive and prohibitory.

"As illustrating the great fall in the prices of cotton, attention is requested to the following Table, made up from the Liverpool price lists:—

	January 2nd, 1867.	July 1st, 1867.	September 12th, 1867.*
	s. d.	s. d.	d.
Dholerah Fair	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bengal "	0 9	0 7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pernam "	1 4	1 0	10
Egyptian "	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling bowed	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Orleans	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has forwarded the following observations as regards the proposed duties on yarns:—

"I may remark, in the first place, that the duty proposed on grey cotton yarn is 250 copecks per poud, which on the staple count No. 40, would, on present prices, be about 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, which, it is manifest, is unnecessarily high; and having regard alone to the revenue, it is a matter of surprise that the Russian Minister has not availed himself of the opportunity of placing yarns on a more favourable footing. The duty proposed also on dyed yarns, of 4 roubles per poud, would be prohibitory on all dyes, except those from madder or safflower, the proposed duty being about the average cost of the dyes of all other colours."

Mr. Muir, of the firm of Muir and Merrilees, at St. Petersburg, has very justly pointed out that the Russian spinner can at the utmost ask for protection on the *cost of producing yarn*, not on that of *growing*

* The prices of American cotton are now about 2d. per lb. cheaper.—November, 1867.

cotton. In endeavouring, therefore, to arrive at some moderate rate on yarns, it is necessary first to deduct the cost of the cotton from the selling price of the yarns, and then to ascertain the relation that any proposed duty will bear towards the cost of spinning. The managing director of the Sampson Cotton-mill has obligingly stated in a letter, "No spinner can spin 30-water under 2 roubles 80 copecks per poud, and he will get $34\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 lbs. twist from his poud (36 lbs. avoidupois) of cotton; nor Nos. 38 and 40 mule-twist under 2 roubles 60 copecks, getting 35 to $35\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of mule-twist from his poud of cotton. This can be done, but few mills have got so much by 1 lb. per poud as above stated." The same correspondent has subsequently stated that the clear profit on a selling price of 5 roubles per poud is only 20 copecks. Taking, however, the average cost of producing Nos. 30 and 40 at 3 roubles per poud, the proposed duty of 2 roubles 50 copecks will be equal to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost of spinning. At the same time the present cost of spinning those numbers is apparently smaller in Russia than in England; for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce states that the cost of making those yarns, inclusive of a moderate profit, is *5d.* per lb., or about 5 roubles 60 copecks per poud,* at the exchange of 2s. *8d.*

With respect to the alleged cost of spinning in Russia, the following letter from one of the largest firms in Manchester, Messrs. Schunck, Souchay, & Co., throws much practical light on the subject:—

"We have made many enquiries of some of our most respectable spinners, and can state as the result that the cost of producing the medium counts, say No. 30 water and No. 40 medio, is $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., if made by new, or *5d.* per lb. if made by old machinery. This margin between the price of cotton and yarn only represents the actual cost, including 5 per cent. interest on working capital, but no profit, properly so called. It also includes waste, which, on the classes of American cotton used for the above yarns, varies from 10 to 12 per cent. on the price of the raw material: thus *8d.* cotton actually costs the spinner *9d.* per lb. The cost of spinning the higher counts, made of Egyptian cotton, is of course considerably more. A first-rate quality of No. 60, for instance, could not be made for less than about $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., independent of waste, which, on Egyptian cotton, varies from 5 to 10 per cent., or about *5s. 8d.* per lb. on the price of the latter.

"Now, as the Russian spinners can buy their cotton nearly, if not quite as cheap as our producers (any extra charges being more than covered by the expenses of transit on the manufactured article from England to Russia), it follows that the actual cost of converting cotton into the medium counts of thirties and forties, after deducting one penny per lb. for waste, is about $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to *4d.* per lb., and with a duty on your side of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb. Russian), the Russian spinners would meet them with a protection of 60 to 70 per cent. In other words if *their* cost of production amounted to *6d.* or $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., they would still be on a level with our spinners; but the fact is, that the considerably lower rate of wages on your side, and the plan of working the mills by a relay of hands night and day gives them an incalculable advantage over

* If American cotton costs *8d.* per lb., the cost of making No. 40 mule twist will be as follows:—

Loss on Waste	15 per cent	
Deduct value of Waste	4 "	
Leaves to add	11 "	= 1d.
Wages for 40 mule		$2\frac{1}{100}d.$
Interest, wear and tear, working expenses, &c.		$1\frac{1}{100}d.$
Total.		<u>5d.</u>

If 2-fold, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ extra.

English spinners, who are hampered by legal restrictions and the working of trade unions.

"The cost of bleaching the medium counts of warp is 1*d.* per lb., and the loss of weight $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per 10 lb. bundle."

Sewing Cottons.—These may be roughly divided into two kinds: sewing cottons on reels or bobbins, and sewing cotton in hanks. It is to be hoped that these goods will not be divided into different categories according to the numbers, as they are always imported in assorted cases and bales, each containing from 10 to 15 numbers, which again are twisted variously, from two ply to six-ply. It would be next to impossible to verify the numbers at Customs' examinations; an uniform rate must needs be imposed. The sewing cottons imported in hanks and bales are of a low value, and are worth about 25 roubles per pound, delivered at St. Petersburg, ex duty, so that a duty of 250 copecks per pound would amount to 10 per cent. The sewing cottons wound on reels are more valuable, and the reels and packing being expensive, and the allowance for tare not being sufficient to cover the weight of the reels and wrappers, the duty is in reality much higher than it seems.

There is no difference in cost between black and white sewings; and the difference in the case of other colours, excepting Turkey red, is so trifling as scarcely to be appreciable. One rate for white and another for colours is totally useless in the case of this article, and merely adds an unnecessary complication; nor is there any reason for making the duty higher on black than on white cotton twist, the cost being the same.

Cotton Wicks.—The duty on cotton wicks, now 3 roubles 85 copecks per pound, is proposed to be lowered to whatever rate may be imposed on cotton yarn. The principal candle works in Russia use wicks imported from Great Britain. The Neva Stearine Works alone pay as much as 800*l.* per annum in duty on this article, to the prejudice of the export trade in candles. The present invoice price of English wicks used at the above works is 2*s.* per lb., and the duty of even 2 roubles 50 copecks per pound (24*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.) would amount to about 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. It is to be hoped that the circumstance of there being in this case no important branch of native manufacture to protect will induce the Tariff Commission to admit cotton wicks at a much lower rate than that proposed.

Cotton Wadding pays 10*s.* 10*d.* per cwt., and it is proposed to retain that rate on account of its "moderate nature." The duty charged in France on this article is only 4*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per cwt., or 6*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. (about 70 copecks per pound) less than in Russia. The present duty amounts to 11 per cent. even on the valuation of wadding adopted in the Russian Trade Returns.

Cotton Fabrics.—The arguments in favour of a reduction of the duties on cotton fabrics are so fully and ably stated by M. Kolesoff that it is only necessary to examine how far the proposed alterations in the duties are in consonance with the declared object of a revision, which is to "establish a proper proportion between the duties and the cost of production;" the present duties being condemned as "more protective to smugglers than to manufacturers, for the former introduce only about one-third less than the honest merchant."

The rates on cotton goods, proposed by the Vice-Director of Customs, are—

I. Grey and bleached goods.

			Per lb. Copecks.	Per cwt £ s. d.
1. Having less than	5 sq. arshins (3,920 sq. in.)	to a Russian lb.	15	2 19 1
"	from 5 to 8	(3,920 to 6,272 sq. in.)	"	25 4 18 7
"	" 8 to 10	(6,272 to 7,840 ")	"	45 8 17 4
"	" 10 to 12	(7,840 to 9,408 ")	"	80 15 15 4
"	more than 12	(9,408 ")	"	120 23 13 0

- II. The same dyed, 25 per cent. additional.
- III. Cotton velvets and fustians, 45 copecks per lb., or 8*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
- IV. Printed or embroidered goods, with pastings, &c., 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.
- V. Haberdashery and hosiery, 35 copecks per lb., or 6*l.* 18*s.* per cwt.

I. GREY AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS.

The duty proposed to be levied on cotton prints, viz., 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, would, even in the absence of other indications, serve to prove that 35 per cent. was the maximum *ad valorem* relation between "duties and the cost of production" recommended by M. Kolesoff; for it is evident that it cannot be intended to tax grey and unbleached goods more heavily than goods which have perhaps 25 per cent. more value in labour and materials. A comparison of the proposed rates with the duties established in 1857 has suggested to M. Kolesoff the observation that, while the rate of 15 copecks per lb. would be very low in respect to an "article of very little value which is already imported into the ports of the Black Sea at a duty of 10 copecks per lb., the second category of goods, having 3,920 to 6,272 square inches to a Russian lb., would still be taxed, even under the reduced rate of 25 copecks per lb., to the extent of 28 and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Observing that even 28 per cent *ad valorem* is out of proportion with the *ad valorem* rate to be adopted for printed goods, attention may be directed to the following Table, which refers to patterns of British grey and bleached cotton goods, given to the Imperial Russian Commission

The Table exhibits the width, length, weight, and value of the entire range of grey and bleached cotton goods produced in Manchester, and the at the Exhibition in Paris, in the month of May, 1867.

The *ad valorem* relation of the specific duties charged upon them in Russia under the Tariff of 1857.* As it was drawn up several months before the publication of M. Kolesoff's Memorandum, and accepted as correct after careful study and comparison by members of the Russian Commission at Paris, the Tariff Commission may unhesitatingly adopt it as a basis for their calculations.

* The duties and prices have been converted into English money at the exchange of 2*s.* 8*d.*, the average rate at which the cotton goods shown in the table would have been imported in the month of May, 1867. It may be objected that the *ad valorem* relation has been calculated on the prime cost of the goods, not on their cost in Russia after the addition of the expense of carriage, &c. In the case of textile fabrics the latter adds about 5 to 10 per cent. to the cost of the goods, but it has been found unnecessary to take so small an addition to the price in consideration since the rise and fall of the rate of exchange (taken at 2*s.* 8*d.*) is of itself sufficient to prevent the calculation from being accurate to a fraction. The fluctuation of the exchange is indeed not unfrequently equal to the cost of carriage of some goods from England to Russia.

TABLE A.—Showing the Width, Length, Weight, and Value of the entire range of British Grey and Bleached Cotton Goods in May, 1867, and the *ad valorem* relation of the Specific Duties charged upon them in Russia under the Tariff of 1857.*

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length of piece.	Weight.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Value.		Rate of.	Duty.		Ad valorem.
						English, per piece.	Russian equivalent, per piece.		Amount of.		
		Inches.	Yards.	lbs. oz.		£ s. d.	s. r. c.	per lb.	s. d.	s. r. c.	per cent.
I. GREY GOODS.											
290	Grey shirtings	39	38	6 0	8,011	0 9 0	3 38	} 38½ c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	6 9	2 54	75
291	"	"	"	6 8	7,389	0 9 6	"		7 3½	"	77
292	"	"	"	7 0	6,866	0 10 1½	"		7 10½	"	78
293	"	"	"	7 8	6,405	0 10 10½	"		8 5½	"	77
294	"	"	"	7 8	6,405	0 11 4½	"		8 5½	"	73½
295	"	"	"	8 12	5,489	0 11 10½	"		9 10½	"	82½
296	"	"	"	8 12	5,489	0 12 1½	4 55		9 2½	3 45	76
297	"	"	"	8 12	5,489	0 12 4½	"		9 2½	"	74
298	"	"	"	8 12	5,489	0 14 6	"		9 10½	"	67½
299	"	"	"	9 4	5,190	0 16 6	"		10 4½	"	63
300	"	45	"	9 0	6,156	0 13 3	"	10 1½	"	76½	
301	"	50	"	10 0	6,156	0 15 0	"	11 3	"	75	
302	"	54	"	11 4	5,909	0 17 0	6 38	12 8	4 75	74½	
Average ..											
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
GREY MADDAPOLLAMS											
310	Grey maddapollams	32	47	6 0	8,130	0 9 6	"	} 38½ c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	6 9	"	71
311	"	"	"	6 7	7,573	0 11 0	"		7 3	"	65½
312	"	31	"	7 0	6,750	0 11 7½	4 33		7 10½	2 96	67½
313	"	"	"	7 8	6,296	0 12 9	"		8 5½	"	66
314	"	"	"	7 14	6,000	0 13 6	5 06		8 10½	3 32	71½
Average ..											
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69

* Cotton goods have fallen 30 to 50 per cent. in price between May and November, 1867.

TABLE A—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length of piece.	Weight.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Value.		Rate of.	Duty.			Ad valorem.
						English, per piece.	Russian equivalent, per piece.		Amount of.	s. d.	s. r. c.		per cent.
	I. GREY GOODS—cont.					£ s. d.	s. r. c.	per lb.	s. d.	s. r. c.	per cent.	
320	Grey long cloths ..	36	36	6 0	7,005	0 8 0	3 00	} 38½c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	6 9	2 54	84½	
321	"	"	"	6 8	6,462	0 9 0	"		7 3½	"	81½	
322	"	"	"	7 0	6,003	0 9 9	"		7 10½	"	81	
323	"	"	"	7 8	5,601	0 10 0	"		8 5½	"	84	
324	"	38	"	8 0	5,546	0 10 9	4 03		9 0	3 38	83½	
325	"	"	"	8 8	5,217	0 11 6	"	} 38½c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	9 6½	"	83	
326	"	"	"	9 0	4,925	0 12 0	"		10 1½	"	84½	
327	"	39	"	10 0	4,549	0 13 6	"		11 3	"	83½	
328	"	"	"	11 0	4,136	0 15 0	5 63		12 4½	4 63	82½	
	Average ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	83	
255	Grey cambric shirtings ..	36	50	7 14	7,405	1 0 0	7 50	} 38½c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	8 10½	3 33	44	
256	"	"	"	8 0	7,297	1 1 0	"		9 0	"	42½	
257	"	"	"	8 8	6,864	1 2 6	"		9 6½	"	42½	
258	"	"	"	8 15	6,480	1 4 0	"		10 0	"	41½	
259	"	"	"	8 0	7,298	1 4 6	"		9 0	"	36½	
260	"	"	"	8 3	7,128	1 6 6	9 94		9 3	3 47	34½	
	Average ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	
330	Grey T cloths ..	29	24	4 0	5,643	0 5 5	2 03	} 38½c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	4 6	1 68	83	
331	"	"	"	4 8	5,011	0 6 3	"		5 0½	"	81	
332	"	"	"	5 0	4,514	0 6 9	"		5 7½	"	84	
333	"	28	"	5 8	3,959	0 7 9	"		6 2½	"	79½	
334	"	32	"	6 0	4,151	0 8 0	"		6 9	"	84	

335	Grey T Cloths	..	..	6 8	3,833	0 8 8	.. 3 43		7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	.. 74	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
336	"	..	..	6 8	3,838	0 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..		7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	80
337	"	..	..	6 4	3,984	0 9 7	..		7 7	..	79
338	"	..	..	7 0	3,558	0 9 7	..		7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	88
339	"	..	..	7 0	3,558	0 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..		7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	82
340	"	..	..	7 0	3,558	0 10 3	..		7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	77
341	"	..	..	7 8	3,734	0 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..		7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	79
342	"	..	36	7 8	3,503	0 11 3	..		8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	80
343	"	..	40	8 0	3,892	0 11 3	.. 4 22		9 0	.. 38	80
	Average ..	..	..	9 0	..	0 11 3	..		9 0	3	81
345	Grey printers	..	36	7 4	7,602	0 11 9	4 40		8 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 05	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
346	"	..	..	8 8	6,483	0 13 6	..		9 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	71
347	"	..	..	9 0	6,120	0 15 0	..		10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	67 $\frac{3}{4}$
348	"	..	34	9 8	6,140	0 16 0	..		10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
349	"	..	..	10 0	5,833	0 17 6	..		11 3	..	64
350	"	..	..	10 8	5,557	0 19 6	..		11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	56
351	"	..	..	11 0	5,303	1 0 6	..		12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
352	"	..	..	11 6	5,134	1 1 9	..		12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	59
353	"	..	..	11 12	4,540	1 3 0	.. 8 62		13 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 96	57 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Average ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	63
1	Light Cotton Goods.	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
	Unbleached light cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
2	jaconets and cambries ..	26	58	5 0	9,780	0 10 6	3 94		5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11	54
3	"	..	..	5 12	8,496	0 11 0	..		6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	59
4	"	32	50	3 10	14,329	0 9 6	..		11 9	..	124
5	"	..	..	4 0	12,973	0 10 6	..		13 0	..	124
6	"	..	..	4 8	11,520	0 12 6	..		5 1	..	41
7	"	..	..	4 4	12,203	0 15 0	..		13 10	..	92
	"	..	..	4 4	12,203	0 10 6	.. 94		13 10	5 18	132
	"	..	..	4 0	12,973	0 12 3	..		13 0	..	106

265	White maddapollams, Français ..	32	..	6 8	6,382	0 11 3	4 22	38½ c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	7 3 7 0 8 1½ 8 8 8 8 9 0 9 5½ 10 1½	2 73 2 63 3 24 3 25 3 38 3 38 3 55 3 50	64½ 56 61½ 56 57 60
266	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
267	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60½
268	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
269	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
270	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
271	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
272	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
273	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34½
	Average ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
265	White Irishes ..	32	27	4 4	6,589	0 7 10	2 94	38½ c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	4 2½ 4 9½ 5 0½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5 2½ 6 3½ 4 9½ 4 11	1 79 1 79 1 90 2 05 1 96 2 35 1 90 1 79 1 85	60½ 57 58 .. 51 .. 43 .. 34½
266	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
267	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
268	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
269	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
270	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
271	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
272	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
273	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Average ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
235	White soft finished shirtings	36	51	11 3	5,317	1 0 2½	7 58	38½ c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	12 7 13 4 13 6 13 6 11 5 11 0 11 3 10 1½ 10 0 10 8½ 10 1½ 10 0½	4 72 5 00 5 06 5 29 4 13 4 23 3 80 3 75 4 04 3 79 3 76	30½
236	" ..	..	..	11 14	5,000	1 1 2 4	8 37	..	..	..	..
237	" ..	..	..	11 15	4,985	1 4 5½	9 17	..	..	..	..
238	" ..	..	..	10 2	5,900	1 1 6 7	9 96	..	..	..	..
239	" ..	..	..	9 10	6,177	1 8 8½	10 75	..	..	..	..
240	" ..	..	..	10 2	5,900	1 10 10	11 55	..	..	..	..
241	" ..	..	..	9 0	6,745	1 12 11½	12 86	..	..	..	..
242	" ..	..	..	8 14	6,745	1 15 1	13 16	..	..	..	..
243	" ..	..	..	9 8	6,264	1 17 2½	13 96	..	..	..	..
244	" ..	..	..	9 0	6,609	1 19 4	14 75	..	..	..	..
245	" ..	..	..	9 0	6,609	2 1 5½	15 55	..	..	..	..

TABLE A—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width. Inches.	Length of piece. Yards.	Weight. lbs. oz.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Value		Rate of	Duty.		Ad valorem.
						English, per piece. £ s. d.	Russian equivalent, per piece. s. r. c.		Amount of	per cent.	
227	II. BLEACHED GOODS—cont.	31	27	4 8	6,026	0 8 6½	s. r. c. 3 18	} per lb., 38½ c. Russian, r 1s. 1½d. English.	s. d.	s. r. c.	} 54
228	White brilliants ..	..	..	4 12	5,707	0 9 1	3 41		5 1	1 91	
229	" ..	33	..	5 1	5,779	0 10 6	3 93		5 5	2 04	
230	" ..	"	..	5 8	5,250	0 10 10½	4 08		5 8	2 13	
231	" ..	..	..	4 8	6,415	0 13 3	4 97		6 2	2 31	
								5 1	1 91		

TABLE B.—Showing the effect of the Proposed Duties on British Grey and Bleached Cotton Goods, of which Patterns were given to the Imperial Russian Commission, at Paris, in May, 1867.

Number of Patterns.	Description of Goods.	No. of Square Inches to a lb.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Difference between present and proposed rates of duty.	
			Rate per lb.	Equal to, advalorem.	Rate per lb.	Equal to, advalorem.	Higher.	Lower.
			copecks.	per cent.	copecks.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
290	Grey shirtings ...	8,011	38½	75	80	156	108	...
291	"	7,389	"	77	45	90	17	...
292	"	6,866	"	78	"	91	"	...
293	" 39 by 38	6,405	"	77	"	90	"	...
294	" 45 by 38	6,405	"	73½	"	86	"	...
295	"	5,489	"	82½	25	54	...	35
296	" 50 by 38	5,489	"	76	"	50	...	"
297	" 54 by 38	5,489	"	74	"	48	...	"
298	"	5,489	"	67½	"	44	...	"
299	"	5,190	"	63	"	41	...	"
300	"	6,156	"	76½	"	50	...	"
301	"	6,156	"	75	"	49	...	"
302	"	5,909	"	74½	"	49	...	"
310	Grey maddapolams	8,130	"	71	80	147	108	...
311	"	7,513	"	65½	45	77	17	...
312	" 36 by 47	6,750	"	67½	"	79	"	...
313	" 31 by 47	6,296	"	66	"	81	"	...
314	"	6,000	"	71½	25	46	...	35
320	Grey long cloths	7,005	"	84½	45	98	17	...
321	"	6,462	"	81½	"	95	"	...
322	" 36 by 36	6,005	"	81	25	53	...	35
323	" 38 by 36	5,601	"	84	"	54	...	"
324	" 39 by 36	5,546	"	83	"	54	...	"
325	"	5,217	"	83	"	53	...	"
326	"	4,925	"	84	"	55	...	"
327	"	4,549	"	83	"	54	...	"
328	"	4,136	"	82	"	53	...	"
255	Grey cambric shirtings	7,405	"	44	45	51	17	...
256	"	7,297	"	42½	"	50	"	...
257	" 36 by 50	6,864	"	42½	"	50	"	...
258	"	6,480	"	41½	"	48	"	...
259	"	7,298	"	36	"	42	"	...
260	"	7,128	"	34	"	40	"	...
330	Grey T cloths	5,643	"	83	25	54	...	35
331	"	5,011	"	81	"	52	...	"
332	"	4,514	"	84	"	54	...	"
333	" 29 by 24	3,959	"	79½	"	51	...	"
334	"	4,151	"	84	"	54	...	"
335	" 28 by 24	3,828	"	84½	15	33	...	61
336	" 32 by 24	3,828	"	80	"	31	...	"
337	"	3,984	"	79	"	31	...	"
338	" 36 by 24	3,558	"	88	"	34	...	"
339	" 40 by 24	3,558	"	82	"	32	...	"
340	"	3,558	"	77	"	30	...	"
341	"	3,734	"	79	"	31	...	"
342	"	3,503	"	80	"	31	...	"
343	"	3,892	"	80	"	31	...	"
345	Grey printers	7,602	"	69½	45	81	17	...
346	"	6,483	"	71	"	83	"	...
347	" 34 by 50	6,120	"	67½	25	44	...	35
348	"	6,140	"	66	"	43	...	"
349	"	5,833	"	64	"	42	...	"
350	" 36 by 50	5,557	"	56	"	36	...	"
351	"	5,803	"	60½	"	39	...	"
352	"	5,134	"	59	"	38	...	"
353	"	4,940	"	57	"	37	...	"
1	Unbleached cotton	9,780	"	54	120	168	212	...
2	Jaccnets and cambrics	8,496	"	59	80	123	108	...
	"	14,329	110	124	120	135	9	...
4	" 26 by 58	12,973	"	124	"	135	"	...
5	" 32 by 50	11,520	38½	41	"	128	212	...
6	"	12,203	110	92	"	100	9	...
7	" 35 by 50	12,203	"	132	"	144	"	...
8	"	12,973	"	106	"	116	"	...
9	" 32 by 90	9,459	38½	59	"	184	212	...
10	"	8,400	"	65	80	135	108	...
11	" 35 by 90	8,683	"	50	"	104	"	...
12	"	8,690	"	49	"	102	"	...
250	White shirtings, usual finish	7,719	"	55	45	64	17	...
251	"	7,211	"	56½	"	65	"	...
252	"	6,3-2	"	65	"	76	"	...
253	" 32 by 40	6,252	"	62½	25	41	...	35

TABLE B—continued.

Number of Patterns.	Description of Goods.	No. of Square Inches to a lb.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Difference between present and proposed Rates of Duty.	
			Rate per lb.	Equal to, ad valorem.	Rate per lb.	Equal to, ad valorem.	Higher.	Lower.
			copecks.	per cent.	copecks.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
254	White shirtings	...	6,252	38½	25	39	...	25
255	"	33 by 40	6,434	"	60½	40	...	"
256	"	"	5,345	"	57	37	...	"
257	"	"	5,859	"	59	38	...	"
258	"	"	7,135	"	34½	45	17	...
259	"	36 by 40	7,135	"	33½	39	"	...
260	"	"	6,223	"	70	46	...	35
261	"	"	5,574	"	62	40	...	"
262	"	"	5,574	"	62½	40½	...	"
263	"	"	5,184	"	58	38	...	"
265	White maddapolams, Français	...	6,382	"	64½	45	75½	17
266	"	"	6,639	"	56	65	...	...
267	"	32 by 40	5,717	"	61½	28	40	35
268	"	"	5,520	"	...	...	...	...
269	"	33 by 40	5,315	"	56	36	...	"
270	"	"	5,075	"	...	...	...	"
271	"	"	4,752	"	57	37	...	"
265	White Irishes	...	6,589	"	60½	45	71	17
266	"	"	6,589	"	57	65½	"	...
267	"	32 by 27	6,221	"	58	25	38	35
268	"	"	5,749	"	...	...	...	"
269	"	"	6,228	"	51	"	33	"
270	"	33 by 27	5,124	"	...	...	...	"
271	"	"	6,417	"	43	28	...	"
272	"	"	6,790	"	36	45	42	17
273	"	"	6,600	"	34½	40	"	...
235	White soft finished shirtings	...	5,317	"	41	25	26	35
236	"	"	5,000	"	"	"	"	"
237	"	36 by 51	4,985	"	"	"	"	"
238	"	"	5,900	"	"	"	"	"
239	"	"	6,177	"	"	"	"	"
240	"	"	5,900	"	"	"	"	"
241	"	"	6,609	"	29	45	34	17
242	"	"	6,745	"	"	"	"	"
243	"	"	6,264	"	"	25	19	35
244	"	"	6,609	"	25	45	29	17
245	"	"	6,609	"	"	"	"	"
227	White brilliants	...	6,026	"	32	25	40	35
228	"	} 31 by 27	5,707	"	60	"	39	"
229	"		5,779	"	54	"	34	"
230	"	} 33 by 27	5,250	"	56	"	36	"
231	"		6,415	"	39	45	45	17

The effect, therefore, of the proposed duties would be as follows:—

1. *Grey Shirtings*, now paying an uniform specific rate of 38½ copecks per lb., equivalent to an average of 74 per cent. *ad valorem*, would be subjected to three different rates, viz., 80 copecks, 45 copecks, and 25 copecks per lb., being an increase severally of 108 and 17 per cent. of the duties payable on the lighter qualities of grey shirtings, and a decrease of 35 per cent. on the heavier descriptions. The proposed rates would, therefore, range from about 41 per cent. to 156 per cent. *ad valorem* on the prices of May, 1867, which have since fallen 30 to 50 per cent.*

2. *Grey Maddapolams*, now paying a uniform specific rate of 38½ copecks per lb., equivalent to an average of 69 per cent. *ad valorem*, would be subjected to three different rates of duty, viz., 80 copecks, 45 copecks, and 25 copecks per lb., being an increase of 108 and 17 per cent. on four out of five patterns, and a decrease of 35 per cent. on only one pattern.

* These comparisons are simply based on the Rule of Three, *i.e.*, if 38½ c. per lb. gives an average of 74 per cent. *ad valorem*, what will 80 c., 45 c., and 25 c. give? The new rates have not been applied to the prices shown in the tables, which are all calculated at the average rate of exchange—viz., 32½ per rouble. However, as the exchanges rise so will the sterling amount of the duties increase. The new Tariff rates should therefore be based on the par value of the rouble.

The proposed rates would, therefore, range between 77 and 147 per cent. *ad valorem* on the high prices of May last on the majority of the goods, while the duty of 25 copecks on the exceptional pattern is equal to 46 per cent. *ad valorem*.

3. *Grey Long Cloths*, now paying a uniform specific duty of $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb., equivalent to an average of 83 per cent. *ad valorem*, would pay two different rates, viz., 45 copecks and 25 copecks per lb., being an increase of 17 per cent. on two qualities, and a decrease of 35 per cent. on the seven remaining numbers. The proposed rates would range between 53 and 98 per cent. on the prices of May.

4. *Grey Cambric Shirtings*, now paying a uniform duty of $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb., equivalent to an average of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, would pay the increased rate of 45 copecks, being 17 per cent. above the present duty. The rate of 45 copecks would, therefore, be equivalent to an average of 47 per cent. *ad valorem* on the high prices of May.

5. *Grey T Cloths*, now paying a uniform rate of $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb., equivalent to an average of 81 per cent. *ad valorem*, would be subjected to two reduced rates, viz., 25 copecks and 15 copecks per lb., being severally 35 and 61 per cent. below the existing rate. The rate of 25 copecks per lb. would be equivalent to 53 per cent. *ad valorem*, and 15 copecks per lb. to $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* on the prices of May. It may be here observed that these are the only goods that come under the proposed minimum rate.

6. *Grey Printers*.—These and grey T cloths form the bulk of the cotton goods produced in Manchester, and are in fact the goods that enter into most general consumption. They are precisely the cheap goods which, if taxed too heavily, must inevitably come into the country fraudulently. The present duty on the whole range of grey printers is $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb., equivalent to an average *ad valorem* relation of 63 per cent. in May 1867. If the proposals of the Vice-Director of Customs be adopted, these goods would pay 45 copecks and 25 copecks per lb., being an increase of 17 per cent. on some qualities, and a decrease of 35 per cent. in the *ad valorem* relation on the remaining descriptions. The rate of 45 copecks would be equivalent to 82 per cent. *ad valorem*, and that of 25 copecks to 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on the comparatively high prices of May last.

7. *Unbleached Cotton Jaconets and Cambrics*.—Some qualities of these escape the rate of 110 copecks per lb., fixed by the Tariff of 1857 on cotton textures having less than 15 square arshins (11,760 square inches) in a lb. of Russian weight, and are only subject to the duty of $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.; the *ad valorem* relation being, in the first case, an average of 116 per cent., and in the second 54 per cent., on the value declared and proved to the Russian Commission at Paris, but which has since fallen so considerably.

The classification proposed by M. Kolesoff would place unbleached cotton jacconets and cambrics under the two higher rates, viz., 80 copecks and 120 copecks per lb., which would be equal to an average of 116 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of the lower rate, and 139 per cent. *ad valorem* in that of the maximum rate in May 1867.

As regards, therefore, the bulk of British unbleached cotton goods, the rates proposed by M. Kolesoff would affect them as follows:—

	On Prices of May.	On Prices of November.
Grey Shirtings	41 to 156 per cent.	57 to 218 per cent.
Grey Maddapolams ..	77 to 147 "	108 to 206 "
Grey Long Cloths ..	53 to 98 "	74 to 137 "
Grey Cambric Shirtings ..	47 "	66 "
Grey T Cloths	31½ to 53 "	44 to 74 "
Grey Printers	40 to 82 "	56 to 115 "
Unbleached Cotton Jacco- nets and Cambrics ..	116 to 139 "	162 to 195 "

It is evident that the rates of 25 copecks, 45 copecks, 80 copecks, and 120 copecks, would still be prohibitory to lawful importation, favourable to smuggling on the western land frontier, and consequently the reverse of protective to the manufacturer at Vladimir or Moscow.

But in order that this calculation may not, from its extraordinary results, be open to doubt, a test may be applied that will at once prove its very approximate correctness.

By the French Tariff of 1860, the specific duties on British manufactured goods are calculated not to exceed 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; and in the case of cottons, the maximum *ad valorem* duty on the finest grey goods and on prints is only 15 per cent. It may at once be conceded that every possible care was taken by the French manufacturers, then so strongly opposed to the Anglo-French Treaty, that the classification of specific rates ultimately adopted should fully secure to them the protection which was given to them within the general margin of 30 per cent.

Unbleached cotton tissues are divided, in the French Tariff, into three classes, viz.:—

Class 1. Weighing $20\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. or more to the 100 square yards ($7\frac{1}{2}$ square arshins to 1 lb.): 175 threads or less in 1 inch square, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. ($5\frac{1}{3}$ copecks per lb.); 180 threads and above, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. ($8\frac{1}{3}$ copecks per lb.)

Class 2. Weighing $12\frac{9}{10}$ to $20\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to the 100 square yards ($11\frac{1}{2}$ square arshins to 1 lb.): 175 threads or less in 1 inch square, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. ($6\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.); 180 to 215 threads, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. ($10\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.); 220 threads and above, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. ($20\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.)

Class 3. Weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{9}{10}$ lbs. in 100 square yards (27 square arshins to 1 lb.): 135 threads or less to 1 inch square, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. ($8\frac{1}{3}$ copecks per lb.); 140 to 175 threads, $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. ($12\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.); 180 to 215 threads, $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. ($19\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per lb.); 220 threads and above, $1s. 1d.$ per lb. (31 copecks per lb.)

Class 4. Weighing less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in 100 square yards, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The lowest French rate ($5\frac{1}{3}$ copecks per Russian lb.) is therefore about 60 per cent. below the minimum duty proposed by M. Kolesoff, while the highest specific rate levied in France (31 copecks per lb.) is very nearly 75 per cent. below the maximum duty proposed to be adopted in Russia.*

The following will show more clearly the great difference that would exist between the French and Russian classification:—

* M. Kolesoff states that the maximum duty on grey cotton goods in France is 44 copecks per lb.; but at the par rate of exchange the rate of 3 francs per kilc. is only equal to $1s. 1d.$ per lb., or 31 copecks per lb. Russian.

FRENCH TARIFF.

Class 1. Less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ square arshins, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.

Class 2. From $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ square arshins, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.

Class 3. From $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 square arshins, $8\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$, and 31 copecks per lb.

Class 4. More than 27 square arshins to 1 lb., 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

RUSSIAN TARIFF.

Class 1. Less than 5 square arshins, 15 copecks per lb.

Class 2. Having 5 to 8 square arshins, 25 copecks per lb.

Class 3. Having 8 to 10 square arshins, 45 copecks per lb.

Class 4. Having 10 to 12 square arshins, 80 copecks per lb.

Class 5. Having 12 arshins and upwards, 120 copecks per lb.

The *ad valorem* rate of 15 per cent. imposed in France on the lightest description of grey cotton cloths contrasts very favourably with the duty proposed by M. Kolesoff, which, as shown above, is equal from 54 to 116 per cent. *ad valorem* even on the comparatively high prices of May 1867; and the comparison in general of the two classifications will, it is to be hoped, direct the attention of the Tariff Commission to the very unsatisfactory nature of the proposed alterations. It is evidently impossible to "establish a juster proportion between the value of the goods and the duties imposed on them," without subdividing the classes, after the French system, according to the "pick" or the number of threads in a square unit. The most inexperienced Custom-house officer could be soon taught to use the small magnifying glass with which the quality and value of cotton goods are in every country ascertained.*

If the Tariff Commission should consider it necessary to adopt a scale of duties as high as 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on grey goods, they would spare themselves much trouble, and avoid any possibility of mistake, by adopting as a basis the modern Tariffs of other Continental States, which have been framed with every possible care and precaution, on the principle of moderate protection.

The next group of cotton goods to be examined, in respect to the proposed duties, is that of bleached fabrics, which, under the present Tariff, come, without exception, under the $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb. rate. In lieu of this duty, which, in the case of some qualities of white shirtings, amounts to 70 per cent. *ad valorem* on the prices of May, M. Kolesoff would subject the bulk of bleached cottons to 25 copecks and 45 copecks per lb. The effect of this proposal will be seen in detail in Table B, where the unequal and arbitrary manner in which the two rates fall upon white Irishes and white soft finished shirtings will be very apparent; but as these goods must follow the fate of grey cloths, it is unnecessary to repeat the arguments that point in favour of a considerable reduction from the proposed duties, and of the better arrangement of classes, without which, it may safely be asserted, the trade will remain where it now is—in the hands of smugglers.

Muslins.—As the previous Tariffs of Russia had in view the protection of interior manufactures at home, and the importation of finer goods from abroad, the manufacture of superior muslins has not made any great progress in Russia—not because of muslins being relatively less protected than heavy cotton goods, but because the greater encouragement of the latter has necessarily diverted the attention of manufacturers from the production of the finer goods. Considerable trouble has been taken to ascertain the exact *ad valorem* relation of the present duty on muslin; and from information and patterns supplied to the Russian Commission at Paris by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the following Table has

* The process of ascertaining the fineness of cotton goods by the number of square arshins contained in a pound weight is incomparably more difficult and requires a considerable aptitude for mathematics in addition to a minute knowledge

been prepared, showing the entire range of light cotton goods produced in Glasgow

Notwithstanding the difficulties connected with the manufacture of muslins, this branch of industry has made great progress in Russia, and the commoner kinds, which constitute the bulk of the consumption, are almost exclusively supplied by Russian weavers. This is to be attributed to two causes, first, to the abundant supply of cheap labour during the winter months in Russia, a circumstance which renders many branches of weaving completely independent of protection; next, to the moderate pressure of the present duties on the finer numbers of yarns, such as are used for muslins. The success of this branch presents a striking argument in favour of low duties on yarns, and against the proposed increase of the duty on muslins, which is already far too high for all but the finest kinds:—

of the weights and measures of foreign countries. Thus in order to determine the rate of duty leviable on a piece of grey shirting (*vide* Table A) measuring 39 inches in width and 38 yards in length, and weighing 6 pounds avoirdupois, the following calculation has to be made:—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 38 \text{ yards long} \\
 \times 36 \text{ inches} \\
 \hline
 228 \\
 114 \\
 \hline
 1368 \\
 39 \text{ inches wide} \\
 \hline
 12312 \\
 4104 \\
 \hline
 6 \cdot 66 \overline{) 53352} \left(\begin{array}{l} 8010 \text{ square inches to a Russian lb.} \\ 5328 \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline
 720 \\
 666 \\
 \hline
 540
 \end{array}$$

Rule for reducing English pounds (avoirdupois) into Russian weight: multiply by ten and divide by nine.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \text{ lbs. weight} \\
 \times 10 \\
 \hline
 9 \overline{) 60} \\
 \hline
 6 \cdot 66 \text{ Russian lbs.}
 \end{array}$$

N. B.—A square arshin contains 784 square inches.

TABLE C.—Showing the Width, Length, Weight, and Value, of British made Muslins in May, 1867, and the *Ad Valorem* relation of the Specific Duty charged upon them in Russia under the Tariff of 1857.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Value.*			Rate of.	Duty.		
						English.		Russian, per piece.		Amount of.	Ad Valorem.	
						Per piece.	Per yard.					
		inches.	yards.	lbs. oz.		s.	d.	s. r.	c.	s.	d.	per cent.
100	Lappet blinds	18	24	1 0	14,010	3	0	1½	12	3	3	81½
114	"	"	"	1 0	14,010	3	0	"	12	3	3	
173	"	"	"	1 0	14,010	3	0	"	12	3	3	
188	"	"	"	1 1	13,179	3	6	1¾	31	5½	3	
111	"	"	"	1 1	13,179	3	6	"	31	5½	3	
2165	"	"	"	1 1	13,179	3	6	"	31	5½	3	
265	"	19	"	1 3	12,531	4	6	2¼	70	10	3	
290	"	"	"	1 3	12,531	4	6	"	70	10	3	
2159	"	"	"	1 3	12,531	4	6	"	70	10	3	
2179	"	"	"	1 4	11,810	5	0	2½	88	1	4	
2182	"	20	"	1 4	12,432	4	6	"	70	1	4	
2141	"	"	"	1 4	12,432	4	6	"	70	1	4	
3393	"	"	"	1 6	11,294	5	3	2¾	97	4½	4	
3360	"	"	"	1 6	11,294	5	3	"	97	4½	4	
3209	"	"	"	1 7	10,873	5	6	"	97	4½	4	
3216	"	"	"	1 7	10,873	5	6	2¾	97	4½	4	
319C	"	"	"	1 7	10,873	5	6	"	97	4½	4	
3127	"	"	"	1 8	10,873	5	6	"	97	4½	4	
3129	"	"	"	1 8	10,409	6	0	3	97	4½	4	
3146	"	"	"	1 8	10,409	6	0	"	97	4½	4	
3227	"	"	"	1 8	10,409	6	0	"	97	4½	4	
3235	"	"	"	1 11	9,240	6	6	3¼	46	5	5	
3215	"	"	"	1 11	9,240	6	6	"	46	5	5	
3223	"	"	"	1 11	9,240	6	6	"	46	5	5	

TABLE C—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Value.			Rate of.	Duty.	
						English.		Russian, per piece.		Amount of.	Ad Valorem.
						Per piece.	Per yard.				
4213	Lappet sprigs	inches. 34	yards. 12	lbs. oz. 1 1	12,447	s. d. 4 6	d. 4½	s. r. c. 1 70	s. d. 3 5½	65 per cent.	
340	"	"	"	1 1	12,447	5 0	"	1 70	3 5½		
4319	"	"	"	1 1	12,447	5 0	"	1 88	3 5½		
4320	"	"	"	1 1	12,447	5 0	"	2 02	3 8		
350	"	"	"	1 2	11,750	5 4½	"	2 02	3 8		
4325	"	"	"	1 2	11,750	5 4½	"	2 02	3 8		
4206	"	36	"	1 2	12,441	5 4½	"	2 20	3 9		
5346	"	"	"	1 2½	12,060	5 10½	"	2 20	3 9		
5332	"	"	"	1 2½	12,060	5 10½	"	2 39	3 10		
430½	"	"	"	1 3	11,782	6 4½	"	2 20	3 10		
5338	"	"	"	1 3	11,782	5 10½	"	2 20	3 10		
5323	"	"	"	1 3	11,782	5 10½	"	2 20	3 10		
5263	"	"	"	1 3	11,782	5 10½	"	2 20	3 10		
4322	"	"	"	1 4	11,188	6 10½	"	2 58	4 0		
5349	"	"	"	1 4	11,188	6 10½	"	2 58	4 0		
6118	"	"	"	1 4	11,188	6 10½	"	2 76	3 10		
5236	"	"	"	1 3	11,782	7 4½	"	2 76	3 10		
5347	"	"	"	1 3	11,782	7 4½	"	3 12	4 8		
672	"	29	20	1 9	12,566	8 4	5	3 44	5 1		
5293	"	"	"	1 9	12,566	9 2	5½	3 44	5 1		
5297	"	"	"	1 9	12,566	9 2	5½	3 41	5 1		
5314	"	"	"	1 9	12,566	9 2	6½	4 06	4 9		
5341	"	"	"	1 7½	13,132	10 10	6½	4 06	4 9		
6108	"	"	"	1 7½	13,132	10 10	6½	4 06	4 9		
6113	"	"	"	1 7½	13,132	10 10	6½	4 06	4 9		

[illegible]

TABLE C—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width. inches.	Length. yards.	Weight. lbs. oz.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Value.			Duty.		
						English.		Russian, per piece.	Rate of.	Amount of.	Ad Valorem.
						s. d.	per yard.				
4621	Lappet collonades	34	12	1 2	11,750	5 6	..	s. r. c.	d.	s. d.	per cent.
4624	"	"	"	1 2	11,750	5 6	..	2 07	3 8	3 8	69
4697	"	"	"	1 2	11,750	5 6	..	2 07	3 8	3 8	
4633	"	"	"	1 5	10,129	6 0	..	2 26	4 3	4 3	
4635	"	"	"	1 5	10,129	6 0	..	2 26	4 3	4 3	
4639	"	"	"	1 5	10,129	6 0	..	2 26	4 3	4 3	
4617	"	23	"	1 6	10,164	6 6	..	2 44	4 5	4 5	
4618	"	"	"	1 6	10,164	6 6	..	2 44	4 5	4 5	
5651	"	"	"	1 8 ¹ / ₂	8,989	6 6	..	2 44	5 0	5 0	
5611	"	"	"	1 8 ¹ / ₂	8,989	7 0	..	2 64	5 0	5 0	
5667	"	"	"	1 8 ¹ / ₂	8,989	7 0	..	2 64	5 0	5 0	
5639	Lappet collonades and allovers	"	"	1 7	9,781	7 6	..	2 82	4 8	4 8	56
5640	"	"	"	1 9	9,781	7 6	..	2 82	4 8	4 8	
5623	"	"	"	1 9	8,989	8 0	..	2 82	5 1	5 1	
5652	"	"	"	1 9	8,989	8 0	..	3 0	5 1	5 1	
5653	"	"	"	1 9	8,989	8 0	..	3 0	5 1	5 1	
6664	"	"	"	1 11	8,316	8 6	..	3 20	5 5	5 5	
6657	"	"	"	1 11	8,316	8 6	..	3 20	5 5	5 5	
6659	"	"	"	1 11	8,316	8 6	..	3 20	5 5	5 5	
800	"	28	20	1 6	13,241	6 8	4	2 50	4 4	4 4	
802	"	"	"	1 6	13,241	6 8	4	2 50	4 4	4 4	
804	"	"	"	1 6	13,241	6 8	4	2 50	4 4	4 4	56
806	"	"	"	1 6	13,241	6 8	4	2 50	4 4	4 4	
597	"	29	"	1 10	11,600	8 4	5	3 12	5 2	5 2	

[illegible]

AN ABSTRACT of the foregoing Tables give the following results :—

Description of Goods,	Present Rate of Duty per lb. Russian.	Equal to Average ad valorem.	General Average.	
			May 1867.	Nov. 1867.*
	copecks,	per cent.	per cent.	per t.
Lappet blinds	110	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	88
„ sprigs	„	46 $\frac{3}{4}$		
„ spots	„	65 $\frac{3}{4}$		
„ collonades	„	43 $\frac{1}{2}$		
„ „ and allovers	„	60 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Swiss stripes	„	69		
„ check	„	69		
Victoria stripes and checks..	„	56		
Jaconet spot.. ..	„	57 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Balloon lappet	„	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Tape check	„	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	121	169
Tarlatan	„	71		
Patent Victoria lawn	„	78		
Nainsook	„	121		
Mulls.. ..	„	31		
Book	„	61	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
		56		
		31	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
		42		

Setting therefore aside such exceptional articles as tape checks, patent Victoria lawn, &c., the bulk of the muslin goods made in Glasgow are now liable in Russia to a duty of 110 copecks per lb. Russian (3s. 3d. per lb. a voidupois, at the exchange of 2s. 8d. and 3s. 10d. per lb., if the exchange be taken at par), equivalent to 63 per cent. *ad valorem* on the 1st of May, 1867. These are the goods that come under Class III (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., plus 15 per cent. for being bleached) of the French duties on cottons, which, M. Kolesoff remarks, “being the result of one of the most modern attempts at a transition from a prohibitive to a moderately protective Tariff, are worthy of attention, particularly in respect to the manner in which they affect goods of a similar character, but of different quality.”

The number of square inches contained in a Russian lb. of muslin will be seen, from the foregoing Tables, to vary between 8,026 and 18,162; but the bulk of the goods are over the 9,408 inches which are proposed to fix the limit of the 80 copecks rate. Practically, the goods under consideration are proposed to be subjected to a duty of 120 copecks per lb. (4s. 3d. per lb. a voidupois), which would raise the present excessive rate to an equivalent of 96 per cent. *ad valorem* on present prices. The highest French rate on light cotton fabrics is thus almost a quarter of the general rate on muslins which the Vice-Director of Customs proposes, with the view of establishing “a juster relation between the value of goods and the duties imposed on them.” That the above calculation is correct may be deduced from the fact that the French maximum rate of 1s. 1d. per lb., applied to the prices shown in the foregoing Tables, would give a maximum *ad valorem* relation of 18 per cent., which is practically the highest amount of duty charged in France on cotton goods.

The present duty on muslins should be reduced to the French scale, of which, in theory, M. Kolesoff appears to approve. It should also be borne in mind that muslins are more easily smuggled than heavier cotton goods.

* The fall in price is taken at 40 per cent.

II. DYED COTTON GOODS.

The Tariff of 1857 made no distinction between grey and dyed cotton goods, but M. Kolesoff proposes that 25 per cent. additional duty should be charged on the latter, "since the greater part of the materials used in dying by Russian manufacturers are imported from abroad, and in some cases pay very high duties." Although this would appear to be an argument in favour of reducing or abolishing the duties on chemicals and dye-stuffs, yet the example of France and the Zollverein, which make a distinction between grey and dyed goods, is urged with some plausibility. It is stated that the average difference in the French duties, on grey and dyed goods, is 25 per cent.; and this M. Kolesoff proposes to adopt in the new Russian Tariff. The French additional rate on dyed goods is 25 cents. per kilo., or $1\frac{1}{8}d.$ per lb. avoirdupois; and although it is perhaps one of the worst features of the French Tariff, yet its imitation in Russia might not meet with any objection, provided that the basis of the French duties on grey goods be likewise adopted. Twenty-five per cent. on the rates which M. Kolesoff proposes on grey printer, T cloths, &c., would make the duties on dyed cottons quite out of proportion with the contemplated duty of 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on cotton prints. A strong argument against the additional duty of 25 per cent. may be based on the fact that a very large proportion of dyed goods, such as black and drab, costs precisely the same as white. The extra cost of all the others (with the exception perhaps of Turkey red) is so trifling, that the present method of classing dyed cotton textures with grey and bleached fabrics should not be abandoned. The distinction would only add another useless complication to those with which the Tariff is already overloaded.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester observes, with reference to the proposed duties on cotton goods,—

"The proposed rates of 15 copecks and 25 copecks per lb. are lower than at present; but those of 45 copecks, 80 copecks, and 120 copecks, are considerably higher, the greater proportion of the classes Nos. 3 and 4 (45 copecks and 80 copecks per lb.) being applicable to the medium and better qualities of goods exported by us. It would further appear that, whereas at present dyed goods come in under the same duty as grey or bleached, it is now proposed to pay in addition 25 per cent. beyond the advanced duty.

"Under this condition it will be quite impossible to export. As an example I may state that Turkey red dyed shirtings, which have been extensively sent to Russia (now charged $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.), will, as proposed, be liable to a duty of 1 rouble 20 copecks per lb.

"On a review of the proposed Tariff, it is evident that, in respect of cotton goods, it is on the whole retrograde; for whilst it reduces duties on the raw products, it would enhance them on those which have been lawfully imported, thus affording an additional inducement to a contraband trade, which has been so extensively followed in that country.

"It would seem that the Tariff, as proposed, shows an apparent reduction; it is really framed more with a view to exclude English goods, inasmuch as, under its classifications, goods hitherto imported are now placed under a scale of duties tantamount to a prohibition."

The following Table, likewise prepared at Paris from patterns and prices supplied by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in May last, will show how even the present duties affect the bulk of British dyed cotton goods, the *ad valorem* relation being in some cases as high as 67 per cent. on the prices of May 1867, which is equal to 94 per cent. *ad valorem* on the reduced prices of November:—

TABLE D.—Showing the Width, Length, Weight, and Value of British Dried Cotton Goods, of which patterns were given to the Imperial Russian Commission, at Paris, in May 1867, and the *ad valorem* Relation of the Specific Duties charged upon them under the Tariff of 1857.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	Number of square inches to a Russian lb.	Value.			Rate of.	Duty.			Ad Valorem.		
						English.		Russian equivalent, per piece.		Amount of.	per cent.				
						Per piece.	Per yard.					£ s. d.		s. r.	c.
B	Coloured beetled twilled Silsians	inches. 35½	yards. 65	lbs. 11 8	6,505	£ 1 1 8	d. 4	r. 8 13	per lb.	£ 0 12 11	4	62	46½		
C	"	"	"	10 10	7,006	1 3 8½	4½	8 90	38½ c. Russian, or English. 1s. 1½d.	0 11 11½	4	48			
A 1	"	"	"	10 12	6,957	1 5 9	4½	9 65		0 12 1	4	53			
A 3	"	"	"	11 4	6,646	1 7 1	5	10 16		0 12 8	4	75			
C 32	"	"	"	11 9	6,466	1 9 9½	5½	11 17		0 13 0	4	88			
K 5	"	"	"	12 10	5,921	1 12 6	6	12 18		9 14 2	5	32			
L 6	"	"	"	14 0	5,342	1 13 10	6½	12 68		0 15 9	5	91			
K 94	"	"	"	13 12	5,440	1 15 2½	6½	13 21		0 15 5	5	79			
L 16	"	"	"	14 0	6,017	1 11 1½	5½	11 67		0 15 9	5	91			
P 7	"	"	"	13 8	6,240	1 10 5½	5½	11 41		0 15 2½	5	70			
L 18	"	"	"	14 6	5,860	1 12 6	6	12 18		0 16 2	6	06			
L 20	"	"	"	14 8	5,809	1 14 6½	6½	12 95		0 16 3½	6	11			
K 25	"	"	"	13 14	6,071	1 15 11	7½	13 67		0 15 8	5	88			
K 29	"	"	"	15 12	5,348	1 19 11½	8	14 98		0 17 8½	6	65			
K 30	"	"	"	14 9	5,784	2 3 4	4½	16 25		0 16 4½	6	13			
E	"	35	"	14 0	5,267	1 2 4	4½	18 37		0 15 9	5	91			
F	"	"	"	15 10	4,717	1 7 1	5	10 16		0 17 6	6	57			
19	"	"	"	14 10	5,040	1 9 9½	5½	11 17		0 16 5	6	16			
23	"	"	"	16 0	4,609	1 12 6	6	12 18		0 18 0	6	76			
10	"	"	"	19 0	3,879	1 15 11	6½	13 47		1 1 4½	8	02			
12	"	"	"	20 0	3,686	1 19 3	7½	14 73		1 2 6	8	45			
Black casbians															
19	"	"	"	15 10	4,717	1 7 1	5	10 16		0 17 6	6	57			
23	"	"	"	16 0	4,609	1 12 6	6	12 18		0 18 0	6	76			
10	"	"	"	19 0	3,879	1 15 11	6½	13 47		1 1 4½	8	02			
12	"	"	"	20 0	3,686	1 19 3	7½	14 73		1 2 6	8	45			

14+	Black Casbians	35	65	23	0	3,205	2	4	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	75	9	70	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
B 4	7/8 Coloured embossed cambrics	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	3,706	0	8	5	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	15	1	85	59
C A	Coloured Alacians	28	47	6	4	6,826	0	15	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	88	2	63	44
S C	Coloured serge twills	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	11	8	7,238	1	17	11	7	4	22	4	84	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
C 31	" fine cambrics	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	9	12	6,018	1	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	56	4	10	
C 31	"	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	6,165	0	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	31	3	38	
C 32	"	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	7	12	7,570	1	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	76	3	28	
C 33	"	"	"	8	12	6,705	1	4	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	15	2	85	38
C 34	"	"	"	6	12	8,680	1	7	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	17	3	12	
C 35	"	"	"	7	8	7,624	1	9	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	97	3	12	
C 40	" glazed shirtings	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	8,105	0	7	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	94	1	88	63
41	"	"	"	3	6	10,807	0	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	1	48	
42	"	"	"	6	2	5,955	0	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	63	
43	"	"	"	6	2	5,955	0	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	70	2	95	
44	"	31	"	7	0	5,674	0	11	11	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	4	47	3	27	
45	"	32	"	7	12	5,285	0	13	2	4	4	94	3	37	
C 46	"	33	"	8	0	5,284	0	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	16	3	44	
C 50	" Coloured cloth finished shirtings.	28	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	12	6,073	0	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	15	2	47	
1	"	"	"	5	14	4,945	0	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	60	2	76	67
2	"	"	"	6	10	5,272	0	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	20	2	85	
3	"	31	"	6	12	5,727	0	9	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	55	2	85	
4	"	"	"	7	0	5,520	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	4	38	2	98	
5	"	32	"	7	12	5,151	0	12	10	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	4	82	3	27	
C 56	"	33	"	8	0	5,145	0	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	01	3	38	
00	Coloured jaconets	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	17	0	4,100	1	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	14	7	13	53
1	"	"	"	17	12	4,213	1	13	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	68	7	44	
540	"	"	"	17	8	4,273	1	16	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	98	7	31	
542	"	"	"	18	4	4,098	2	2	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	75	7	68	
544	"	"	"	20	0	3,739	2	5	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	52	8	44	
32	Black satteens	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	26	0	3,398	2	6	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	26	10	97	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	"	24	110	30	0	2,851	4	2	6	9	30	94	12	66	
34	"	"	"	35	0	2,444	5	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	68	14	76	

F 2

TABLE D—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	Number of square inches to a Russian lb.	Value.			Rate of.	Duty.			Ad Valorem.
						English.	Per piece.	Per yard.		£ s. d.	s. r.	c.	
20	Coloured glazed jaconet..	35½	yds. 21	lbs. oz. 2 0	12,089	£ s. d. 0 4 8	d. ..	s. r. c. 1 1 75	per lb. 3s. 8d.	£ s. d. 0 6 6	s. r. 2 45	c. 139	per cent. 139
21	"	"	"	2 8	9,662	0 5 2	..	1 94	"	0 2 9½	1 05		
22	"	"	"	2 6	10,170	0 6 2	..	2 31	"	0 2 8	1 0		
23	"	"	"	2 4	10,735	0 6 8	..	2 50	"	0 2 6½	0 95		
24	"	"	"	2 4	10,735	0 6 11	..	2 60	"	0 2 6	0 94		
25	"	"	"	2 6	10,173	0 7 5	..	2 79	"	0 2 8	1 0		
200	Best Turkey red cambrics	24½	29½	2 10	8,920	0 12 9	..	4 78	"	0 3 0	1 13		
201	"	"	"	2 12	8,838	0 13 3	..	4 97	"	0 3 2	1 19		
202	"	"	"	3 1	7,645	0 14 3	..	5 35	"	0 3 5	1 29		
203	"	"	"	3 8	6,690	0 16 6	..	6 18	"	0 3 11	1 47		
204	"	"	"	4 1	5,765	0 18 0	..	6 76	"	0 4 7	1 72		
205	"	"	"	4 5	5,430	1 0 0	..	7 50	"	0 4 10	1 81		
206	"	31½	25½	2 12	9,462	0 13 0	..	4 88	"	0 3 2	1 19		
207	"	"	"	3 7	7,571	0 15 8	..	5 82	"	0 3 10	1 45		
208	"	"	"	3 11	7,034	0 16 6	..	6 20	"	0 4 2	1 56		
210	Turkey red cambrics	28	28½	1 12	13,166	0 10 6	..	3 94	"	0 1 11½	0 72		
211	"	"	"	2 4	9,430	0 11 6	..	4 30	"	0 2 1½	0 79		
212	"	"	"	2 2	9,994	0 12 0	..	4 50	"	0 2 5½	0 93		
213	"	"	"	2 10	8,090	0 12 9	..	4 78	"	0 3 0	1 13		
214	"	30	24½	1 10	14,657	0 9 9	..	3 65	"	0 5 3½	1 98		
215	"	"	"	1 12	13,609	0 10 9	..	4 03	"	0 5 8	2 13		
216	"	"	"	1 14	12,701	0 11 9	..	4 40	"	0 6 1	2 28		
217	"	"	"	2 8	9,528	0 12 6	..	4 70	"	0 2 10½	1 07		
218	"	"	"	3 12	6,850	0 13 3	..	4 97	"	0 3 2	1 19		
219	"	"	"	3 3	7,620	0 14 3	..	5 34	"	0 3 6	1 31		

220	Turkey red twills ..	29	24½	2	0	11,521	0 11	6	..	4	30	38½c. Russian, or 1s. 1½d. English.	0 2	3	0 84
221	"	"	"	2	4	10,231	0 12	6	..	4	70		0 2	3½	0 86
222	"	"	"	2	8	9,208	0 13	9	..	5	16		0 2	9½	1 05
223	"	"	"	2	12	8,371	0 15	0	..	5	63		0 3	2	1 19
224	"	"	"	3	0	7,673	0 16	3	..	6	09		0 3	4½	1 27
Glasgow Heavy Goods:—															
A	Heavy woven cottons ..	32	36	6	0	2,220	1 2	6	7½	8	44	38½c. Russ., or 1s. 1½d. English.	0 6	9	30
B	Ginghams ..	24	72	9	12	5,744	1 4	9	4 3	9	28		0 11	0	48
C	Plain coloured cottons..	30	41	5	0	7,970	1 7	4	8	10	25		0 5	7½	20

The results of the foregoing Table may be summed up as follows :—
The great bulk of British dyed cotton goods, with the exception of a few fine qualities of Turkey red cambrics, contain 4,000 to 8,000 square inches in a Russian lb., and are therefore subject, under the present Tariff, to a duty of $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb., of which the effect is shown in the following statement :—

Description of Goods.	No. of square inches to a Russian lb.	Present Duty of $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb.	
		Equal to ad valorem on prices of May, 1867	Equal to ad valorem* on prices of November, 1867.
Coloured beetled twilled Silesians	5,842 to 7,036	$46\frac{1}{2}$	65
Black Casbians	3,205 5,267	$50\frac{1}{2}$	70
Coloured embossed cambrics ..	5,760	59	83
" Alacians	6,826	44	61
" serge twills	7,238	$34\frac{1}{2}$	48
" fine cambrics	6,018 to 8,689	38	53
" glazed shirtings	5,284 10,807	63	88
" cloth finished shirtings	4,945 6,073	67	94
" jacconets	3,739 4,400	53	74
Black satteens	2,444 3,398	$44\frac{1}{2}$	62
Coloured glazed jacconet	9,669 10,735	43	60
Best Turkey red cambrics	5,430 9,463	$24\frac{1}{2}$	34
Turkey red cambrics	6,350 9,994	22	31
" twills	7,673 11,521	$21\frac{1}{2}$	30
Heavy woven cottons	6,220	30	42
Ginghams	5,742	48	67
Plain coloured cottons	7,970	20	28

With the exception, therefore, of Turkey red goods (some of which, as will be seen, come under the duty of 110 copecks per lb.) and of ginghams and other heavy coloured goods made at Glasgow, the bulk of British dyed cotton goods are subjected to a duty that is equal to 69 per cent. on the prices of November, which are expected to fall still lower before they attain a normal condition.

The duty of 110 copecks per lb., applied to cotton goods having more than 15 square arshins (11,760 square inches) to a lb., affects the following British dyed goods, viz. :—

Description of Goods.	No. of square inches to a Russian lb.	Present Duty of 110 copecks per lb.	
		Equal to ad valorem on prices of May, 1867.	Equal to ad valorem on prices of November, 1867.
Coloured glazed jacconet	12,089	139	195
Turkey red cambrics	12,136 to 14,657	55	$74\frac{1}{2}$

M. Kolesoff's proposal to impose a duty of 25 per cent. additional on the rates to which the goods, if not dyed, would be liable, according to the number of square arshins contained in a Russian lb., resolve themselves into the following rates :—

* The fall in price since May 1857, has been taken at 40 per cent.

	No. of square inches to a Russian lb.	Per lb.	Additional 25 per cent.	Rate on Dyed Goods.	
				Per lb. Russian.	Per lb. Avoirdupois.
Goods having less than—		copecks.	copecks.	copecks.	s. d.
1. 5 square arshins	2,920	15	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
2. 5 to 8 square arshins	3,920 to 6,272	25	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1
3. 8 10 " " " " " "	6,272 7,840	45	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
4. 10 12 " " " " " "	7,840 9,408	80	20	100	3 6
5. More than 12 " " " " " "	9,408	120	30	1 50	5 3

Observing here merely that the 15-copeck rate exceeds the duty proposed on stuffs of half silk, having more than 5 square arshins to a lb., and that the rate of 100 copecks per lb. is equal to the contemplated duty on stuffs of *bourre de soie*, &c.* the attention of the Tariff Commission will, it is to be hoped, be directed to the calculations produced in the next Table, which illustrates the effect of the proposed duties on the goods grouped in Table D.

* The highest rates proposed by M. Kolesoff on cloth and stuffs of combed wool, are severally 140 and 132 copecks per lb.

TABLE E.—Showing the effect of the proposed duties on British Dyed Cotton Goods, of which patterns were given to the Imperial Russian Commission at Paris in May, 1867.

No. of Pattern.	Description of Goods	No. of square inches to a Russian lb.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Difference between Present and Proposed Rates of Duty.	
			Rate per lb.	Equal to ad valorem.	Rate per lb.	Equal to ad valorem.	Higher.	Lower.
B.	Coloured beetled twilled Silcians	6,505		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
C.	"	7,036						
A. 1	"	6,957				68	46	..
B. 3	"	6,646						
C. 32	"	6,466						
K. 5	"	5,921						
L. 6	"	5,342		46 ³ / ₄				
K. 94	"	5,440						
L. 16	"	6,017						
P. .7	"	6,240						
L. 18	"	5,860						
L. 20	"	5,809						
K. 25	"	6,071	38 ¹ / ₂			38	..	18 ¹ / ₂
K. 29	"	5,348						
K. 80	"	5,784						
E.	Black Casbians	5,267						
F.	"	4,717						
19	"	5,040				41	..	
23	"	4,609		50 ³ / ₄				
10	"	3,879						
12	"	3,686						
14	"	3,205				25	..	51 ¹ / ₂
	"					18 ³ / ₄		

B. 4	7 Coloured embossed cambrics	5,760	59	31½	48	18½
C. A.	Coloured Alacians ..	6,826	44	56½	64	..
S. C.	serge twills	7,238	34½	..	50	..
C. 31	fine cambrics	6,018	..	31½	31	18½
C. 32	"	6,165	..	..	..	..
C. 33	"	7,570	38	56½	55½	..
C. 34	"	6,705	..	100	99	159¾
C. 35	"	8,689	..	56½	46	..
C. 36	"	7,824	..	100	163	159¾
C. 40	glazed shirtings ..	8,105	..	150	245½	..
41	"	10,807	..	..	..	..
42	"	5,955	..	..	..	..
43	"	6,955	..	..	..	..
44	"	5,674	63	..	51	..
45	"	5,285	..	..	..	..
46	"	5,284	38½	..	..	..
C. 50	cloth finished shirtings ..	6,073	..	..	..	18½
1	"	4,945	..	31½	54½	..
2	"	5,272	67	..	..	..
3	"	5,727	..	..	..	..
4	"	5,530	..	..	..	..
5	"	5,151	..	..	..	..
C. 56	"	5,145	..	..	..	..
00	jaconets ..	4,400	53	..	43	..
1	"	4,213	..	..	..	..
540	"	4,273	..	..	..	..
542	"	4,908	..	..	..	..
544	"	3,739	..	..	25	..
32	Black satteens	3,398	44½	18¾	21½	51½
33	"	2,851	..	..	..	..
34	"	2,444	..	..	..	..
20	Coloured glazed jaconets ..	12,089	139	150	189	..
1	"	9,669	..	..	..	..
2	"	10,170	110	..	168	..
3	"	10,785	..	..	..	..
4	"	10,735	..	..	..	..
25	"	10,170	38½	..	289¾	..
	"	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description of Goods.	No. of square inches to a Russian lb.	Present Duty		Proposed Duty.		Difference between Present and Proposed Rates of Duty.	
			Rate per lb.	Equal to ad valorem.	Rate per lb.	Equal to ad valorem.	Higher.	Lower.
			copecks.	per cent.	copecks.	per cent.	copecks.	per cent.
200	Best Turkey red cambrics..	8,920	38½	24½	100	64	159¾	..
201	"	8,515			56½	36	46	..
202	"	7,645				20	..	18¾
203	"	6,696				95½	289¾	..
204	"	5,765			31¼	36	46	..
205	"	5,430	110	54	150	74	36¼	..
206	"	9,468			56½	88	289¾	..
207	"	7,571			..	58	159¾	..
208	"	7,058			150	72	36¼	..
210	Turkey red cambrics	12,136				85	289¾	..
211	"	9,439				31	46	..
212	"	9,994			56½	84½	289¾	..
213	"	9,994				56½	159¾	..
214	"	8,090				31	..	..
215	"	14,657				56½	..	..
216	"	13,609	110	53	100	24½	..	18¼
217	"	12,701			150	39	..	46
218	"	9,526			56½	52	159¾	..
219	"	6,350				31	..	..
220	"	7,620				84½	289¾	..
221	Turkey red twills ..	11,521	38½	21¾	150	56½	159¾	..
222	"	10,231			100	31	..	..
223	"	9,208			56½	24½	..	..
224	"	8,376				39	..	..
	"	7,673				52	159¾	..
	<i>Glasgow Fancy Goods.</i>							
A.	Heavy woven cottons	6,220	38½	30	31¼	24½	..	18¼
B.	Ginghams ..	5,742		48	100	39	..	..
C.	Plain coloured cottons	7,970		20	100	52	159¾	46

It is evident that the proposed classification would have the effect of complicating the Tariff by introducing a too minute distinction of qualities, while at the same time the new rates would, in the case of the bulk of the goods under consideration, be higher by $36\frac{1}{4}$, 46, $159\frac{3}{4}$, and $289\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. than the present rates, and only lower by $18\frac{3}{4}$ and $51\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on a few articles. When analysed, the foregoing Table gives the following results:—

ANALYSIS of Table E.

Description of Goods.	No. of square inches to a Russian lb.	Present Duty per lb.	Proposed Duty per lb.	Equal to ad valorem per cent.	
				On prices of May, 1867.	On prices of Nov., 1867.
Coloured beetled twilled Silesians	6,466 to 7,036	} copecks.	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	95
Black Casbians	5,342 6,240		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	53
Coloured embossed cambrics	4,609 5,267		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	57
Alacians	3,205 3,879		18 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	35
serge twills	5,760		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	67
fine cambric	6,826		56 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	90
glazed shirtings	7,238		56 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	70
cloth finished	6,018 to 6,165		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	43
shirtings	6,705 7,824		56 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
jaconets	8,689		100	99	139
Turkey red cambrics	8,195	} 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	163	228
red twill	10,807		150	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	343
Heavy woven cottons	5,284 to 5,674		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	71
Ginghams	4,945 6,073		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	76
Black sattens	4,098 4,400		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	60
Coloured glazed jaconet ..	3,739		18 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	35
Best Turkey red cambrics ..	2,444 to 3,398		18 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
Turkey red cambrics	9,669 10,735		150	168	235
Heavy woven cottons	8,515 & 8,920		100	64	90
Ginghams	6,696 to 7,645		56 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	50
Plain coloured cottons	5,430 & 5,765		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	28
Black Casbians	9,463	} 110	150	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	133
Coloured glazed jaconet ..	8,090		100	58	81
Best Turkey red cambrics ..	9,439 & 9,994		150	88	123
Heavy woven cottons	9,526		150	85	119
Ginghams	12,136 to 14,657		150	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Plain coloured cottons	6,350 7,673		56 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	43
Black Casbians	8,376 & 9,208		100	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
Coloured glazed jaconet ..	10,231 11,521		150	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	118
Best Turkey red cambrics ..	6,220		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
Heavy woven cottons	5,742		31 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	55
Ginghams	7,970		100	52	73

A comparison of Tables D and E has therefore shown that, as regards dyed goods, although condemned by the Minister of Finance, the present Tariff is far more satisfactory than the proposed alterations.

As the duty proposed to be levied on cotton prints is 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, it will naturally be the endeavour of the Tariff Commission to establish a relatively lower rate on goods that are only dyed, and that have hitherto been very properly admitted at the same duty as grey and bleached goods.

III.—COTTON VELVETS AND FUSTIANS.

These goods are at present charged $71\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb. (2s. 1d. per lb. avoirdupois, at the exchange of 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per lb. if the rouble be taken at par); but it is proposed to reduce that rate to 45 copecks, or about 1s. 8d. per lb. avoirdupois. According to the following Table, of which the correctness was proved to the Imperial Commission at Paris, in May 1867, the *ad valorem* relation of the present duties ranges between $41\frac{1}{2}$ and 60 per cent. on the prices of May, which would still leave 26 and 38 per cent. *ad valorem* under the proposed rate. The duty of 45 copecks would fall most heavily on black velveteens, such as are extensively and equally well made in Russia for the China market. In the "Report on the Trade between Great Britain and Russia," it is proved that the velveteens, Nos. 3, 7, 14, and 15, produced by the Brothers Morozoff, are "made of better cotton and finer yarn than is made in Manchester," and that the duty on English goods of a nearly similar quality averages 62 per cent. *ad valorem*. This entirely coincides with the calculations subsequently made on a different set of patterns, given to the Imperial Russian Commission at Paris.

The necessity of greatly reducing the proposed rate of 45 copecks may be seen from the fact that the French duty on dyed or printed cotton velvets is $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., and on unbleached velvets only $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. (110 cents. and 85 cents. per kilogramme), or severally 11 and 9 copecks per lb. Russian weight.

The Russian Tariff Commission will, no doubt, be aware that these goods are most extensively smuggled into Russia.

TABLE F.—Showing the *ad valorem* Relation of the Duty on Cotton Velvets and Fustians charged in Russia under the Tariff of 1857.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	Value.			Russian equivalent, per piece.	Rate of.	Duty.		
					English.		Amount of.					
					Per piece.	Per yard.				£ s. d.	rs. c.	per cent.
18	Black velvets	inches.	yards.	lbs.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. r. c.	per lb.	£ s. d.	rs. c.	45	
19	"	19½	116	21	4 16 8	0 10	36 25	71½ c., or 2s. 1d.	2 3 9	16 41		
20	"	20½	100	22	5 2 1	1 0½	38 28		2 5 10	17 19		
21	"	21½	"	25½	6 2 11	1 2½	46 10		2 13 7	19 94		
22	"	24½	"	30	6 19 7	1 4½	52 35	}	3 2 6	23 44		
23	Black patent velvets	"	50	16	4 0 2½	1 7¼	30 07		1 13 4	12 50		
24	"	"	"	19	4 17 11	1 11½	36 73		1 19 7	14 84		
25	Black patent velveteens	"	63	36	10 4 9	3 8	76 78	}	3 15 0	28 13		
26	"	28	"	47	12 1 6	3 10	90 56		4 18 0	36 75		
27	Black velveteens	26	124	41	7 15 0	1 3	58 13		4 5 5	32 03		
28	"	27	186	52	12 15 9	1 4½	95 90	}	5 8 4	40 63		
29	"	27/8	100	60	8 10 10	1 8½	64 05		6 5 0	46 88		
30	"	"	75	53	8 15 0	2 4	65 62		5 10 5	38 41		
31	Grey lambskins	17/28	124	41	3 14 11	0 7¼	28 10	}	2 6 1	17 28		
	"	"	"	43	4 2 8	0 8	31 0		2 8 4	18 12		

IV.—PRINTED COTTONS.

The present duties on printed cotton goods are $71\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb. on heavy fabrics, and 154 copecks on light textures. M. Kolesoff considers that "the imposition of a specific duty, commensurate with cost of production, on printed goods appears very difficult, for the price of the goods does not depend so much on the fineness or closeness of the web as on the beauty and rarity of the design," and, consequently, following in one sense the example of other countries, he proposes an *ad valorem* rate of 35 per cent., "the highest *ad valorem* rate imposed by the Russian Tariff." Considering that the *ad valorem* duty on prints in France and Belgium is only 15 per cent., it may well be asserted that "35 per cent. would afford sufficient protection to cheap Russian prints"; nor can there be much doubt that such a high duty "will only allow the higher qualities of French chintzes to be sold in Russia at a lower price than similar Russian goods." It has been shown in the report on the present state of the trade between Great Britain and Russia (p. 14), "that Russian prints, at prices between 14 and 23 copecks (and from the best looms, those of Hübner, Zindel, and Lutschy) can be produced in England about 23 per cent. cheaper than in Russia. Deducting 10 per cent. as the expense of bringing British cottons even to St. Petersburg, the prints of Manchester would, at the utmost, be 13 per cent. cheaper than those made in Russia, and if this is the only difference in the cost of producing the finer qualities, how much less must the difference be in the case of coarse prints at 7 to 14 copecks per arshin (3*d.* to 6*d.* per yard) ?* This may be seen from the 3rd volume of the "Materials for the Revision of the Tariff," where it is stated at page 9 that "the middling qualities of prints at 15 copecks to 28 copecks per arshin (6*d.* to $11\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per yard), which form the bulk of the production in Russia, approach most closely, both in quality and price, to similar foreign goods," and the calculation above extracted from the "Report on the Trade between Great Britain and Russia," is most fully borne out on the same page of the work appended to the report of the Minister of Finance, where it is shown that "the higher qualities of prints at 20 to 60 copecks per arshin ($8\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per yard) are 15 to 25 per cent. dearer than similar foreign goods." The deduction of the cost of carriage to St. Petersburg would, therefore, in the case of even the higher qualities of prints, leave the English goods only 5 to 15 per cent. cheaper than similar Russian fabrics.

It need scarcely be pointed out that the imposition of a rate of duty so far in excess of the difference in the relative cost of production will not attain the principal object which the Minister of Finance has in view, "that the goods at present chiefly introduced by smugglers shall in future pass through the Custom-houses." Unless the duty be reduced to at least 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, cotton prints must still continue the chief article of contraband. The reason why Russia is so abundantly supplied with smuggled prints will be best seen from the following Table, which, referring to patterns given to the Imperial Russian Commission at Paris, shows the *ad valorem* relation of the duties on printed goods which the Russian Government have attempted to levy since 1857.

* At the exchange of 32*d.* The cost of printing these coarse fabrics is only $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* to 1*d.* per yard.

TABLE G, showing the Width, Length, Weight, and Value of British Printed Cotton Goods in May 1867, and the *ad valorem* Relation of the Specific Duties charged upon them in Russia under the Tariff of 1857.*

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width. inches.	Length. yards.	Weight. lb. oz.	Value.			Russian equivalent, per piece.	Duty.		Ad Valorem. per cent.	
					English.		Amount of.		Rate of.	s. r. c.		
					Per piece.	Per yard.						£ s. d.
A	Heavy cotton prints	26	58	6 0	0 17 4	..	s. r. c. 6 50	0 12 6	per lb.	d.	s. r. c. 4 69	70
B	"	"	"	6 8	0 18 9	..	7 03	0 13 6		6	5 07	
C	"	"	"	6 12	0 19 10	..	7 44	0 14 1		1	5 30	
D	"	"	"	6 14	0 19 4	..	7 25	0 14 4		4	5 40	
E	"	"	"	7 6	1 1 6	..	8 06	0 13 8		8	5 13	
F	"	"	"	7 10	1 2 6	..	8 44	0 15 11		11	5 97	
G	"	"	"	8 4	1 4 9	..	9 28	0 17 2		2	6 44	
H	"	"	"	9 13	1 9 9	..	11 16	1 0 5		5	7 66	
I	"	"	"	6 4	0 17 6	..	6 57	0 13 0		4	90	
J	"	32	47	7 6	1 1 3	..	7 97	0 13 8	71½c.	8	5 12	
K	"	35	50	8 0	1 2 10	..	8 56	0 16 8	Russian,	6	25	
L	"	34	50	8 10	1 4 6	..	9 18	0 18 0	or	0	75	
M	"	36	"	9 4	1 8 0	..	10 50	0 19 3	2s. 1d.	3	7 22	
N	"	34	"	9 1	1 5 9	..	9 66	0 18 10	English.	7	05	
O	"	"	"	9 9	1 7 6	..	10 32	0 19 11		11	7 47	
P	"	36	"	9 1	1 8 0	..	10 50	0 18 10		10	7 22	
Q	"	"	"	10 2	1 9 6	..	11 07	1 1 0		0	7 90	
R	"	"	"	10 2	1 7 6	..	10 32	1 1 1		1	7 90	
S	"	"	"	10 8	1 13 0	..	12 37	1 1 10		1	8 19	
T	"	"	"	10 12	1 13 6	..	12 56	1 2 5		2	8 40	
U	"	"	"	10 14	1 14 6	..	12 94	1 2 7		7	8 47	
C 21	Printed patent satins	35	32/3	6 0	1 5 4½	9½ to 9½	12 94	0 16 1		6	4 69	
A 1	Printed satin brocades	38/9	"	7 12	2 0 7½	1 3	15 23	0 12 6		1	6 03	
B 1	Printed silesias	33/4	50/2	8 4	1 1 3	0 5	7 97	0 17 2		2	6 44	

* Prices have since fallen 30 to 50 per cent.

TABLE G—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	Value.			Russian equivalent, per piece.	Duty.			Ad Valorem.
					English.		Per yard.		Rate of.	Amount of.		
					Per piece.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	s. r. c.	
		inches.	yards.	lb. oz.				s. r. c.	per lb.			per cent.
2	Printed Silesias	32/4	50/2	8 0	1 2 0½	0 5¾	d.	8 27		0 16 8	6 25	76
3	"	34/5	"	7 10	1 7 7½	0 6⅞		10 37		0 15 11	5 97	57
4	"	35/6	"	7 0	1 10 10	0 7¼		11 85	71c.	0 14 7	5 47	47
5	"	39/40	64/6	10 12	2 3 4	0 8		16 24	Russian,	1 2 5	8 40	52
5	"	35/6	50/2	7 0	1 12 5	0 7¾		12 15	or	0 14 7	5 47	45
6	"	39/40	64/6	11 0	2 5 4½	0 8¾		17 01	2s. 1d.	1 2 11	8 60	51
6	"	35/6	50/2	7 12	1 13 6	0 7½		12 56	English.	0 16 1	6 03	48
	"	39/40	64/6	11 8	2 6 8¾	0 8¾		17 51		1 4 0	9 0	52
37	Printed cotton drills	25/6	78/0	25 0	1 17 4½	0 5¼		14 01		2 2 1	20 80	155
LIGHT COTTON PRINTS.												
143	Brillantés and printed jaconets..	9/8	25	2 5½	0 7 3	..	..	2 72		0 10 9	4 13	93
2	"	"	"	2 5½	0 8 1½	..	..	3 05		0 10 8	4 00	
3	"	"	"	2 6½	0 9 6	..	..	3 56		0 10 11	4 08	
4	"	"	"	2 5½	0 11 9	..	..	..		0 10 9	..	
5	"	"	"	2 5½	9 9 6	..	..	..		0 10 9	..	
142	"	"	"	2 5½	0 7 4½	..	..	2 77	1s. r. 54c.	0 10 9	4 13	
2	"	"	"	2 5½	0 8 3	..	..	..	Russian,	0 10 8	..	
3	"	"	"	2 6½	0 9 6	..	..	..	or	0 10 11	..	
4	"	"	"	2 5½	0 11 9	..	..	..	4s. 7d.	0 10 9	..	
144	"	"	"	2 5½	0 7 4½	..	..	2 77	English.	0 10 9	4 13	
1	"	"	"	2 5½	0 8 3	..	..	..		0 10 8	..	93
2	"	"	"	2 6½	0 9 6	..	..	..		0 10 11	..	
3	"	"	"	2 5½	0 11 9	..	..	..		0 10 9	..	
4	"	"	"	2 5½	0 11 9	..	..	..		0 10 9	..	

[illegible]

TABLE G—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	Value.			Rate of.	Duty.			Ad Valorem.
					English.		Russian equivalent, per piece.		Amount of.		s. r. c.	
					Per piece.	Per yard.			£ s. d.	per lb.		
11 ⁰⁰	Glasgow manufacture jaconets ..	inches. 32	yards. 50	lbs. oz. 3 12	£ s. d. 0 15 7½	s. d. 0 3¾	s. r. c. 5 85	per lb. 1 s. r. 54 c. Russian, or 4s. 7d. English.	0 17 2	}	107	
12 ⁰⁰	" "	"	"	4 8	0 16 8	0 4	6 25		1 0 7½			
14 ⁰⁰	" "	"	"	4 12	0 18 9	0 4¾	7 03		1 1 9			
16 ⁰⁰	" "	"	"	4 4	1 2 11	0 5½	8 60	}	0 19 5¾	}	53½	
12 ⁰⁰	Twill and overs ..	33	"	3 12	1 7 1	0 6½	10 15		0 17 2			
12 ⁰⁰	Twill tape check ..	"	"	3 4	1 7 1	0 6½	10 15		0 14 10¾			
13 ⁰⁰	Miells ..	32½	"	3 1½	1 10 2	0 7¼	11 32	}	0 14 2	}	53½	
13 ⁰⁰	Cord and overs ..	32½	"	3 6	1 11 3	0 7½	11 73		0 15 6			

TABLE G—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width. inches.	Weight, per doz.	Value.		Rate of. per lb.	Duty.		Ad Valorem. per cent.
				English, per doz.	Russian equivalent, per doz.		Amount of.		
			oz.	s. d.	s. r. c.		s. d.		
COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS.									
1	Madder bands..	28 x 23	14	3 5	1 30	71½ c. Russian, or 2s. 1d. English.	1 10		
2	"	29 x 26	15½	3 8	1 40		2 0		
3	"	31 x 26	16	4 0	1 50		2 1		
4	"	31 x 27/8	18	4 3	1 60		2 4		
5	"	31 x 27/8	18	4 10	1 80		2 4		
6	" grounded	31 x 27/8	13	3 9	1 40		1 8		
7	Cochineal, white	28 x 23	15½	4 9	1 75		2 0		
8	"	31 x 27	15½	4 9	1 75		2 0		
9	Black and white	31 x 27	12	4 0	1 50		1 6½		
10	Fancy	29 x 23	13	3 9	1 40		1 8		
11	"	29 x 23	14	4 0	1 50		1 10		
12	"	29 x 24/5	14	4 4½	1 65		1 10		
13	"	29 x 26/6	13½	4 1½	1 55		1 9		
14	"	29 x 26	13½	4 1½	1 55		1 9		
15	"	"	13	4 1½	1 55		1 8		
16	"	"	13	4 1½	1 55		1 8		
17	"	26 x 31	10	3 9	1 40		1 3¾		
18	Coral	28 x 23	12	4 3	1 60		1 6½		
19	"	29 x 26	13½	4 9	1 75		1 9		
20	"	31 x 36	14½	5 0	1 85		1 10½		
21	"	31 x 27	15½	5 3	1 95		2 0		
22	"	31 x 28	16	5 6	2 05		2 1		
23	"	31 x 26	14½	4 6	1 70		1 10½		
24	"	31 x 27/8	15½	4 9	1 75		2 0		

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TABLE G—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Weight per doz.	Value.		Duty.		
				English, per doz.	Russian equivalent, per doz.	Rate of.	Amount of.	Ad Valorem.
				<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. r. c.</i>	per lb.	<i>s. d.</i>	per cent.
		inches.	oz.					
	COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS—cont.							
25	Fancy ..	31 × 27/8	15½	4 9	1 75		2 0	
26	" ..	31 × 37/8	15½	5 1½	1 90	71½ c.	2 0	
27	" ..	31 × 38	15½	5 6	2 05	Russian,	2 0	
28	" ..	"	16	5 9	2 15	or	2 1	39
29	" ..	"	15½	5 6	2 05	2s. 1d.	2 0	
30	" ..	"	16	5 3	1 95	English.	2 1	
31	" ..	"	15½	5 6	2 05		2 0	
32	" ..	31 × 30	19	5 9	2 15		2 5½	

V.—COTTON HOSIERY AND HABERDASHERY.

The duty in Russia on cotton hosiery is $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb., and it is proposed to reduce it to 35 copecks per lb. Such an insignificant reduction can have but little influence on the present unsatisfactory state of the trade in hosiery. The following Table shows that it is only the lighter and more expensive description of English cotton knitted goods that enter honestly under the existing rate, which is equal to an average of 13 per cent. *ad valorem* on goods of superior quality.* It will, however, be seen that the hosiery which is more particularly adapted to the climate of Russia, on account of its stoutness, is practically prohibited, the duty being equal to $30\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. *ad valorem*. A striking instance is also afforded by this Table of the unfavourable operation of high Tariffs. Very little hosiery being produced by machinery in Russia, the demand is principally met from abroad; but as the specific duty is too high on the heavier qualities of stockings, &c., the merchant can only supply the lightest goods, which relatively pay a much lower duty. Thus the middle classes of Russia pay about 100 per cent. more for their hosiery than the same class in England or France. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to expect the lower classes to exchange the rags in which they wrap their feet for coarse stockings. Considering, further, that there is in this case no extensive branch of native industry to protect, the duty should not be made higher than 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

* A considerable quantity of cheap but fine cotton stockings is imported from Germany. The *ad valorem* relation of the duties on these is still higher.

TABLE H, showing the Prices of English Hosiery, and the *ad valorem* Relation of the Specific Duties charged upon them in Russia under the Tariff of 1857.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Dozens of articles.	Weight.		Value.		Rate of	Duty.			Ad Valorem.
			English.	lb. oz.	English.	Russian.		Amount of.	£ s. d.	S.R. C.	
302	Hosiery of cotton, per 10 doz.	10	lb.	19 8	£ s. d.	S.R. C.			1 1 11	8 22	
304	"	10		15 10	7 0 0	52 50			0 17 7	6 60	
326	"	10		20 0	8 7 6	62 80			1 2 6	8 44	
334	"	10		11 8	11 10 0	86 25			0 12 11	4 85	
340	"	10		15 8	14 10 0	108 75			0 17 5	6 54	
33	"	10		15 4	4 19 6	37 30			0 17 2	6 45	
34	"	10		16 4	5 2 6	38 44			0 18 3½	6 55	
35	"	10		13 2	5 12 6	48 19			0 14 10	5 57	
36	"	10		12 2	5 17 6	44 07			0 13 6	5 06	
7239	"	1		7 1	1 1 6	8 07			0 8 9	3 28	
7240	"	1		8 4	1 14 0	12 73			0 9 3½	3 45	
7241	"	1		6 6	0 17 6	6 57			0 7 2	2 69	
7242	"	1		7 4	1 13 0	12 39			0 8 2	3 06	
7243	"	1		6 12	1 4 6	9 18			0 7 8	2 85	
7244	"	1		7 0	2 18 0	21 75			0 11 4½	4 25	
	Average rate of duty, <i>ad valorem</i> , on finest goods	..		..	..	..			..	..	13
	Average rate of duty, <i>ad valorem</i> , on goods best adapted to Russia	..		..	..	..			..	..	30½

Average duty on this assortment 13

40½
27½
40½
24½
31

38½ c., or
13½ d. per
English lb.,
at 32 d. per
S.R.

55 c.,
or 19½ d.
per lb.

VI. MACHINE-MADE LACE GOODS.

Under the Tariff of 1857, machine-made lace goods are expected to pay 440 copecks per lb. (13s. per lb. avoirdupois), the same as tulle and real lace. There are no goods that offer such a variety as the articles under consideration, and which will be found enumerated in the next Table. Their weight is likewise so various that no specific duty can be made to fall equally on them. It will be seen that on the finer laces (some of them being of silk) the duty of 440 copecks per lb. is equal to an average of $72\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, while the commoner and heavier kinds are calculated to pay up to 750 per cent. *ad valorem*.

M. Kolesoff has recognised the impossibility of adjusting, with any fairness, a specific duty on machine-made lace goods, and proposes an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent.

It may be confidently predicted that unless this reasonable proposal is adopted, machine-made lace goods will continue to be a profitable item in the contraband trade.

TABLE I—continued.

No of Pattern.	Description.	Dozen yards.	Weight.		Value.		Rate of.	Duty.			Ad valorem.
			English.	lb.	English. £ s. d.	Russian. s. r. c.		Amount of.			
								per lb.	£	s. d.		s. r. c.
	Cotton bobbin quillings ..	924		20	17 0 0	127 50	c.		13 0 0	97 50	76½
	" Brussels ditto ..	1164		20	25 18 3	194 33		4s. r. 40c.	13 0 0	97 50	55½
	Spotted ditto ..	666		20	28 17 6	216 57		Russian,	13 0 0	97 50	45
	Loop thick thread laces, cotton ..	210		20	9 7 0	70 15		or	13 0 0	97 50	139
	American laces ..	114		20	4 0 9	30 28		13s. 0d.	13 0 0	97 50	321
	Clan laces ..	85		20	8 8 10	63 35		English.	13 0 0	97 50	153½
	Church laces ..	28		20	6 2 3	45 86		Ditto	13 0 0	97 50	213
	Low quality, curtain net (Antigras)	yards. 744		100	17 2 7	128 48		38½c., or 13½d.	5 12 6	42 20	33
	Medium ditto ..	467		100	23 3 1	173 68					
	Fine ditto..	404		100	32 18 2	246 82					
	White silk net ..	..		11½	20 0 0	150 0			7 9 6	56 07	37½
1	Cotton Mechlin net ..	..		20½	20 0 0	150 0		4s. r. 40c.	13 6 6	99 95	66½
2	Extra twist Brussels net..	..		22½	20 0 0	150 0		Russian,	14 12 6	109 70	73
3	Brussels net ..	..		23½	20 0 0	150 0		or	15 5 6	114 55	76
4	Bobbin net ..	..		61	20 0 0	150 0		13s. 0d.	39 13 0	297 38	198
5	Spotted net ..	..		52	20 0 0	150 0		English.	33 16 0	253 50	169
6	Stiff net ..	..		183	20 0 0	150 0			125 9 0	940 88	625
7	Paris net ..	..		232	20 0 0	150 0			150 16 0	1131 0	750
8	Tattings ..	..		20	4 7 6	32 82			13 0 0	99 50	297

2. THE DUTIES ON WOOLLEN GOODS.

Raw Wool and Shoddy.—The present Tariff imposes a duty of 22 copecks per pood (2s. 2d. per cwt.) on wool and shoddy in a natural state, and a rate of 44 copecks per pood (4s. 4d. per cwt.), if dyed. As the Russian manufacturers of woollens only consume about 212 tons of foreign wool per annum (yielding a revenue of about 490*l.*), it is proposed to remove the duty under this head, after the example of all other Tariffs. Wool being a considerable article of export from Russia, the Tariff Commission cannot hesitate to adopt this recommendation.

Woollen Yarn.—The duty on this is at present 440 copecks per pood (43s. 4d. per cwt.) on all woollen yarns, but it falls almost exclusively on yarns of combed wool, which are principally imported. But the demand even for these has fallen considerably of late years, having been 67,000 poods (1,077 tons) between 1862 and 1864, against 90,000 poods between 1859 and 1861. The Russian spinners now produce 60,000 poods of worsted yarn, whereas a few years ago the production was only about 10,000 poods. M. Kolesoff states that the duty of 440 copecks per pood is only equal to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, but although this may be correct in the case of the finer yarns, the rate is quite prohibitive on inferior woollen yarns, the duty on which in the French Tariff is almost exactly one quarter of the present rate in Russia, which M. Kolesoff proposes to increase to 44s. 3d. per cwt., or two per cent.

In the case of woollen yarns, as in that of cotton twist, the utmost the Russian manufacturer can demand of the Tariff Commission is protection on the cost of spinning, not on that of the gross value of the yarn, *i.e.*, the specific duty should be calculated on the average price of woollen yarns, exclusive of the cost of the raw material. In Yorkshire the cost of sorting, dyeing, and making yarns for woollen cloths, including the profit of the manufacturer, is on the average about 7d. per lb. (20 copecks per lb. Russian at the low Exchange of 2s. 8d. and 16½ copecks per lb. if the rouble be taken at par), viz., 3d. per lb. for sorting and dyeing common logwood colours, and 4d. per lb. for spinning the yarn. The average cost of producing yarns for woollen cloths being thus not above 8d. per lb. in England, and probably still less in Russia (where labour, such as is required in spinning coarse yarns for cloths, is so much cheaper), the duty of 450 copecks per pood proposed by M. Kolesoff will be above 56 per cent. *ad valorem*. This would be a great disadvantage to the Russian cloth maker, who will have to compete with foreign manufacturers, paying little or no tax on their raw materials.

It is clear that a removal of the duty on yarns required for manufacturing purposes would be useful to the Russian manufacturer, but if a duty is still to be levied, it is evident that it should be imposed on a graduated and greatly reduced scale, as in the French Tariff, and as M. Kolesoff suggests in the case of cotton yarns. It is difficult to see why a different system than that proposed for cotton yarns should be adopted in the case of woollen, flax, or silk yarns, the interests of native manufacturers being in each case identical, and a uniform specific duty on all qualities of yarn having the general disadvantage of favouring the finer numbers, and excluding the lower sorts from competition with similar Russian made yarns, which are thus less controlled in price and quality.

Further arguments in favour of a considerable reduction of the duty on woollen yarns will be found in the following extract from a letter addressed by the Leicester Chamber of Commerce:—

The Leicester Chamber of Commerce reports that “in February 1866, when the Austrian Government applied for information, in view of negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain, the value of woollen yarns was 1*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* per lb., but that the average of business done was at 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb., or 15*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. The duty of 440 copecks charged in Russia on yarns of wool amounts to over 14 per cent. on the prices of 1866, which have been considerably reduced by that time. The rate is far above that levied by the other great nations of Europe, and only exceeded by the Tariffs of Spain, Portugal, and Greece.”

“Under these circumstances, we are at a loss to understand why the proposal to increase the duty to 450 copecks per poud has been made, and we can find no justification of it. Special attention to this point we think desirable, as the duty is excessive already, and should be lowered instead of raised.”

In France the average rate of duty is about 26*s.* per cwt. (from 25 cents. to 1 franc per kilo.), or 264 copecks per poud. Considering that Russia is a great wool-growing country, the maximum rate of duty on woollen yarns should not exceed 250 copecks per poud.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

a. Milled Goods.

The present duties on woollen manufactures are divided under “Milled and Unmilled Stuffs,” those on the former being—

1. Cloth, half cloth, &c., 154 copecks per lb., or 30*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.
2. Petersham and all napless trousers stuffs, 88 copecks per lb., or 17*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.
3. Cloths of a peculiar make, felt, &c., 11 copecks per lb., or 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
4. Carpets, reps, &c., 44 copecks per lb., or 8*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* per cwt. (If printed, 30 per cent. additional.)
5. The same with admixture of silk, 66 copecks per lb., or 13*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.

If we exempt carpets, this group of duties refers to a branch of industry, that has been brought to such perfection in Russia as to be able to compete in quality with the best goods produced in Europe. The fact that Russian cloths have attained a high degree of excellence cannot be disputed, for it is attested by the awards of numerous exhibitions, and it is only a question of ascertaining how far they exceed in price the cloths of other countries. This inquiry was made with every possible care after the last exhibition of manufactures in Moscow, and its results are recorded in the “Report on the Trade between Great Britain and Russia.” A comparison of Russian patterns and prices with English goods of similar appearance, although of less costly material, showed that Russian broad-cloths, thick coatings, and fancy trouserings were, on an average, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. dearer than English goods. Deducting 10 per cent. as the expense of carrying English cloths to St. Petersburg, the apparent balance against the Russian manufacturer would only be about seven per cent. But even this would only be the case as regards goods of superior make, the lower qualities of Russian cloth being indisputably as cheap, if not cheaper, than similar British goods, and being, according to M. Kolesoff, manufactured

"under more favourable conditions in Russia than abroad, for the principal material, wool, is grown at home, and only a small quantity of a superior quality is imported for the thinner descriptions of cloth and tricot."

Rejecting, however, the values adopted in the French returns of trade and those quoted in the German "Memorandum on the Conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce between Russia and the Zollverein," the Vice-Director of Customs proposes a reduction of the duties on cloth, on the ground that even according to the calculations of the Moscow merchants, which make the *ad valorem* relation of the present duties 35 and 36 per cent. on cloth and tricot, "the duties on milled woollen stuffs still exceed the rate adopted for most other manufactures." It is evident that M. Kolesoff refers to the "just *ad valorem* proportion" which he endeavours to establish in the new Tariff, and as he concludes that the present duty on cloth is equal to 32 or 33 per cent. *ad valorem*, it may safely be inferred that he contemplates a reduction to 20 or 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. In stating, however, that the German calculation (almost identical as it is with the French valuation) "cannot be admitted because it relates to cheap German goods, which, being subject to high specific duties, are not imported into Russia through Custom-houses," M. Kolesoff has evidently lost sight of the desire expressed by the Minister to admit through the Custom-houses cheap goods that are now almost exclusively smuggled into the country. That being the ostensible object of a revision, it is difficult to see why the new duties should be based on the value of superior goods, now alone imported, not on the real price of the cheap and heavy goods from which the Minister desires in future to derive a revenue. Although the coincidence of the French Customs valuation with the German calculation rejected by M. Kolesoff and the Moscow merchants, would seem to afford sufficient evidence of the real value of foreign woollen manufactures, the task of ascertaining the *ad valorem* relation of the present duties has been undertaken anew in the following Table, which refers to patterns and prices submitted to the Imperial Russian Commission at Paris in May 1867.

TABLE A, showing the Width, Length, Weight, and Value of British Cloths, of which patterns were given to the Imperial Russian Commission, at Paris, in May 1867, and the *ad valorem* relation of the Specific Duties charged upon them in Russia, under the Tariff of 1857.

No. of Pattern.	Name.	Description.	Width. inches.	Length, per piece.	Weight, per piece.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	English Value.*		Rate of.	Duty.	Ad Valorem. per cent.
							Piece.	Yard.			
1	Melton	Wool and cotton	48	yards. 45	lbs. 35	2,000	£ s. d. 2 12 6	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 88c. per lb.	£ s. d. 4 10 5	172
2	"	"	"	48	21	3,555	3 0 0	1 3	"	2 14 3	90
3	"	"	"	46	20	3,577	3 16 8	1 8	"	2 11 8	67
4	"	"	"	46	19	3,765	3 16 8	1 8	"	2 9 1	64
5	"	"	50	57	21	4,398	5 4 6	1 10	"	2 14 3	52
6	"	"	"	45	20	3,645	4 17 6	2 2	or	2 11 8	53
7	Venetian	"	"	49	25	3,176	6 14 9	2 9	2s. 7d. per lb.	3 4 7	48
8	Melton	"	"	45	26	2,805	5 1 3	2 3	Avoirdu- pois.	2 19 5	67
9	"	"	"	45	23	3,170	6 0 0	2 8	"	6 9 2	48
10	"	"	52	43	50	1,449	11 5 9	5 3	"	2 19 5	57
11	Tweed	"	"	50	23	3,663	6 13 4	2 8	"	2 19 5	45
12	"	"	60	40	21	3,703	6 6 8	3 2	"	2 14 3	43
13	"	"	"	40	26	2,991	6 13 4	3 4	"	3 7 2	50
14	Union cloth	"	50	58	45	2,088	8 4 4	2 10	154 c. per lb., or	10 6 3	125
15	"	"	52	68	47	2,438	11 1 0	3 3	per lb., or	10 15 5	97
16	"	"	"	59	60	1,657	12 5 10	4 2	4s. 7d. per lb.	13 15 0	112
17	Wool, melton	Wool ..	"	25	21	2,083	6 17 6	5 6	"	4 16 3	70
18	"	"	54	25	23	1,902	7 1 8	5 8	Avoirdu- pois.	5 5 5	74
19	"	"	62	48	55	1,753	33 12 0	14 0	"	12 12 1	38
20	Scarlet cloth	"	50	50	70	1,157	3 15 0	1 6	2 7	9 0 10	241
21	Sealskin	Wool and cotton	"	38	50	1,231	3 16 0	2 0	"	6 9 2	170
22	"	"	"	43	67	1,040	4 16 9	2 3	"	8 13 1	128
23	"	"	"	39	63	1,003	4 17 0	2 6	"	8 2 9	168

* The value of the goods, and the duties on them, have been converted at the rate 32d. per rouble. In order to prevent mistakes, the rate of duty payable on each pattern was assessed at the Customs Department in St. Petersburg.

TABLE A—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Name.	Description.	Width. inches.	Length, per piece.	Weight, per piece. lbs.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	English Value.		Duty.		Ad Valorem. per cent.
							Piece.	Yard.	Rate of.	Amount of, per piece.	
				yards.	lbs.		£ s. d.	s. d.	per lb.	£ s. d.	
24	Sealskin	Wool and cotton	50	33	50	1,069	4 10 9	2 9	2 7	6 9 2	143
25	"	"	"	37	63	951	6 9 6	4 4	"	8 2 9	126
26	Cashmere	"	"	42	54	1,260	9 9 0	4 6	"	6 19 6	73
27	"	"	"	42	45	1,512	9 16 0	4 8	"	5 16 3	59
28	Pilots..	"	48	112	110	1,583	6 1 4	1 1	"	14 4 2	234
29	"	"	50	91	103	1,431	5 17 6½	1 8½	"	13 6 1	226
30	"	"	"	76	105	1,173	6 6 8	1 8	"	13 11 3	215
31	"	"	"	71	95	1,211	6 10 2	1 10	"	12 5 5	189
32	"	"	"	80	100	1,296	8 13 4	2 2	"	12 18 4	149
33	"	"	"	78	94	1,344	10 1 6	2 7	"	12 2 10	121
34	"	"	"	74	108	1,111	10 3 6	2 9	"	13 19 0	137
35	"	"	"	77	90	1,386	11 17 5	3 1	"	11 12 6	97
36	"	"	"	68	105	1,049	11 6 8	3 4	4 7	24 1 3	212
37	"	"	52	75	120	1,053	14 13 9	3 11	"	27 10 0	187
38	"	"	"	64	118	913	14 8 0	4 6	"	27 0 10	187
39	Presidents	"	"	60	108	986	11 5 0	3 9	"	24 15 0	220
40	"	"	"	61	120	856	11 8 9	3 9	"	27 10 0	240
41	"	"	"	67	120	940	12 11 3	3 9	"	27 10 0	218
42	"	"	"	77	123	1,055	15 8 0	4 0	"	28 3 9	183
43	"	"	"	37	72	866	7 8 0	4 0	"	16 10 0	223
44	"	"	"	35	67	880	7 8 9	4 3	"	15 7 1	205
45	"	"	"	55	102	908	12 7 6	4 6	"	23 7 6	188
46	Winney	"	48	66	63	1,629	8 10 6	2 7	2 7	8 2 9	95
47	"	"	50	77	96	1,300	11 11 0	3 0	"	12 8 0	107
48	"	"	"	60	66	1,473	9 15 0	3 3	"	8 10 6	86
49	"	"	"	78	98	1,289	13 13 0	3 6	"	12 13 2	93
50	"	"	"	76	98	1,256	14 11 4	3 10	"	12 13 2	87

51	Witney	..	..	64	97	1,111	16 10 8	5 2 0	2 7	12 10 7	76
52	"	..	..	39	77	853	9 15 0	5 5 0	"	9 18 11	102
53	"	..	..	57	103	981	14 5 0	5 0 0	"	13 6 1	94
54	Naps ..	..	..	66	88	1,263	10 9 0	3 2 2	"	11 7 4	108
55	"	..	..	57	98	981	12 7 0	3 4 4	"	12 13 2	102
56	"	..	..	34	50	1,146	7 13 0	4 6 6	"	6 9 2	84
57	"	..	..	57	102	944	14 5 0	5 0 0	"	13 3 6	92
58	"	..	..	38	79	810	9 10 0	5 0 0	"	10 4 1	107
59	"	..	..	39	77	853	10 1 6	5 2 2	"	9 18 11	98
60	Rev. sealskin	..	..	48	108	749	7 12 0	3 2 3	"	13 19 0	188
61	Velvet	..	..	44	56	1,273	4 19 0	2 3 3	"	7 4 8	147
62	"	..	..	63	78	1,308	8 8 0	2 8	"	10 1 6	119
63	"	..	..	75	100	1,215	10 12 6	2 10	"	12 18 4	121
64	"	..	..	58	87	1,080	8 18 10	3 1 1	"	11 4 9	125
65	Fancy coating	..	..	51	51	875	5 19 0	2 4 4	"	6 11 9	111
66	"	..	..	51	51	875	6 11 9	2 7 7	"	6 11 9	100
67	"	..	..	30	52	972	4 17 6	3 3 3	"	6 14 4	139
68	"	..	..	53	82	1,084	11 5 3	4 4 3	"	10 11 10	94
69	"	..	..	52	74	1,184	12 15 8	4 11	"	9 11 2	74
70	"	..	..	51	78	1,102	12 10 9	4 11	"	10 1 6	80
71	"	..	..	51	88	976	13 3 6	5 2 2	"	11 7 4	87
72	"	..	..	46	77	1,083	15 14 4	6 10	"	9 18 11	63
73	"	..	..	24	43	1,011	8 8 0	7 0 0	"	5 11 1	66
74	Wool witney	..	..	54	91	1,038	16 17 6	6 3 3	"	11 15 1	69
75	"	..	..	58	102	994	20 6 0	7 0 0	"	13 3 6	65
76	Grey back velvet	..	..	37	70	891	10 9 8	5 8 8	"	9 0 10	86
77	Indigo cloth ..	..	..	55	103	934	18 11 3	6 9 9	"	13 6 1	72
78	"	..	..	44	132	754	20 18 0	9 6 6	"	17 1 0	82
79	Union melton	..	..	34	64	981	9 7 0	5 6 6	" 7	14 13 4	156
80	Indigo pilots..	..	..	50	109	803	18 2 6	7 3 3	"	24 19 7	137
81	"	..	..	54	108	875	20 18 6	7 9 9	"	24 15 0	118
82	Mixed wool coating	..	..	65	100	1,095	9 15 0	3 0 0	" 7	12 18 4	133
83	Beaver	..	..	50	100	874	20 12 6	3 8 3	" 4	22 18 4	111
84	Wool cord	..	..	39	30	1,139	5 7 3	2 9 9	" 7	8 17 6	73
85	Trousing	..	..	54	28	1,562	2 0 6	0 9 9	"	8 12 4	178
86	Doeskin	..	..	41	25	1,435	5 2 2	2 6 6	"	3 4 7	63

TABLE A—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Name.	Description.	Width. inches.	Length, per piece.	Weight, per piece.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	English Value.		Duty.		Ad Valorem. per cent.
							Piece.	Yard.	Rate of.	Amount of, per piece.	
					lbs.		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
87	Print..	Wool and cotton	25	62	30	1,674	2 1 4	0 8	4 7	6 17 6	332
89	Dry face union	"	27	49	28	1,531	4 1 8	1 8	4 7	3 12 4	88
90	"	"	"	47	35	1,274	4 17 11	2 1	2 7	3 10 5	92
91	Cloth face union	"	"	33	29	996	4 13 6	2 10	4 7	6 12 11	140
92	"	"	"	54	40	1,181	6 15 0	2 6	"	9 3 4	136
93	Wool doeskin	Wool..	"	47	33	1,082	5 5 9	2 3	"	8 14 2	165
94	Fancy union..	Wool and cotton	26	63	54	1,020	7 8 6	2 9	2 7	6 19 6	95
95	"	"	27	48	42	962	4 8 0	1 10	"	5 8 6	123
96	Wool doeskin	Wool..	27	32	31	903	5 15 6	2 9	"	4 0 1	70
97	"	"	54	52	39	1,166	8 9 0	3 3	"	5 0 9	59
98	Wool, beaver..	"	54	45	73	1,078	18 11 3	8 3	4 7	16 14 7	90
99	"	"	56	42	102	720	18 18 0	9 0	"	23 7 6	123
100	"	"	"	42	94	810	24 3 0	11 6	"	21 10 10	89
101	"	"	"	40	80	907	25 0 0	12 6	"	18 6 8	73
102	Blankets	"	11½	"	5	"	0 8 4	"	"	0 12 11	131
103	"	"	"	"	6	"	0 9 2	"	} 2s. 7d. per lb.		119
104	"	"	"	"	5	"	0 10 0	"			109
105	"	"	"	"	5	"	0 10 10	"			101
106	"	"	"	"	5	"	0 12 1	"			90
107	"	"	"	"	5	"	0 14 2	"	"	"	77

It will be seen that this Table comprises every description and quality of cloth manufactured in Yorkshire, the number of patterns being 107, and the range of prices from 8*d.* to 14*s.* per yard (20 copecks to 4 roubles 10 copecks per arshin). An analysis gives the following result:—

ANALYSIS of Table A.

Number of Pattern.	Name.	Description.	Rate of Duty per lb.	Equal to Ad Valorem per cent.	Average Ad Valorem.
17-18	Wool, melton..	Wool ..	cop. 154	70 and 74	72
19	Scarlet cloth ..	" ..	154	83	38
65-73	Fancy coating..	" ..	88	63 to 139	90
74-75	Wool, witney ..	" ..	88	65 and 69	67
77-78	Indigo cloth ..	" ..	83	72 " 82	77
80-81	Indigo pilots ..	" ..	154	118 " 137	127
82	Mixed wool coating ..	" ..	88	133	133
83	Beaver..	" ..	154	111	111
84	Wool cord ..	" ..	88	73	73
93-97	Wool, doeskin ..	" ..	154	163	163
98-101	Wool, beaver ..	" ..	88	59 and 70	64½
1-6	} Melton..	} Wool and cotton	154	73 to 123	94
8-10			88	48 " 172	75
7	Venetian ..	" ..	88	43 " 50	46½
11-13	Tweed ..	" ..	88	43 " 50	46½
14-16	Union cloth ..	" ..	154	97 " 125	111
20-25	Sealskin ..	" ..	88	126 " 241	162
26-27	Cashmere ..	" ..	88	59 and 73	66
28-35	Pilots ..	" ..	88	97 to 234	171
36-38	" (with a nap) ..	" ..	154	187 " 212	195
39-45	Presidents ..	" ..	154	183 " 240	211
46-53	Witney ..	" ..	88	76 " 107	92
54-59	Naps ..	" ..	88	84 " 108	93½
60	Reversible sealskin ..	" ..	88	183	183
61-64	Velvet cloth ..	" ..	88	119 to 147	128
76	Grey back velvet ..	" ..	88	86	86
79	Union melton..	" ..	154	156	156
85	Trousing ..	" ..	88	178	178
86	Doeskin ..	" ..	88	63	63
89-90	Dry face union ..	" ..	88	90 and 92	91
91-92	Cloth face union ..	" ..	154	136 " 140	138
94-95	Fancy union ..	" ..	88	95 " 123	109
87	Print ..	" ..	154	332	332
102-107	Blankets ..	Wool ..	88	77 to 131	104½

The foregoing Table shows that the specific duties on British goods, of wool and cotton mixed, represent from 43 to 241 per cent. *ad valorem*, and even 332 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of one article—"prints"; while those on goods of pure wool range between 38 and 163 per cent. *ad valorem*. Excluding blankets, which are exorbitantly taxed to the extent of 104½ per cent. *ad valorem*, the general *ad valorem* relation of the duties on the woollen goods, shown in Table A, may be roughly stated as follows:—Duties on mixed woollen goods, 125 per cent.* on goods of pure wool, 92½ per cent. Or again thus:—Duties under §. 263, 129 per cent.; under §. 264, 103 per cent.

The two specific rates of 88 copecks and 154 copecks per lb. are therefore equivalent to a duty somewhat in excess of 100 per cent. on the bulk of British woollen goods; but in order still more completely to

* Excluding "Prints," as an exceptional article, paying 332 per cent. *ad valorem*.

refute the statements of the Moscow merchants, that they are only equivalent to 35 and 36 per cent. *ad valorem*, the following calculation of the value of British woollens, in relation to their weight, is based on the prices shown in Table A :—

1. *Goods liable to the Duty of 154 copecks per lb.*—Union cloth, wool melton, and scarlet cloth, 6s. 3½*d.* per lb.; pilots and presidents (with a nap), 2s. 3*d.* per lb.; union melton, indigo pilots, beaver, cloth face union, and wool doeskin, 4s. per lb.; the average price of the whole being 4s. 2*d.* per lb. avoirdupois, or 142 copecks per lb. Russian weight, at the exchange of 2s. 8*d.*

2. *Goods liable to the Duty of 88 copecks per lb.*—Melton, Venetian, and Tweed, 4s. 4*d.* per lb.; sealskin, 1s. 6½*d.* per lb.; pilots, 1s. 7½*d.* per lb.; Witney naps, reversible seal-skin, and velvet cloth, 2s. 6*d.* per lb.; fancy coating, 3s. 1*d.* per lb.; the average price of the whole being 2s. 7½*d.* per lb. avoirdupois, or 88 copecks per lb. Russian weight, at the exchange of 2s. 8*d.*

A comparison of these prices with the Russian declared value, adopted by the Moscow merchants and M. Kolesoff, gives the following result :—

	Russian Declared Value, per Pound.	British Real Value, per Pound.
	RS.	RS. C.
Woollen goods liable to duty of 154 <i>c.</i> per lb.	183	56 80
” ” 88 <i>c.</i> ”	108 & 110	35 20

In both cases the value of British woollen goods has been over estimated in Moscow by about 69 per cent., whence the incorrect assumption, on the part of the Vice-Director of Customs, that the present duties are equal to 32 and 33 per cent. *ad valorem*.

M. Kolesoff shows that the French Customs valuation of cloth and cashmere, in 1864, was severally 21 francs and 24 francs per kilo., but according to the “*Tableau comparatif des valeurs arbitrées pour 1864 et 1865*,” published by the “*Commission permanente des Valeurs*,” the computed value of those goods on importation was as follows :—in 1864, cloth, 20 francs per kilo.; cashmere, 20 francs. In 1865, cloth, 15 francs per kilo.; cashmere, 15 francs.*

The average value of 15 francs per kilo., adopted in the French Customs valuation for 1865, is equal to 175 copecks per lb., or about 70 roubles per pound Russian weight, if the exchange be taken at 16 per cent. below par, as has been done in the case of the British values shown above; but 1 rouble 50 copecks per lb., or 60 roubles per pound, if the rouble be calculated at 4 francs.† The French valuation of cloth and cashmere agrees, therefore, very nearly with the English valuation of goods liable to the rate of 154 copecks per lb.; and this coincidence, taken in conjunction with the calculations of the German merchants, will surely be accepted by the Tariff Commission as a sufficient refutation of the statement above alluded to, and on which M. Kolesoff’s proposals

* M. Kolesoff has taken the computed value on exportation, but even this had fallen to 19 and 23 francs per kilo. in 1865, and is now, of course, still lower.

† Moreover, the French valuation is inclusive of freight and other charges, whereas the British values given above are those at the place of production. If 10 per cent. be added to the value of 56 roubles 80 copecks per pound, as the cost of carriage to Russia, the result will give the French valuation (at par 60 roubles per pound) almost exactly.

are apparently based. It would indeed be strange to concede that the real value of cloths manufactured out of Russia is better known at Moscow than in England, France, or Germany; and, moreover, the Minister of Finance has pointed out in his Report, that the goods which his Excellency wishes to admit under a duty commensurate with their cost are not declared at all on the frontiers of Russia.

But M. Kolesoff is of opinion that, "even if the prices stated in the declarations of importers be alone taken into consideration, the present duties on milled woollen stuffs still exceed the rate adopted for most other manufactures"; and as he is of opinion that the existing duties are equal to 32 and 33 per cent. *ad valorem*, it is evidently fair to assume that the *ad valorem* relation of the new rates which he proposes is intended to be somewhat lower. The proposed rates are as follows:—

a. Cloth, ladies' cloth, &c., having more than 3 square arshins (2,352 square inches to a Russian lb.), 140 copecks per lb., or 4*s.* 11*d.* per lb. avoirdupois.

b. Cloth, ladies' cloth, &c., having not more than 3 square arshins to a lb. (2,352 square inches to a Russian lb.), 80 copecks per lb., or 2*s.* 9½*d.* per lb.

c. All milled stuffs, having not more than 2 square arshins to a lb. (1,568 square inches), 60 copecks per lb., or 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

d. Blankets, 40 copecks per lb., or 1*s.* 4¾*d.* per lb.

If, therefore, the former maximum rate of 154 copecks per lb. was equal to 33 per cent. *ad valorem*, M. Kolesoff intends the new maximum rate of 140 copecks per lb. to be 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the new maximum rate of 60 copecks, as compared with the old rate of 88 copecks per lb., he must consider to be equal to about 22 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On applying, however, the proposed rates to the goods specified in Table A, the result will appear very different from that anticipated by the Vice-Director of Customs.

The following Table shows the effect of the proposed duties on British woollen goods, of which patterns were given to the Imperial Russian Commission, at Paris, in May 1867:—

TABLE B.—Table showing the Effect of the Proposed Duties on British Woollen Goods, of which Patterns were given to the Imperial Russian Commission, at Paris, in May 1867.

Number of Pattern.	Name of Goods.	Description.	Number of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Present Duty.		Proposed duty.		Difference between present and proposed Rates.	
				Rate per lb.	Equal to Ad Valorem.	Rate per lb.	Equal to Ad Valorem.	Higher.	Lower.
1	Melton	Wool and Cotton	2,000	88	per cent. 172	copecks. 80	per cent. 156	per cent. ..	per cent. 9
2	"	"	3,555	"	90	140	143	53	"
3	"	"	3,577	"	67	"	106½	39½	"
4	"	"	3,765	"	64	"	102	38	"
5	"	"	4,398	"	52	"	83	31	"
6	"	"	3,645	"	53	"	84	31	"
7	Venetian	"	3,176	"	48	"	76	28	"
8	Melton	"	2,805	"	67	"	106½	39½	"
9	"	"	3,170	"	48	"	76	28	"
10	"	"	1,449	"	57	60	39	..	32
11	Tweed	"	3,663	"	45	140	71½	26½	"
12	"	"	3,703	"	43	"	68	25	"
13	"	"	2,991	"	50	"	79½	29½	"
14	Union cloth	"	2,038	154	125	"	65	..	48
15	"	"	2,438	"	97	140	88	..	9
16	"	"	1,657	"	112	80	58	..	48
17	Wool, Melton	Wool ..	2,038	"	70	"	36	..	48
18	"	"	1,902	"	74	"	38	..	48
19	Scarlet cloth	"	1,758	"	38	"	20	..	48
20	Sealskin	Wool and cotton	1,157	88	241	60	164	..	32
21	"	"	1,231	"	170	"	116	..	32
22	"	"	1,040	"	128	"	87½	..	32
23	"	"	1,003	"	168	"	114½	..	32

24	Sealskin	..	..	..	1,069	88	143	60	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
25	"	..	..	..	951	"	133	"	86	..	32
26	Cashmere	..	..	..	1,260	"	73	"	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
27	"	..	..	..	1,512	"	59	"	40	..	32
28	Pilots..	..	..	..	1,583	"	234	"	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	9
29	"	..	..	..	1,431	"	226	80	154	..	32
30	"	..	..	..	1,173	"	215	60	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
31	"	..	..	..	1,211	"	189	"	129	..	32
32	"	..	..	..	1,296	"	149	"	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
33	"	..	..	..	1,344	"	121	"	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
34	"	..	..	..	1,111	"	137	"	93	..	32
35	"	..	..	..	1,386	"	97	"	66	..	32
36	"	..	..	..	1,049	"	212	"	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	61
37	"	..	..	..	1,153	154	187	"	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	61
38	Presidents	..	..	..	913	"	187	"	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	61
39	"	..	..	..	936	"	220	"	86	..	61
40	"	..	..	..	856	"	240	"	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	61
41	"	..	..	..	940	"	218	"	85	..	61
42	"	..	..	..	1,055	"	183	"	71	..	61
43	"	..	..	..	866	"	223	"	87	..	61
44	"	..	..	..	880	"	205	"	80	..	61
45	"	..	..	..	908	"	188	"	73	..	61
46	Witney	..	..	..	1,629	88	95	80	86	..	9
47	"	..	..	..	1,300	"	107	60	73	..	32
48	"	..	..	..	1,473	"	86	"	59	..	32
49	"	..	..	..	1,289	"	93	"	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
50	"	..	..	..	1,256	"	87	"	59	..	32
51	"	..	..	..	1,111	"	76	"	52	..	32
52	"	..	..	..	853	"	102	"	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
53	"	..	..	..	931	"	94	"	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
54	Naps..	..	..	..	1,263	"	108	"	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
55	"	..	..	..	981	"	102	"	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	32
56	"	..	..	..	1,146	"	84	"	57	..	32
57	"	..	..	..	944	"	92	"	63	..	32
58	"	..	..	..	810	"	107	"	73	..	32
	"	..	..	..	853	"	98	"	67	..	32

TABLE B—continued.

Number of Pattern.	Name of Goods.	Description.	Number of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Difference between present and proposed Rates.	
				Rate per lb.	Equal to Ad Valorem.	Rate per lb.	Equal to Ad Valorem.	Higher.	Lower.
				copecks.	per cent.	copecks.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
60	Reversible sealskin ..	Wool and cotton	749	88	183	60	125	..	32
61	Velvet ..	"	1,273	"	147	"	100	..	32
62	" ..	"	1,308	"	119	"	81	..	32
63	" ..	"	1,215	"	121	"	82½	..	32
64	" ..	"	1,080	"	125	"	85	..	32
65	Fancy coating ..	Wool ..	875	"	111	"	76	..	32
66	" ..	"	875	"	100	"	68	..	32
67	" ..	"	972	"	139	"	94	..	32
68	" ..	"	1,034	"	94	"	64	..	32
69	" ..	"	1,184	"	74	"	51	..	32
70	" ..	"	1,102	"	80	"	54½	..	32
71	" ..	"	976	"	87	"	59	..	32
72	" ..	"	1,083	"	68	"	48	..	32
73	" ..	"	1,011	"	66	"	45	..	32
74	Wool, Witney ..	"	1,038	"	69	"	47	..	32
75	" ..	"	994	"	65	"	44½	..	32
76	Grey back velvet ..	Wool and cotton	891	"	86	"	59	..	32
77	Indigo cloth ..	Wool ..	934	"	72	"	49	..	32
78	" ..	"	754	"	82	"	56	..	32
79	Union Melton ..	Wool and cotton	931	154	156	"	61	..	61
80	Indigo pilous..	Wool ..	803	"	137	"	53	..	61
81	" ..	"	875	"	118	"	46	..	61
82	Mixed wool coating ..	"	1,095	88	133	"	90½	..	32
83	Beaver ..	"	874	154	111	"	43	..	61

84	Wool cord	..	..	1,129	88	73	60	50	32
85	Trousing	..	..	1,562	"	173	"	121	32
86	Doeskin	..	..	1,435	"	63	"	43	32
87	Print ..	..	..	1,674	154	832	80	172	48
89	Dry face union	..	..	1,531	88	88	60	60	32
90	"	..	..	1,274	"	92	"	63	32
91	Cloth face union	..	..	996	154	140	"	55	61
92	"	..	..	1,181	"	135	"	53	61
93	Wool doeskin	..	..	1,082	"	165	"	61	32
94	Fancy union ..	..	..	1,020	88	95	"	65	32
95	"	..	..	962	"	123	"	84	32
96	Wool doeskin	..	..	903	"	70	"	48	32
97	"	..	..	1,166	"	59	"	40	32
98	Wool beaver ..	..	..	1,078	154	90	"	85	61
99	"	..	..	729	"	123	"	48	61
100	"	..	..	810	"	89	"	85	61
101	"	..	..	907	"	78	"	28	61
102	Blankets	..	..	..	88	131	"	60	54 1/2
103	"	..	..	..	"	119	"	54	54 1/2
104	"	..	..	..	"	109	"	49 1/2	54 1/2
105	"	..	..	..	"	101	"	46	54 1/2
106	"	..	..	..	"	90	"	41	54 1/2
107	"	..	..	..	"	77	"	35	54 1/2

The 101 patterns shown in the foregoing Table may be grouped as follows: 11 liable to the proposed duty of 140 copecks per lb., 9 patterns to 80 copecks, and 81 to 60 copecks per lb.

Under the Tariff of 1857, the same goods would be taxed thus: 28 patterns would pay 154 copecks per lb., and 73 would pay 88 copecks.

But that the reduction is far from bringing the duties down to the level which even M. Kolesoff desires to recommend, will be apparent from an analysis of the above Table.

ANALYSIS of Table B.

Number of Pattern.	Name.	Description.	Proposed Duties.			Average Ad Valorem. under Tariff of 1857.
			Rate per lb.	Equal to Ad Valorem.	Average Ad Valorem.	
			copecks.	per cent.		
17-18	Wool Melton	Wool	80	36 and 38	37	72
19	Scarlet cloth...	"	60	20	20	38
65-73	Fancy coating	"	60	43 to 94	61½	90
74-75	Wool Witney	"	39	44½ and 47	45½	67
77-78	Indigo cloth...	"	39	49 and 56	52½	77
80-81	Indigo pilots	"	39	46 and 53	49½	127
82	Mixed wool coating	"	39	90½	90½	133
83	Beaver	"	39	43	43	111
84	Wool cord	"	39	50	50½	73
93 96-97	Wool doeskin	"	39	40 to 64	50½	163
98-101	Wool beaver...	"	39	28 to 48	36½	61½
				76 to 143	100	94
1-6 8-10	Melton	Wool and Cotton	140	140	156	75
			80	156	156	
			60	39	39	
7	Venetian	"	140	76	76	
11-13	Tweed	"	39	68 to 79½	73	46½
				83	88	
14-16	Union cloth	"	80	58 and 65	61½	111
20-25	Sealskin	"	60	86 to 164	111	162
26-27	Cashmere	"	39	40 and 49½	44½	66
28	Pilots...	"	80	212½	212½	171½
36-38	Pilots...	"	60	66 to 154	100	195
39-45	Presidents	"	39	71 to 93½	82	211
			80	84	86	
46-53	Witney	"	60	52 to 73	63	92
				57 to 73½	67	
54-59	Naps	"	39	125	125	98½
60	Reversible sealskin	"	39	81 to 100	87	183
61-64	Velvet cloth...	"	39	59	59	128
76	Grey back velvet	"	39	61	61	86
79	Union Melton	"	39	121	121	156
85	Trousering	"	39	43	43	178
86	Doeskin	"	39	60 and 63	62	63
89-90	Dry face union	"	39	53 and 55	54	91
91-92	Cloth face union	"	39	65 and 84	74½	138
94-95	Fancy Union	"	39	172	172	109
87	Print	"	80	35 to 60	47½	332
102-107	Blankets	Wool	40			104½

It is evident that, in the first place, the proposed duties fall heavier on the cheaper descriptions of cloths made of wool and cotton mixed, and lightest on the most expensive articles, such as scarlet cloth, on which the duty of 80 copecks per lb. would be equal to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the highest amount of duty that would be paid by goods of pure wool, under the new classification, would range up to 90½ per cent *ad valorem*. Woollen goods with an admixture of cotton would alone come under the duty of 140 copecks per lb., although the great majority of patterns would not pay more than 60 copecks per lb. The duties on the second category of goods would range between 20 and 212½ per cent. *ad valorem*—the former being the equivalent of 80 copecks per lb. on scarlet cloth, and the latter that of the same duty on one quality of pilot cloth, with the exception of "prints," which would still have to pay 172 per cent. *ad valorem*—the *ad valorem* relation of the proposed rates, as compared with those now in force, may be stated as follows:—

				Average, under Tariff of 1857.	Proposed Rates.
				per cent.	per cent.
Duties on goods of pure wool	..	..		92½	49
„ blankets of wool	..	..		104½	47½
„ wool and cotton	..	..		125	85

The general average *ad valorem* relation of each of the three proposed rates on cloth may be roughly estimated in the following manner:—140 copecks per lb., equal to $84\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*; 80 copecks per lb., equal to $94\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and 60 copecks per lb., equal to 72 per cent.

The prices of cloths of pure wool, shown in Table A, ranged in May 1867, between 2s. 3d. and 14s. per yard (65 copecks to 410 copecks per arshin, at the exchange of 2s. 8d.), while the medium price of the patterns would be about 6s. 3d. per yard (185 copecks per arshin). On the other hand, the cloths of wool and cotton under review were sold in May, 1867, at prices that varied between 8d. and 5s. 8d. per yard (20 copecks and 165 copecks per arshin), giving 3s. 1d. per yard (90 copecks per arshin) as the medium price of 72 patterns chosen to represent the bulk of woollen goods produced in Yorkshire. It is exactly to these goods that the following observation, found in one of the Appendices* to the Minister's Report, applies:—

“The common, ordinary, and partly medium qualities of cloth, produced in Russia at prices from 80 copecks to 180 copecks per arshin, might stand competition with foreign goods, even without Tariff protection. These cloths can be produced in the provinces of Moscow and Chernigoff even better and cheaper than in Bohemia or Moravia. The quality of ordinary woollen cloths has considerably improved.”

As the whole of the woollen goods mixed with cotton are within the range of prices indicated as those with which Russia can well compete, it cannot be the intention of M. Kolesoff to make them pay an average of 85 per cent. *ad valorem*, especially since even the present duties are only considered to be 32 and 33 per cent. *ad valorem*; nor can it be intended that blankets should pay on an average little short of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. A duty even of 10 copecks per lb. would give an average of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on those goods,

In the Appendix just cited it is further stated that “the difference in the price of Russian and foreign cloths of middling quality, of 2 to 4 roubles per arshin, is generally considered to be 20 or 30 per cent.”; but that “10 to 15 per cent. should be deducted as representing the preference which the Russian buyer gives to a foreign article.” This is perfectly in accordance with the result of the comparison instituted in 1865, after the Moscow Exhibition, the difference in the cost of producing English and Russian cloths having been found to be $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in favour of the former.

It is to be hoped that the foregoing calculations will have clearly proved that the intentions, both of the Minister of Finance and of the Vice-Director of Customs, as regards a sensible re-adjustment of the duties on cloth, have been entirely frustrated, firstly by an erroneous assumption of the value of foreign woollen goods in relation to their weight, and secondly, by the retention of specific duties which can never be adjusted without a minute classification so as to fall equally on the many and still increasing varieties of woollens. The only possible method

* Vol. 3, page 24.

of taxing woollen goods "in just proportion to their value," is that which has now been adopted in almost every country in Europe, viz., an *ad valorem* duty not exceeding 10 per cent.

Further observations respecting the prohibitory character of the new duties, and the impossible nature of the proposed classification according to the number of square arshins in a pound weight, will be found in the following letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Huddersfield :—

"It is most gratifying to find that the classification has hitherto been in use, having for its basis a very undefined nomenclature, has been abandoned, and the reasons adduced for this change are exactly and almost verbally those advanced by this Chamber. It is, however, to be regretted, that after this step in the right direction, further progress has been arrested, and a new basis substituted, which although clearer than the old one, is nevertheless devoid of soundness, namely, the assessment of duty according to the square arshin to the lb. As milled woollen goods have to be tented after being fulled, it is in the manufacturer's option to make them differ in width, according to his requirements, and a difference of from 10 to 15 per cent. in width may be produced without at all changing the absolute cost of the cloth; the wider of which containing more square inches to the lb., may have to pay a higher duty than the stronger milled cloth, although both of the same price.

"The Minister of Finance very properly points out the necessity of despatch in the clearing of goods at the Custom-house; but it is difficult to imagine a more cumbersome method than the assessment by square inches, and the long arithmetical problems it will produce. How is the length of the pieces to be ascertained?—Are they to be measured by the officials, or will the ticket lengths be taken as a guide, in which case unscrupulous people will get their goods labelled with less than the real length, and the Government will be defrauded under their very eyes?

"There exists only one sound basis for assessing duty on woollen goods, namely, *ad valorem*. Every attempt to substitute anything else will be a failure.

"In examining the proposed rates of duty, we find that they would stand, reduced into English measure and currency, as follows :—

"4s. 10d. per lb. English on light cloths, 50 inches wide, having more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards (or 2,700 square inches) per lb. English.

"2s. 9d. per lb. on light cloths less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, and more than 1 yard to the lb., or less than 2,700 square inches (1,800 square inches) to the lb.

"2s. 1d. per lb. on light cloths of not more than 1 yard to the lb., or 1,800 square inches.

"Blankets 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

"The rouble is taken at the par value of 38d.

"As the value of the goods of this district stands in the inverse ratio to their weight, it is advantageous to find that the heaviest goods come in under the lowest scale of duty. But even this is so enormously high as virtually to amount to prohibition; and it may be safely predicted that if this Tariff be legally adopted, the importation of woollen goods from this district will not be perceptibly augmented, if at all.

"From the inclosed Tables and the accompanying patterns it will be seen that, practically, these proposed specific duties would be equivalent to *ad valorem* duties, ranging from between 56 to 240 per cent. If this is the result after the proposed reduction of these goods from 1 rouble 54 copecks old duty, to 60 copecks, how is it possible that the Moscow merchants could assert that the old duties on cloth equalled 35 to 36 per cent. *ad valorem*? Our last tabulated statement accompanied with

patterns, proved undeniably that the old duties far exceeded on the average an *ad valorem* duty of 100 per cent.

"On examining the bearing of the proposed new duties upon different qualities of the same article, for instance President cloth (patterns 4 to 7), it will be found that as it is the invariable rule where specific duties are levied on woollen goods, the lowest goods pay the highest duty, and *vice versa*, viz., Presidents at 2s. 11d. per yard, 140 per cent. duty, and a quality at 4s. 2d. per yard pays 102 per cent.; this is clearly a wrong issue, and the natural consequence of adopting an unsound basis as the foundation. Goods of the very finest description, as scarlet cloth No. 23, which already form an article of importation to Russia, would only pay 16 per cent. *ad valorem*; they represent a very limited trade, and could better afford a higher duty than staple goods.

"Pattern 29 represents the disadvantages of adopting the basis of square inches to the lb., being 52 inches wide instead of 50; the square inches per yard come to 1,872 per lb., whereas only 1,800 per yard entitle goods to come in under the 60 copeck rate, and this class would therefore pay at the rate of 80 copecks.

"Pattern 30, although of the same class of goods, weighs 2 lb. per piece more, and therefore comes under the 60 copeck rate. Anybody conversant with woollen manufactures will know the impossibility of makers to determine the weight of a piece of 50 or 60 yards to 1 or 2 lbs., or the width to an inch or two; and if this proposed basis be adopted, it is quite certain that cases of dispute and difficulty will arise, of which the above gives a fair illustration.

"Blankets, a very simple article of manufacture, representing but wool and labour, are far too highly protected by a duty of 40 copecks, or 1s. 3d. per lb. English, equivalent to above 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, to which must be added the considerable transit expenses of such a bulky article.

"We miss, among the rates of the proposed Tariff, a provision for milled woollen goods mixed with silk, similar to the observation to §. 271 of the Russian edition of the Tariff. This class of goods, represented by pattern 36, is largely manufactured in this district; and unless special provision is made for it in the new Tariff, it is most likely that it will come under the head of silk goods, and be altogether prohibited; the amount of silk in these goods is extremely small, being only used to give more expression to the design: they ought not to be charged with any extra duty, or if this be unattainable, the increase ought to be only nominal. There is also no provision made for unmilled woollen goods represented by patterns No 37 to 39: they are a class of goods totally different from the 'unmilled stuffs' of the Bradford market; they are about the lowest-priced heavy goods of this district, and ought to be charged with a very light duty.

"In conclusion, we beg to draw particular attention to the admission by the Minister that the production of woollens, especially of heavy goods, is under more favourable conditions in Russia than abroad; for the principal material, wool, is grown at home.

"We may add, labour is extremely cheap in Russia; the Russian manufacturer having the advantage in price both in the raw material and in labour, and besides protected as against this, to the extent of from 10 to 12 per cent., being the charge for commission and carriage, freight, and insurance, it is clear that a low *ad valorem*, not exceeding 10 per cent., duty would sufficiently protect native industry.

No. of Pattern.	Width in inches.	Description.	Length in inches.	Weight per lb.	Price per yard.	Scale of Duty.	Amount of Duty per yard.	Equivalent ad valorem.
1	50	Pilot	109	107	s. d. 1 1½	copecks. 80	s. d. 2 9	per cent. 240
2	"	" " " " " "	56	76	1 10	60	2 10	154
3	52	" " " " " "	78	105	2 9	"	2 9	100
4	"	President	36	71	2 11	"	4 1½	141
5	"	" " " " " "	67	132	3 4	"	4 1	122
6	"	" " " " " "	34	69	4 1	"	4 2	102
7	"	" " " " " "	35	92	5 3	"	5 6	105
8	50	Ribbed pilot	101	124	1 4	"	2 6	187
9	"	Velvet	44	52	2 0	"	2 6	125
10	"	" " " " " "	57	76	2 6	"	2 9	110
11	"	Sealskin	40	58	2 0	"	3 0	150
12	"	" " " " " "	42	64	2 5	"	3 2	131
13	"	Reversible sealskin	44	89	2 9	"	4 2	151
14	"	" " " " " "	37	88	4 0	"	5 0	125
15	52	Witney	77	97	2 7	"	2 7½	100
16	"	" " " " " "	72	88	3 3	"	2 6	77
17	"	" " " " " "	35	52	4 11	"	3 1	63
18	"	Reversible witney	36	71	3 6	"	4 1½	118
19	"	Nap	66	90	3 0	"	2 10	95
20	"	" " " " " "	35	52	5 0	"	3 1	62
21	"	Reversible nap	38	77	5 0	"	4 2	83
22	"	" " " " " "	38	77	5 0	"	4 2	83
22½	"	" " " " " "	70	132	4 0	"	3 11	98
23	62	Scarlet cloth	24	28	20 0	80	3 2	16
24	50	Coating	63	45	1 7	"	1 11	121
25	"	" " " " " "	41	74	2 4	60	3 9	160
26	"	" " " " " "	40	64	2 6	"	3 4	133
27	"	" " " " " "	66	51	2 9	"	2 1½	85
28	"	" " " " " "	37	55	3 2	"	3 1	97
29	52	" " " " " "	51	51	1 9	80	2 9	157
30	"	" " " " " "	53	55	2 0	60	2 2	108
31	"	" " " " " "	48	90	2 4	"	3 11	168
32	"	" " " " " "	44	69	2 7	"	3 3	129
33	"	" " " " " "	48	90	3 4	"	3 11	117
34	27	Trowsering	34	19	2 8	80	1 6	55
35	"	" " " " " "	48	42	2 9	60	1 10	71
36	"	With mixture of silk...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37-39	...	Unmilled woollens ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

The inquiries of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, of which the results are above recorded, have been principally directed towards the effect of the proposed duties on the heavier descriptions of cloth, more particularly adapted to the climate of Russia; and the calculations given above are moreover made in respect to the reduced prices of September 1867: hence the difference between the results of Table B and the Table prepared in Huddersfield.

It is important to add here, in support of the foregoing statements, the observations forwarded by the Chamber of Commerce of Batley:—

“We find from the memorandum of M. de Reutern, Minister of Finance, on the subject of Tariff Reform in Russia, that the Russian Government aim at two objects only in fixing the amount of duty payable on foreign goods, viz., the raising of revenue and the protection of native manufactures, thus leaving out of question altogether the interests of the population who would consume foreign productions. We also find that the prohibitive duties in force, by developing a great amount of contraband trade, prevent the accomplishment of either of the objects named.

“The staple trade of this town is the production of cheap, heavy woollen cloth specially adapted to cold climates, where the masses of people are poor, and require warm clothing at a low price. These goods are very largely exported to all parts of Germany, and are exactly the description of goods likely to be used in a country like Russia. But they are also the sort of goods which are taxed heaviest under a specific duty, as they weigh heavy at low prices per yard. The

high Russian Tariff has hitherto excluded these goods, and we find that the proposed alteration in the Tariff of 1867 will still exclude them, being equal to an *ad valorem* duty of from 105 to 210 per cent. upon the manufacturer's prices. We are, therefore, of opinion that no trade can be done in our goods unless the Russian Government reduce the duties to something equal to about 10 or 15 per cent. *ad valorem*."

b. Unmilled Goods.

The duties under this head are at present as follows :—

1. Stuffs of combed wool and goats' hair having less than five square arshins to the lb. (3,920 square inches), 55 copecks per lb.
2. The same printed or embroidered, 77 copecks per lb.
3. Stuffs of combed wool and goats' hair having more than five square arshins to the lb.; also chenilla and manufactures of ditto, 132 copecks per lb.
4. The same printed, 176 copecks per lb.

Obs. 1. Stuffs of carded wool mixed with silk, *i.e.*, having the warp or woof of silk, or *bourre de soie*, pay duty as silk manufactures, but if the admixture of silk consists only of narrow stripes, spots, or such like small interwoven ornaments, the duty is 20 per cent. above the preceding rates.

Obs. 2. Shawls, scarfs, &c., of carded wool and goats' hair pay the same duties as the stuffs of which they are made.

These duties the Vice-Director of Customs proposes to reduce, firstly, because the reduction made in 1857 on goods of combed wool, "far from inflicting any injury on their manufacture at home, by facilitating foreign importation, stimulated consumption, which caused an increase in the home supply"; and, secondly, because "the principal part of the woollens seized is composed of unmilled fabrics of combed wool."

"In order," says M. Kolesoff, "to establish a juster proportion between the duties and the value of goods of combed wool, it is necessary to divide the latter into a greater number of categories, establishing for each a rate equal to about 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is the rate adopted for the greater part of manufactured articles."

Observing that in the case of cloths M. Kolesoff is in favour of a reduction from 32 per cent. to about 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, it may be asked what is the basis of value on which he proposes to establish the new duties?

M. Kolesoff adduces the following calculation of the value of combed woollen goods :—

1. Average value of close fabrics declared on importation, 65 roubles per pood, and the duty on them 33 per cent.

2. Value declared on land frontier between 1859 and 1861: (1) close fabrics, 55 roubles 63* copecks per pood, duty 40 per cent; (2) ditto printed, &c., 78 roubles per pood, duty 39 per cent.; (3) light fabrics, 97 roubles per pood, duty $54\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; (4) ditto printed, 133 roubles per pood, duty $52\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

3. The Moscow merchants are of opinion that the duties on these goods are as follows: (1) close fabrics, 11 per cent.; (2) light fabrics, 44 per cent.; and

* In 1861, the International Commission, which sat in Paris for the purpose of establishing a basis of valuation for the Anglo-French Treaty, established the average value of worsted goods to be rather below 10 francs per kilogramme (3s. 8d. per lb.), or about 60 roubles per pood (*vide* Letter from Bradford Chamber of Commerce.)

4. The Prussian merchants consider that the duties are 35 to 75 per cent. *ad valorem*.

To these calculations may now be added a Table, prepared with the utmost care for the information of the Imperial Russian Commission at the Paris Exhibition, in May 1867, and referring to the great bulk of milled woollen goods produced at Bradford.

TABLE A, showing the Width, Length, Weight, and Value of Bradford Woollen Goods, of which Patterns were given to the Imperial Russian Commission, at Paris, in May 1867, and the *ad valorem* relation of the Specific Duties charged upon them in Russia under the Tariff of 1857.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	Number of Square Inches to a Russian lb.*	Value.†			Rate of.	Duty.	
						English.		Russian Equivalent, per Arshin.		Amount of, per Piece.	Ad Valorem.
						Per Piece.	Per Yard.				
1	Orleans	inches. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$	yards. 28	lb. oz. 3 15	6,280	£ s. d. 1 0 10	s. d. 0 9	22	3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. avoirdupois, or 132c. per Russian lb.	£ s. d. 0 15 6	per cent. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	"	32	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 14	6,061	1 14 3	0 9	35		0 19 4	56
3	"	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	5 4	6,054	1 7 2	0 9	22		1 0 4	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	"	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	5 14	6,056	2 0 1	1 1	32		1 2 9	56 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	"	27	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	5,905	1 10 0	0 9	22		1 3 3	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	"	29	41	6 9	5,870	2 4 11	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33		1 5 5	57
7	"	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	7 8	5,533	2 6 1	1 1	32		1 9 0	62 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	"	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	6 12	5,443	1 17 3	1 4	39		1 6 2	70
9	"	44	"	7 8	5,322	2 0 1	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	42		1 9 1	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
10	"	49	"	8 5	5,348	2 4 1	1 1	46		1 12 2	72
11	"	54	"	9 2	5,368	2 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	51		1 15 4	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Average ..	..	..	..	..	20 14 3			13 17 10	67	
12	Alpaca lustrés	30	41	7 0	5,692	2 17 5	1 5	41		1 7 1	47
13	"	31	"	6 10	6,215	4 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	67		1 5 5	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	"	"	"	6 12	6,100	3 7 0	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	41		1 6 2	39
15	"	30	"	6 12	5,904	3 5 0	1 7	46		1 6 2	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	Imitation serges	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,120	1 15 8	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	29		1 7 0	76
17	Alpaca "	32	41	7 4	5,860	4 19 6	2 6	72		1 8 1	28

* Where several dimensions have been quoted, the average, or that which represents the article most in use, has been taken as a basis for the calculation.
† The value of the goods, and the duties on them, have been converted at the rate of 2s. 8d. per rouble. As the exchanges rise, so will the *ad valorem* relation of the duties be higher than that shown above.

TABLE A—continued.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width. inches.	Length. yards.	Weight. lb. oz.	Number of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Value.			Russian Equivalent, per Arshin.	Duty.		Ad Valorem. per cent.
						English.		Per Yard.		Rate of.	Amount of, per Piece.	
						Per Piece.	£ s. d.					
18	Lastings ..	26	29½	14 0	1,775	3 16 9	2 8	s. d.	77	£ s. d.	1 2 9	29¾
19	Serges de Berry ..	"	"	15 8	1,604	4 3 11	2 10		82		1 5 2	30
20	Union lastings ..	"	"	13 0	1,912	3 5 1	2 3		65		1 1 1	32½
21	Serges de Berry ..	26½	"	15 12	1,609	4 0 5	2 9		80		1 5 7	32
22	Italian cloths ..	"	36½	10 0	3,134	3 1 10	1 8		49		0 16 3	26½
23	Grograms ..	26	40½	10 9	3,230	2 8 7	1 2		35	1s. 7½d. per lb., or 55 c.	0 17 2	35½
24	Worsted crêpes ..	26½	28½	12 0	2,038	2 14 0	1 11		55		0 19 6	36
25	" stockinets	25	"	12 0	1,923	2 12 1	1 10		53		0 19 6	37½
26	Mennos ..	30	"	7 0	3,957	1 13 3	1 2		35		1 7 2	81½
27	"	35½	"	9 0	3,642	2 4 0	1 7		46		1 14 10	79
28	Thibets ..	"	"	8 0	4,098	2 9 8	1 9		51		0 11 0	62½
29	Union mennos ..	29	"	5 2	5,224	1 1 6	0 9		22		0 19 10	92
30	Sayes ..	36½	39½	17 0	2,822	4 2 0	2 1		60		1 7 7	33¾
31	"	"	"	5 8	6,128	5 19 7	3 1		90		1 7 7	23
32	Coburgs ..	28½	36½	6 0	6,011	1 5 6	0 8½		20		1 1 4	83¾
33	"	30½	"	7 7	6,316	1 14 4	0 11½		28		1 3 3	67¾
34	"	29	50	9 13	2,920	1 18 4	0 9		22		1 8 9	75
35	Moreens ..	25½	24	11 7	1,802	1 5 6	1 0¾		31		0 15 11	62
36	"	26½	"	6 12	5,832	1 8 5	0 5½		35		0 18 7	65
37	Alpaca mixtures ..	30	40½	6 4	6,088	2 3 2	1 1		32		1 6 2	60½
38	Mottles, alpaca ..	29	"	6 14	6,004	1 16 11	0 11		27		1 4 2	65½
39	Mottles ..	26	49	11 0	3,350	1 7 3	0 6½		16		1 6 8½	98
40	Marl cords ..	25	45½	7 8	4,809	2 0 0	0 10¾		26		0 17 10½	44½
41	Satteens ..	30½	36½	6 5	6,237	1 18 10	1 1		32		1 9 0	74
42	Lenos ..	30	40/41	6 5	6,237	1 12 0	0 9½		23		1 4 5	76½
43	Check lenos ..	"	"	6 5	6,237	1 12 0	0 9½		23		1 4 5	76½

44	Twist chène lenos..	30	40/41	5 8	7,158	1 18 6	0 11½	28	}				3 10½	1 1 3	55
45	Melanges crêpes ..	"	36/37	7 8	4,730	2 10 3	1 4½	40						1 9 0	57½
46	Mohair ..	"	"	5 4	6,757	2 2 3	1 2	35	}					0 4	48
47	Lenos ..	"	40/41	5 9	7,077	2 0 6	1 0	30						1 1 6	53
48	Mohair chène lenos	"	36/37	5 9	6,378	2 12 6	1 5½	42	}					1 1 6	41
49	" glacés ..	"	"	5 4	6,757	2 11 3	1 5	41						1 0 4	39½
50	Figured alpacas ..	"	"	5 8	6,450	3 2 6	1 8½	50	}					1 1 3	34
51	Striped ..	"	"	5 8	6,450	3 2 6	1 8¼	50						1 1 3	34
52	Figured Orleans ..	"	"	5 12	6,170	1 9 9	0 10	25	}					1 1 3	74½
53	" ribbs ..	"	"	5 8	6,450	1 12 6	0 11½	29						1 1 3	65
54	Orleans ..	"	"	5 12	6,170	1 2 0	0 7½	18	}					1 2 3	101
55	" ribbs ..	"	"	5 12	6,170	1 8 0	0 9¼	22						1 2 3	79½
56	Orleans ..	"	"	5 12	6,170	1 10 0	0 10	25	}					1 2 3	74
57	" ..	"	"	5 3	6,840	1 5 6	0 8½	20						1 0 1	79
58	" ..	"	"	5 8	6,450	1 13 0	0 11½	29	}					1 1 3	64½
59	" ribbs ..	"	"	6 12	5,256	2 0 0	1 1½	32						1 6 2	65½

It is thus proved in the foregoing Table that the present duties on Bradford goods range between 25. and 106½ per cent. *ad valorem* giving an average of 67 per cent. *ad valorem* for the staple article of the trade—Orleans cloth and a medium of 58 per cent. *ad valorem* on the remaining varieties. The value of the goods under consideration, taken together, appears to be as follows:—

Value of woollens, under duty of 132 copecks per lb., 6s. 6d. per lb., or 88 roubles per pood; under duty of 55 copecks per lb., 5s. per lb., or 68 roubles 70 copecks per pood.

The *ad valorem* relation of the duties would in the former case be 61½ per cent. *ad valorem* and in the latter 31½ per cent., which renders higher the value adopted by M. Kolesoff for light fabrics, and a little lower than the declared value of close stuffs.

The German calculation of the value of light and heavy woollen stuffs in relation to their weight, was severally 69 per cent. and 35 per cent.,* which agrees very nearly with the result of the foregoing Table. Nor are M. Kolesoff's deductions in this case very far wrong. The exact truth probably lies between these several statements, if we except that of the Moscow merchants, which is out of all proportion with the others. On the basis, therefore, of the valuation which he has adopted, M. Kolesoff, with a view to introduce duties equal to about 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, proposes the following scale of duties:—

(a) Stuffs having up to 4 square arshins (3,136 square inches) to 1 lb. Russian weight, 35 copecks per lb.

(b) Stuffs having 4 to 6 square arshins (3,136 to 4,704 square inches) to 1 lb. Russian weight, 50 copecks per lb.

(c) Stuffs having 6 to 10 square arshins (4,704 to 7,840 square inches) to 1 lb. Russian weight, 75 copecks per lb.

(d) Stuffs having more than 10 square arshins (7,840 square inches) to 1 lb. Russian weight, 100 copecks per lb.

The effect of this scale of duties on the goods shown in Table A will be seen in the following statement:—

* *Vide* Memorandum of German Commercial Congress.

TABLE B.—Showing the Effect of the Proposed Duties on Bradford Woollen Goods, of which Patterns were given to the Imperial Russian Commission, at Paris, in May 1867.

Number of Patterns.	Description.	No. of Square Inches to a Russian lb.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Difference between Present and Proposed Duties.	
			Rate per lb.	Ad Valorem.	Rate per lb.	Ad Valorem.	Higher.	Lower.
			copecks.	per cent.	copecks.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1	Orleans	6,280	132	74½	75	42	...	43
2	"	6,061	"	56	"	32	...	31
3	"	6,054	"	74½	"	43	...	31
4	"	6,056	"	56½	"	32	...	29
5	"	5,905	"	77½	"	43½	...	29
6	"	5,870	"	57	"	32½	...	29
7	"	5,533	"	62½	"	35½	...	29
8	"	5,443	"	70	"	40	...	29
9	"	5,322	"	72½	"	41	...	31
10	"	5,348	"	72	"	41	...	31
11	"	5,368	"	71½	"	40	...	31
12	Alpaca lustres	5,692	"	47	"	26½	...	29
13	"	6,215	"	27½	"	15½	...	31
14	"	6,100	"	39	"	22	...	31
15	"	5,904	"	40½	"	22½	...	31
16	Imitation serges	5,120	"	76	"	43	...	31
17	Alpaca ...	5,863	"	28	"	16	...	31
18	Lastings	1,775	55	29½	35	19	...	36
19	Serge de Berry	1,604	"	30	"	19½	...	31
20	Union lastings	1,912	"	32½	"	21	...	31
21	Serge de Berry	1,609	"	32	"	20½	...	31
22	Italian cloths	3,134	"	26½	"	17	...	31
23	Grograms	3,230	"	35½	50	32	...	9
24	Worsted crêpes	2,038	"	36	35	23	...	36
25	" stockinette	1,923	"	37½	"	24	...	31
26	Merinos...	3,957	132	81½	50	31	...	62
27	"	3,642	"	79	"	30	...	31
28	Thibets	4,098	"	62½	"	23½	...	31
29	Union merinos	5,224	"	92	75	52	...	43
30	Serges ...	2,822	55	33½	35	22	...	36
31	"	2,822	"	28	"	16	...	31
32	Coburgs	6,128	132	83½	75	48	...	43
33	"	6,011	"	67½	"	39	...	31
34	"	6,316	"	75	"	43	...	31
35	Moreens	2,020	55	62	35	39	...	36
36	"	1,802	"	65	"	41	...	31
37	Alpaca mixtures	5,832	132	60½	75	34½	...	43
38	Mottles alpaca	6,083	"	65½	"	37	...	31
39	Mottles ...	6,004	"	98	"	55½	...	31
40	Marl cords	3,350	55	44½	50	40	...	9
41	Satteens	4,809	132	74	75	42	...	43
42	Lenos	6,237	"	76½	"	43	...	31
43	Check lenos	6,237	"	76½	"	43	...	31
44	Twist chène lenos	7,158	"	55	"	31	...	31
45	Melanges crêpes	4,730	"	57½	"	32	...	31
46	Mohair	6,757	"	48	"	27	...	31
47	Lenos ...	7,077	"	58	"	30	...	31
48	Mohair chène lenos	6,378	"	41	"	23½	...	31
49	" glacés	6,767	"	39½	"	23	...	31
50	Figured apacas	6,450	"	34	"	19	...	31
51	Striped	6,451	"	34	"	19	...	31
52	Figured Orleans	6,170	"	74½	"	43	...	31
53	" ribbs	6,450	"	65	"	37	...	31
54	" Orleans	6,170	"	101	"	57	...	31
55	" ribbs	6,170	"	79½	"	45½	...	31
56	" Orleans	6,170	"	74	"	42	...	31
57	"	6,840	"	79	"	45½	...	31
58	"	6,450	"	64½	"	37	...	31
59	" ribbs	5,256	"	65½	"	37	...	31

It will be seen that the rate of 75 copecks falls upon 43 out of 59 patterns, and that the minimum duty of 35 copecks is only applicable to 11 patterns of far less general use than orleans, plain and figured, on which the duty would still range between 32 per cent. and 57 per cent. *ad valorem*.

In the case of Italian cloths (No. 22), the staple article in the trade, the duty of 50 copecks per lb. is only escaped by 2 square inches, and it

is evident that, practically, they will be made to pay the rate of 50 copecks, not that of 35 copecks.

Even the duty of 75 copecks per lb. is equal to an average of 37 per cent. *ad valorem* on the goods shown in the Table, but it is important to observe that the goods in Table A do not include the cheapest description of Orleans, beginning at 4*d.* per yard (10 copecks per arshin), and that generally the prices quoted, being those of May 1867, are considerably higher than those which rule at present. The effect of the proposed duties on an assortment exclusively liable to the 75 copecks rate would be to make them pay 43 to 72 per cent. *ad valorem*. This is clearly shown in the accompanying letter from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, which likewise proves that the difficulty of imposing specific duties which would fall equally in respect to value is as great in the case of Bradford goods as in that of cloths, and that consequently the remedy to be recommended in both cases is the adoption of a single *ad valorem* rate on all woollen goods without exception, as in the French Tariff, which only charges 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on all tissues of wool.

"The abolition of the differential duty, which at present favours the importation by land, and the withdrawal of the addition of 10 per cent. to existing rates, are steps in the right direction; and it would be desirable to abolish, at the same time, all those costly and cumbrous regulations which now create real obstacles to a direct trade, and involve constant danger to the honest importer. But even after the removal of these grievances it is very doubtful whether the rates, as recommended by the Imperial Commission, will have any other effect than that of reducing, in a slight degree, the profits of the smuggler, who, even at his present rates, will be able to introduce worsted stuffs into the interior of Russia at a less cost than the proposed duties.

"A few heavy articles of no great consumption (for instance, lastings) may be able to bear the proposed rate, but the great bulk of our tissues will remain excluded from legitimate trade just as much as it is under the existing Tariff.

"This is owing to the classification being based entirely upon an erroneous assumption of values in relation to superficial measurement and weights. This Chamber has had the honour of treating the same subject in a letter addressed to the Board of Trade on the 19th of November, 1866, of which letter a copy is enclosed; but it has been deemed advisable to enter into new calculations based upon present prices, and upon the new duties proposed by the Imperial Commission.

"Again, the article Orleans has been selected as the standard representative of the dress goods manufactured in this locality, and as that which has been taken for the purpose of establishing an average value by the Moscow merchants themselves, in their answer to a German Memorial on the subject of Customs reform. It is also the article which would be most likely to enter more extensively into general consumption than any other, if it were made accessible to the Russian people.

"In order to test the effect of the proposed scale of duties upon this article, an assortment of qualities, varying from 4*d.* to 1*s.* per yard, has been selected; and it will be seen from the subjoined Table, that the attempt to divide unmilled goods into four classes, for the purpose of imposing higher specific duties upon finer, and lower rates upon coarser fabrics, cannot be accomplished by that division.

"All qualities of Orleans, without any exception, belong to No. 271, letter C, to be imported at 75 copecks per lb. Russian. But an examination of the details, as given in the Table, will still further prove the utter fallacy of the proposed classification, by showing that the very coarsest

and cheapest quality of all, which evidently was intended to belong to the lowest category, is the lightest, and just touches the line which divides 75 copecks from the highest or 1 rouble duty; whilst the highest priced article so nearly approaches the weight which would enable its importation at 50 copecks, that a very slight increase in the weights of either warp or weft would put it into the lower category (271, letter B).

"Coarse and cheap goods will thus be subject to prohibitive, and fine articles to moderate duties. Surely this cannot be the intention of the Imperial Commission, and it is of the highest importance that the proofs on this point be clear and conclusive.

"Subjoined are the patterns of the cloths used for this investigation, which have been selected from the regular fabrics of the district, and from such as are most commonly bought for general exportation.

"Each pattern is just 18 inches long, and has been weighed with great care, calculating 231 drams, avoirdupois weight, to be equal to 1 lb. in Russia. The duty of 75 copecks has been taken at the exchange of 32*d.* per silver rouble, or to be 2*s.* sterling per Russian pound. The real value of the silver rouble being, however, between 38*d.* and 39*d.*, the return of the Russian currency to par would raise 75 copecks to the value 2*s.* 5*d.*, or increase the proposed duty by nearly 25 per cent.

"The subjoined calculations, based upon the said samples, will prove that the 2*s.* per lb. duty, instead of being, as affirmed by the Russian authorities, equivalent to 30 per cent. of the average value, amounts to nearly 60 per cent. of the real average, and at par would raise it to above 70 per cent.

"It must also be remembered that prices, although lower than they have been during the cotton famine, are yet much above their normal state since the American war, and that there is every probability of continuing still further until they fall to that level, if not below it.

The calculation of averages, so fully entered into before the International Commission which sat in Paris in 1861, for the purpose of establishing a basis of valuation for the Anglo-French Treaty, has stood the test of all succeeding experience, and will be found as correct now as it was then, when the average value of worsted goods was established to be rather below 10 francs per kilogramme, or about 1 silver rouble per lb. Russian.

"The proposed 30 per cent. duty ought, therefore, to be 30 copecks per lb., and not 75, which would really be the duty imposed if the new scale and classification were to be adopted by the Imperial Commission."

PARTICULARS of an Assortment of Black Orleans, and their relation to the Proposed Russian Import Duties. No. 271 c.
from 6 to 10 arshins to a lb.

No.	Width. Inches.	Colour.	Article.	Description.	Length of piece.	Weight per yard, in drachms.	Weight per square arshin, in drachms.	Square arshin per pound, R. W.	Weight of piece, R. W.	Duty at 75 ceps, or 28. sterling, s. d.	Value of piece in England. s. d.	Duty per Cent.
W + 1	25	Black	Orleans	Single warp	Yards. 41-42	27½	24	9½	5	10 0	15 0	65
W 3	26	"	"	"	"	33	27½	8½	6	12 0	18 6	65
W 5	27½	"	"	"	"	34½	27½	8½	6	12 6	22 0	58
102 +	25½	"	"	"	48	31	26½	8½	6½	13 0	18 0	72
104 +	27	"	"	"	"	32	26	9	6	13 0	22 0	58
401	27	"	"	"	41-42	34½	23	8½	6½	12 8	20 0	64
404	28½	"	"	"	"	36	27	8½	6½	13 0	24 0	54
407	29	"	"	"	"	36	27	8½	6½	13 0	30 0	43
220 +	23½	"	"	Double warp	"	42½	32½	7	7½	15 4	26 6	58
235 +	30	"	"	"	"	43½	31½	7	7½	15 8	31 0	51
250 +	30	"	"	"	"	48	35	6½	8	17 6	37 6	47
S. B.	28	"	"	"	43-44	41	32	7½	9	15 6	26 0	61
S. E.	31	"	"	"	"	47½	32½	7	9	18 0	34 6	52
S. H.	32	"	"	"	"	49½	33½	6½	9½	18 8	43 6	43
X. G.	31½	"	"	"	"	43½	30½	7	8½	16 8	32 0	53

c. Carpets.

The duties at present levied in Russia on carpets and carpet stuffs are—

44 copecks per lb. on carpets, reps, &c. (1s. 6d. per lb.) If printed, 30 per cent. additional.

66 copecks per lb. on carpets with admixture of silk (2s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. lb.)

The declared value of goods imported under this head between 1862 and 1864 was 243,656 roubles, and the amount of duty paid upon them 3,833 roubles, or about 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. In the case of carpets, however, M. Kolesoff very properly rejects the declared value as a basis for his calculations, and on the strength of the French valuation of heavy English carpets (28 roubles per pood, or about 6 francs per kilo.), estimates the *ad valorem* relation of the present duties at more than 60 per cent., and almost 80 per cent. on printed carpets.

"Such a high protective duty on carpets," continues M. Kolesoff, "appears to be quite unnecessary, for the chief materials of which they are made (wool and hemp) are cheaper in Russia than abroad. It is also evident that such excessive protection has not promoted the manufacture of carpets in Russia, for it is less advanced than any other branch of weaving."

The following Table, drawn up from information supplied by Messrs. Crossley and Sons, of Halifax, will show that the present duty of 44 copecks per lb. ranges between 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 86 per cent. *ad valorem* on the four principal qualities of English carpets, and that 20 copecks per lb. would still leave the duty between 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*. At the same time it will be seen that, like in all other cases where a uniform specific duty is applied it is the heaviest and cheapest article that suffers most.

TABLE Showing the Value of English Carpets in relation to their Weight, and the effect of the Present and the Proposed Specific Duties on them in Russia.

Number of Pattern.	Description.	Width. yards.	Weight per Yard.		Value.		Present Duty.			Proposed Duty.		
			English, avoirdupois. equivalent.	Russian equivalent.	Per Yard.	Per Arshin.	Rate of.	Amount of per Yard.	Ad Valorem.	Rate of	Amount of per Yard.	Ad Valorem.
			ozs.	lbs.	s. d.	copecks.		s. d.	per cent.		s. d.	per cent.
1	Tapestry	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 8	80*	44 copecks per lb., or 1s. 4d. per lb. avoirdp.	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	20 copecks per lb., or 7d. per lb. avoirdp.	1 0	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Kidderminster or Scotch..	1	25	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0	90		2 1	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 11	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	Brussels	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0	120		2 10	71		1 3	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	Velvet	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	3	4 8	135		3 4	71 $\frac{1}{3}$		1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	31

* The value and duties have been converted at the rate of 32d. per rouble.

Thus the ordinary tapestry carpets, so extensively used in bedrooms in England and on the continent, would still be practically prohibited at a duty equal to 40 copecks per arshin. This is the reason why the use of good carpets in Russia is confined to the houses of the rich; the less wealthy being compelled by the Tariff to have recourse to printed felts, which have neither the durability nor warmth of tapestry or Kidderminster carpets. The retail price of printed felts at St. Petersburg is 125 copecks and 150 copecks per arshin, whereas in England the wholesale price of the highest description of carpet or "velvet," is only 135 copecks per arshin (*vide* Table). Owing, therefore, to the Tariff, the Russian public, or at all events that section of it which is able to afford the use of carpets, expends at least twice as much as would be necessary if it were permitted to purchase cheap, substantial English carpets. Nor can it be expected that the manufacture of carpets should improve in Russia, while there is a total absence of competition in the cheaper qualities, which cannot be smuggled into the country, owing to their great bulk.

As M. Kolesoff recommends a reduction by "at least half" from what he considers equal to 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, it will be seen that 15 copecks would give that rate rather than 20 copecks, which would average $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of English carpets. An *ad valorem* rate is strongly to be recommended, as in the French Tariff, which only charges 15 per cent. on carpets.

d. Hosiery, &c., of Wool.

M. Kolesoff does not propose to change the duty on hosiery and haberdashery of wool, which at present pay 55 copecks per lb. (about 2s. per lb., or 20 copecks per lb. more than hosiery of cotton). The following observations by the Leicester Chamber of Commerce are earnestly recommended to the attention of the Tariff Commission.

"The Leicester Chamber of Commerce always protest against fixed duties, as affording no chance for the establishment of a large business with any foreign nation, the goods which ought to enter for consumption in the largest quantities being the heaviest and lowest-priced articles. This is more especially true in the case of Russia, for the severity of the winter climate there renders heavy woollens very desirable articles, and we are glad to find the Russians are becoming aware of this important fact. (*Vide* Memorandum respecting the Tariff, translated by Mr. Consul Michell.)

"In the same Memorandum we find the following remarks:—'The present duty being moderate, only 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the declarations on importation, might be left without any observation, especially as the importation has increased from 1,280 to 5,840 pounds.'

"The extremely small amount of importation to an immense empire like Russia shows the duty to be practically prohibitory; and the declarations on importation only show that low goods never enter for importation at all.

"The value per lb. of Classes Nos. 2 and 3, before referred to, range from 2s. 3d. to 25s. The average of business done in England without duty is estimated not to be higher than 4s.

"In a climate like Russia, with a poor population, the goods required would be of a heavier and lower priced character, and consequently a fixed duty would press more heavily on them.

The value of the average English consumption being 22l. 8s. per cwt., and the duty 10l. 16s. 9d., we find the *ad valorem* rate to be

48·38 per cent., instead of 30 per cent. as assumed in the Russian Report."

The duty at this rate cannot be considered other than prohibitory; and the Leicester Chamber earnestly urge that attention may be called to this point, for a very large and mutually advantageous trade ought to be done for the working population, whose requirements would be exactly met by Leicester manufactures, and the present Tariff being for their requirements certainly over 50 per cent., affords strong grounds for application for a reduction.

3. THE DUTIES ON SILK GOODS.

Silk goods are liable to the following rates of duty on importation into Russia:—

	Per lb.	Per lb. avoirdupois.
	copecks.	£ s. d.
Silk stuffs, not transparent. &c.	440	0 15 6
„ with pastings or trimmings	660	1 3 3
Silk stuffs, transparent	770	1 7 1
Stuffs of silk waste (<i>bourre de soie</i>) hosiery, haberdashery, ribbons, &c.	220	0 7 9
Stuffs of silk with admixture of gold, silver, or tinsel, &c.	330	0 11 7
Wax or oil silk cloth	110	0 3 10
Apothecaries' silk sieves, &c.	11	0 0 5

M. Kolesoff states that the present duty on “silk stuffs not transparent” is equal to $26\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, but although this is correct in respect to a few articles, the Table below proves that many English silks, and principally those used for linings, pay a far heavier percentage on this value. Applying the duty of 440 copecks per lb. to the bulk of the silk goods produced in Spitalfields, Macclesfield, and Manchester, it will be seen that it ranges up to $59\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

TABLE showing the Prices of Silks manufactured in Great Britain, and the effect of the Duties charged upon them in Russia.

No.	Width of Cloth.	Description.	Price per lb.	Price per yard.	Price per arshin at 2s. 8d.	Duty.		
						Rate of.	Amount of.	Ad valorem.
			£ s. d.	s. d.	copecks.		s. d.	per cent.
1	19	Black ducape	2 5 0	3 3	95	440 copecks per lb. Russian, or 15s. 6d. per lb. avoirdupois,	15 6	34
2	19	„ „ „	2 10 0	3 6	102			30
3	23	„ „ „	2 3 0	4 9	137			36
4	23	„ gros grain	2 10 0	4 6	130			30
5	24	„ „	2 5 0	5 9	170			34
6	19	„ „	2 8 0	6 0	175			32
7	19	„ „	2 4 0	6 4	185			35
8	21	Coloured glacés	3 16 0	3 11	115			20½
9	22	„ „	4 3 0	4 9	137			18½
10	19	„ (rich colours)	4 6 0	5 3	152			18
11	34	Black moiré	2 1 0	8 6	250			38
12	19	„ „	2 3 0	8 8	255			36
13	19	„ „	2 4 0	9 6	275			35
14	19	„ „	2 5 0	10 6	308			34
15	19	White „	3 4 0	11 0	323			24
16	19	Coloured „	3 0 0	11 0	323			26
17	13	Black silk serge	2 3 0	3 6	102			32
18	19	„ „	2 8 0	3 6	102			32
19	21	„ „	2 8 0	4 6	130			32
20	19	„ „	2 8 0	4 6	130			32
21	19	„ „	2 8 0	4 6	130			32
22	13	Coloured „	2 17 0	3 6	102			27
23	21½	„ „	2 15 0	4 0	117			28
24	18	Black silk & coloured serge	1 6 0	2 6	73			59½
25	21	„ „	1 8 0	3 0	88			55½
26	13	Coloured „	1 16 0	2 6	73			43
27	21½	„ „	1 11 0	3 3	95			50
28	19 & 20	„ sarsnett	4 7 0	2 6	73			17½
29	20	White „	3 8 0	2 9	80			22½

goods at a moderate, almost a nominal, duty. Thus by the Tariff of the Zollverein, silk stuffs of every description pay 40 thalers per centner, or about 30 copecks per lb. Russian weight, which is only equal to 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, while ribbons pay the half, or 20 thalers per centner (15 copecks per lb.) It is entirely on account of this low duty that the consumption of silk stuffs has not decreased in Germany as in Russia, nor given way to that of mixed woollens, as supposed by M. Kolesoff.

Considering that a duty of 30 copecks per lb. has been found amply sufficient for the protection of the German manufactures of silks, the Tariff Commission cannot hesitate to reduce the duty on non-transparent net silk stuffs and on velvets to at least 1 rouble per lb. "This," the President of the Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce states, "would only be a moderate step in the right direction, and would admit about as many goods as are now smuggled into Russia, and thus abolish a system as disgraceful as it is detrimental to legitimate trade and injurious to the honest merchant. The Council of the Chamber of Commerce have considered the proposed alterations of the Russian Tariff, and, as regards silk manufactures, they regret to find no improvement in them. The Council desire to convey the strongest expressions of disappointment at the excessively protective and prohibitive character of the proposed new Tariff."

The duty of 440 copecks per lb. is equal to about 25 per cent. on the value of ladies' handkerchiefs, and gentlemen's ties and scarfs, which should all be classed as "fichus" under "haberdashery," whether of net or spun silk.

M. Kolesoff's proposal to place ribbons under the higher rate on non-transparent stuffs cannot be too strongly protested against, unless the duty under § 256 is reduced as recommended above. Ribbons are but little produced in Russia, and they are, at the same time, most easily smuggled on account of the facility with which they may be concealed. The Chamber of Commerce of Coventry states: "The average value of the plain ribbons generally made in Coventry is at the present time about 3*l.* per lb. (20 roubles per Russian lb., at Exchange of 2*s.* 8*d.*, and about 16 roubles at par), and consequently the proposed duty of 15*s.* 6*d.* per lb. (440 copecks per lb.) would be equal to 25 and 30 per cent. upon Coventry produce. At the present time silk is very high priced and fully 50 per cent. over what it has usually been. Silk now worth 1*l.* 10*s.* per lb. having been only worth 14*s.* in 1855, 1*l.* in 1863, and 1*l.* 7*s.* in 1866. Consequently when silk falls to anything like an approximation to its old price, the duty of 15*s.* 6*d.* per lb. (440 copecks), proposed to be levied, may be 40 to 50 per cent. on the value of ribbons. The Chamber of Commerce is also of opinion that even at present such a rate will altogether prevent any importation of English ribbons into Russia."

In 1865 the "memorandum of the German Commercial Congress" showed that "the high duty of 2 roubles per lb. (now proposed to be increased to 440 copecks), which weighs heavily upon silk ribbons, induces the Russian merchants to require their German correspondents to take out the winding reels, which are so necessary for the preservation of the goods, in order to reduce the weight, and the manufactures are thereby subjected to injurious manipulation."

A duty of 50 copecks per lb., which would be 20 to 25 copecks per lb. higher than the rate charged in the Zollverein, should be adopted by the Tariff Commission if they desire any improvement in the revenue under this head.

Velvets, made of waste silk with a cotton warp, are now much in

fashion. Their present price per yard is 2s. 9d. (about 80 copecks per arshin), and the value of a lb. varies from 13s. to 15s. 8d. The proposed duty of 125 copecks per lb. (4s. 5d. per lb.) will therefore be about 30 per cent. on the value.

Foulards.—M. Kolesoff's proposal that foulards should pay 11 per cent. more than goods of net silk, on account of their being "dearer, and at the same time fashionable goods," is in direct opposition to the object of the present revision, as expressed by the Minister of Finance, viz., "the establishment of a juster relation between the duties and the value of the goods on which they are charged."

Another article of considerable importance in Great Britain is crêpe, which at present pays, under § 258, 7 roubles 70 copecks per lb. (27s. 1d. per lb. at par, and 22s. 9d. per lb. at the exchange of 2s. 8d.) The following Table proves that the *ad valorem* relations of the present duty is 50 per cent. (60 per cent., if the rouble be taken at par); and it is therefore evident that the proposed duty of 440 copecks on stuffs of pure silk would still be equal to 30 per cent., and more when the rouble rises in value. Moreover, when silk falls in price, the *ad valorem* relation of the duties will become still more unfavourable to importation.

TABLE showing the Value of British-made Crêpe,* and the effect of the Duty at present charged upon its Importation into Russia.

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Width.	Length.	Weight.	Value.			Duty.	Ad valorem Relation of Duty at Par Exchange.		
					English.		Russian. Equivalent.				
					Per piece.	Per yard.	Per piece.				
1	Crêpe, fine figure, black..	inches	yards	lb. oz.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s.r. c.	Rate of.	Amount of.	Ad valorem.	per cent.
2	" " " "	29½	48	4 2	9 10 0	..	71 25	} 770c. per lb. or 22s. 9d. per lb. avoirdupois, at exchange of 32d.	£ s. d.	} 50	per cent.
3	" " large " "	26½	48	2 6	3 15 0	..	28 15		4 13 10		
4	" " fine " "	27½	48	3 0	4 12 6	..	34 69		2 14 0		
5	" " " " " "	31	48	5 0	12 10 0	..	93 75		3 8 3		
6	" " " " " "	30	48	4 12	10 15 0	..	80 63		2 6 7		
7	" " large " "	28½	48	3 4	5 7 6	..	40 32		5 8 0		
8	" " fine " "	29½	48	3 6	7 10 0	..	56 30		3 14 0		
9	" " " " " "	37	60	4 8	10 0 0	3 4	75 0		3 16 9		
10	" " " " " "	37	60	6 10	18 0 0	6 0	135 0		5 2 4		
11	" " " " " "	37	60	4 10	13 10 0	4 6	101 25		7 10 8		
12	" " large " "	37	60	6 3	15 15 0	5 3	118 14		5 5 2		
13	" " fine " "	37	60	5 4	11 0 0	3 8	82 50		7 0 9		
14	" " " " " "	42	60	7 10	20 5 0	6 9	151 88		6 5 6		
15	" " " " " "	42	60	4 10	11 10 0	3 10	86 26		8 13 5		
16	" " " " " "	42	60	7 0	17 5 0	5 9	129 38		7 10 8		
	" " " " " "	42	60	5 14	12 10 0	4 2	93 75		7 19 3		
	" " " " " "								6 8 0		

* Manufactured by Messrs. Grout & Co., of Norwich.

+ The duty of 770 copecks per lb. Russian is equal to 27s. 1d. per lb. avoirdupois, at the exchange of 38d.

THE DUTIES ON ELASTIC WOVEN FABRICS.

§ 188. Elastic woven fabrics. The Chamber of Commerce of Leicester has forwarded the following observations under this head :—

“ The weaving of elastic fabrics is a large and increasing branch of manufacture, and, if properly discriminated duties were levied on them, a large trade might be the consequence; but they are all classed together at a high rate of duty, as ‘ caoutchouc with silk,’ &c., the duty being 77 copecks per lb., or 15*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* per cwt. We believe these articles are not manufactured in Russia to any extent, so that an increase of consumption, attended with a larger production of revenue, might reasonably be expected from a reduction of duty on the lower priced goods, by means of a proper division into classes, as follows :—

“ (a.) Caoutchouc and Cotton :

“ Value per lb., 5*s.* to 14*s.* (1 rouble 70 copecks to 5 roubles per lb.; average business done, 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. (220 copecks per lb.); present duty, calculated at par, 41·67 per cent. *ad valorem.*

“ (b.) Caoutchouc, Cotton, and Silk :

“ Value per lb., 8*s.* to 21*s.* (270 copecks to 7 roubles per lb.); average business done, 12*s.* 6*d.* (420 copecks per lb.); present duty, 21·67 per cent. *ad valorem.*

“ (c.) Caoutchouc and Silk :

“ Value per lb., 10*s.* to 24*s.* (340 copecks to 8 roubles per lb.); average business done, 11*s.* (370 copecks per lb.); present duty, 24·63 per cent.

“ The categories *a* and *b* contain the principal articles used, category *c* being a very small one. The common articles of caoutchouc and cotton are seldom or never imported into Russia, while in England and America, where fixed duties are not used, they are found to enter largely into consumption. We therefore strongly recommend the division into classes, and a reduction of duty, especially on the lower articles.”

between the duties on cotton yarns and those of flax, &c., levied in Russia: thus if the duty on the former be 250 copecks, the rate on flax and hemp yarns and thread should not be above 1 rouble, or at the utmost 125 copecks per pound. Both the German Commercial Congress and the Belfast Chamber of Commerce recommend the reduction of the present duty to at least half, in order to place the linen-weavers of Russia on a more favourable footing than at present. Even the merchants of Moscow confess that the duty of 330 copecks per pound is equal to 10 and 15 per cent. on the middling numbers of flax and hemp yarns, and to 15 and 25 per cent. on the lower qualities; and considering that manufactured linens now pay a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, the rate on yarns is clearly out of proportion, and should not be left unchanged, as proposed by M. Kolesoff.

2. *Linen Fabrics*.—The *ad valorem* rate of 25 per cent. is unquestionably too high. It has driven the trade in linens into channels where an exact declaration of value is not always made. Practically, duty is only paid at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; and it would appear highly desirable to remove the incentive to fraud by reducing the present duty to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. It is admitted on all sides that Russia need fear no competition in the lower and middling qualities of linens, and that the higher qualities, such as are imported from abroad, are not manufactured in Russia. A general *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. should likewise replace the present exorbitant specific duties under § 250 (batiste, cambric, &c.); § 252 (tablecloths, diapers, &c.); and § 254 (stockings, gloves, &c.) The German Commercial Congress was of opinion that “the high duties, upon the finer linens especially, offer too great a premium to smuggling, that a reduction should not be advantageous;” and the Belfast Chamber of Commerce would recommend a general reduction to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, “which no doubt would increase the trade, and prevent smuggling to a great extent.”

3. *Oilcloths, &c.*, 11 copecks per lb., proposed to be raised to 5 roubles per pound. The principal article under this head is American leather-cloth; and, according to a calculation made by the principal importer of these goods at St Petersburg, the present duty is equal to very nearly 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; while in the memorandum of the German Commercial Congress, written at a period when cotton was very high in price, it is stated that “the duty amounts, upon the wax-cloths and foot-cloths most in request, to 40 per cent. and more upon the value.”

Some attempts have been made to produce this article in Russia, and the manufacturers have met with partial success. It is solely owing to the want of skill in the manufacture that more is not produced in Russia, as the home-make can always undersell the foreign. To add to the duty would therefore be merely to insure the supply of a worse article at a higher cost, and a total loss of revenue from the importation. The duty should, on the contrary, be reduced to at least 2 roubles per pound, which would still be more than 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The German Commercial Congress have strongly urged a reduction to 80 copecks per pound.

Table Baizes.—This article is heavier, in proportion to its value, than leather-cloth; and a duty of 11 copecks interferes very much with importation, so that the Russian public can with difficulty take advantage of the beautiful patterns of this class produced abroad.

Floor Oilcloth.—The duty of 11 copecks per lb. is likewise quite prohibitory on this article. If a rate of 1 rouble per pound were fixed on table baizes and floor oilcloth, it is possible that some attempt might be made to establish a trade in those articles. Hitherto, floor oilcloth has been imported only in occasional lots for flooring the cabins of steamers, but it cannot be said to form an article of commerce.

II. THE DUTIES ON METALS WROUGHT, &c.

The principal Rates of Duty on Metallic Manufactures are shown in the following List.

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.
204	Manufactures of bronze and metallic compositions not plated or gilt	Rs. copecks. 17 60 per pound	£ s. d. 8 13 5 per cwt.	Rs. copecks. 12 00 per pound	£ s. d. 5 18 0 per cwt.
205	Articles of gold	22 00 "	10 16 8 "	20 00 "	10 16 8 "
	Ditto finished, plated, gilt, &c.	33 00 per lb.	0 7 11 per oz. troy	33 00 per lb.	0 7 11 per oz. troy
	Ditto silver, vermeil	2 20 "	0 0 6 ³³ "	2 20 "	0 0 6 ³³ "
	Ditto platinum, &c.	16 50 "	0 3 11 "	2 20 "	0 0 6 ³³ "
	Gold, silver, and tinsel lace spangles	5 50 "	0 1 3 ⁸⁴ "	5 50 "	0 1 3 ⁸⁴ "
	Gold and silver leaf	1 10 "	0 0 3 ¹⁶ "	1 10 "	0 0 3 ¹⁶ "
206	Blacksmiths' work, &c.	1 10 per pound	0 10 10 per cwt.	1 00 per pound	0 9 10 per cwt.
207	Wire of iron, steel, &c.	1 98 "	0 19 6 "	1 25 "	0 12 3 "
208	Tin in sheets lacquered or not	1 65 "	0 16 3 "	1 65 "	0 16 3 "
209	Tinmens' ware not painted, &c.	2 75 "	1 7 1 "	2 75 "	1 7 1 "
210	Ditto painted, gilt, &c.	8 80 "	4 6 8 "	6 00 "	2 19 2 "
211	Iron ware tinned or enamelled	2 75 "	1 7 1 "	2 75 "	1 7 1 "
212	Scythes and sickles	0 44 "	0 4 4 "	0 60 "	0 5 11 "
213	Cutlery, common	0 44 per lb.	8 13 5 "	0 45 per lb.	8 17 4 "
	Ditto set in ivory, silver, gold, &c.	1 10 "	21 13 6 "	1 00 "	19 14 2 "
	Ditto silver plate*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
214	Arms, swords, guns, &c.	0 44 "	8 13 5 "	0 50 "	9 17 1 "
215	Tools of iron or steel, &c.	0 88 per pound	0 8 8 "	0 60 per pound	0 5 11 "
216	Needles for sewing	0 55 "	0 5 5 "	0 75 per lb.	14 5 7 "
217	Ditto packing, harness, &c.	1 65 per lb.	32 10 2 "	0 25 "	4 18 7 "
218	Manufactures of iron or steel wire	0 27 ¹ / ₂ "	5 8 4 "	4 50 per pound	2 4 8 "
219	Birdcages of wire	4 40 per pound	2 3 4 "	.. ..	.. ..

* Pay under §§ 204 and 205.

METALS WROUGHT—continued.

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.
220	Locksmiths' work not polished ..	Rs. 4 40 per pound	£ 2 3 4 per cwt.	Rs. 5 00 per pound	£ 2 9 2 per cwt.
221	Ditto polished ..	8 80 "	4 6 8 "	8 80 "	4 6 8 "
222	Articles of cast-steel up to 20 lbs. each ..	4 40 "	2 3 4 "	4 50 "	2 4 3 "
	Ditto weighing more than 20 lbs. { by sea ..	1 65 "	0 16 3 "	} 1 65 "	0 16 3 "
	Bell, springs, axles, &c. { by land ..	1 10 "	0 10 10 "		
223	Cast-iron utensils enamelled ..	1 32 "	0 13 0 "	1 39 "	0 12 10 "
	All other articles of cast-iron, { by sea ..	0 88 "	0 8 8 "	} 0 75 "	0 7 5 "
	except those weighing not more { by land ..	0 55 "	0 5 5 "		
224	Copper and brass manufactures not specially mentioned	4 40 "	2 3 4 "	} 4 50 "	2 4 3 "
225	Copper and brass wire.. { by sea ..	3 30 "	1 12 0 "		
226	Manufactures of ditto .. { by land ..	2 75 "	1 7 1 "	} 0 45 per lb.	8 17 4 "
227	Tinsel, white and yellow, also foil ..	6 60 "	3 5 0 "		
227	Manufactures of tin and zinc { by sea ..	0 49½ per lb.	9 15 1 "	} 4 50 per pound	2 4 3 "
228	Manufactures of lead .. { by land ..	3 30 "	1 12 6 "		
		1 32 "	0 13 0 "	1 50 "	0 14 9 "

M. Kolesoff's proposals, as regards the above duties, have given just cause of complaint to the Chambers of Commerce interested in the goods to which they refer. Before proceeding to show in detail how the present duties affect British metallic manufactures, it will perhaps be best to cite the opinions of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on the suggestions of M. Kolesoff as a whole :—

“ The Council of the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham cannot refrain from expressing their deep regret that the Russian Government have yielded but little more than an acknowledgment that the Tariff of Russia requires modification ; and that, following this admission, the alterations proposed in duties upon the manufactures of this district should be confined to twenty-seven articles, of which twelve would impose actually higher rates of duty than those levied by the Tariff now in operation. It has been proved conclusively, to the agents of the Russian Government at Paris in May last, that the present Tariff of Russia imposes duties on the manufactures of this district ranging from 20 to as much as 400 per cent. upon the prime cost of the articles ; and nearly one-half of the changes now at length proposed are still further to increase this high scale of duties.

“ As an instance of the results of the proposed changes in duties on the articles of this district, the Council would point out that brass wire and brass goods generally, which are important Birmingham articles, will, under the proposed modifications, be subjected to an increase of 32 per cent. on the already high duty. On articles of cast-steel, the duty is increased 14 per cent. On arms, swords, &c. (the most important trade of the town), the increase is also 14 per cent.

“ The Council feel strongly impressed with the fact that the proposed modified Russian Tariff, like the one now in operation, is constructed primarily, and almost solely, on the principle of protection, that is, with a view to promote the supposed interests of a few manufacturers, to the sacrifice of the manifest interests of the great body of the Russian people ; and until some perception of the truth and profitableness of the principle of free trade shall reach the minds of the Government, there can be but little hope of amendments of any value in the Customs Tariff of Russia.”

The information referred to as having been supplied to the agents of the Russian Government at Paris, in May 1867, is contained in a Table which was originally prepared by Mr. C. H. Wagner, merchant, of Birmingham, for the guidance of the French Tariff Commission in 1860, but which has since been modified, in order to adapt it to the state of the hardware trade in 1867.

The observations that follow are, to a great extent, based on the figures contained in that Table, portions of which are given under corresponding heads of the Tariff.

a. The Duties on Manufactures of Bronze, Britannia Metal, &c.

§ 204. (a.) Manufactures of bronze and of any other metallic composition, excepting silver plate, either in detached parts or put together, not lacquered, rusted, gilt, or silvered, 17 roubles 60 copecks per pound (17s. 5d. per cwt.), to be reduced to 12 roubles per pound.

(b.) The same lacquered, rusted, gilt, or silvered, also silver plate in all articles and manufactures of common metals, gilt or plated, excepting articles that come under the duty on valuable small wares, 22 roubles per pound (21s. 8d. per cwt.), to be reduced to 20 roubles per pound (19s. 8d. per cwt.)

The British goods chargeable with the above rates are shown in the following Table, together with the duties to which they are subjected in France and in the Zollverein :—

Description of Goods.	Value in England, per cwt.	Duties in						
		France.		Zolverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val	Per Cwt	Ad Val.	Rate.	English Equivalent.	Ad Val.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		r. c.	£ s. d.	
Britannia metal wares, not gilt nor plated ...	5 12 0	0 12 2½	11	0 12 0	11	17-60 per pound.	8 13 5 per cwt.	155
German silver wares ...	10 12 0	2 0 7½	19	2 5 0	21			82
Snauffers, German silver ...	10 5 0	2 0 7½	19½	2 5 0	22			81
Spoons and forks, Britannia metal ...	5 12 0	0 12 2½	11	0 12 0	11			155
Spoons & forks, German silver	10 12 0	2 0 7½	19	2 5 0	21	22 rs. per pound.	10 16 8 per cwt.	82
Plated wares or Britannia metal, plated, &c. ...	21 16 0	2 0 7½	9½	2 5 0	0½			50
Plated spoons and forks ...	16 16 0	2 0 7½	12	2 5 0	3			65
Snauffers, German silver, plated	10 5 0	2 0 7½	19½	2 5 0	22			85

M. Kolesoff's proposed reductions will consequently leave the first category of goods liable to a duty of 77 per cent. *ad valorem*, not, as he imagines 18 or 40 per cent., according as to whether the Russian declared value or the French official valuation be taken as a basis; while plated wares, &c., now liable to an average duty of 90 per cent., will still be taxed to the extent of 80 per cent. *ad valorem*. This calculation proves the unfairness of taking the value of French bronzes and other expensive works of art as the basis for duties on ordinary household articles of composite metals, and it also shows the danger of basing any calculation whatever on the "declared value" to which M. Kolesoff so frequently refers.

The following classification and scale of duties were proposed by the German Commercial Congress, viz. :—

- (a.) Ware of German silver, 2 roubles per pound.
- (b.) Manufactures of German silver, &c., excepting silver plate, stamped or produced by the lathe, such as spoons, coffee and tea-trays, tea-sets, &c., unfinished, rough filed, or ground, but not polished, 4 roubles per pound.
- (c.) The same finished, polished, but not gilt or silvered, 6 roubles per pound.
- (d.) The same finished, silvered, and partly or wholly gilt, 10 roubles per pound.
- (e.) Articles of silver plate, partly or wholly gilt, 15 roubles per pound.

N.B.—Plated goods are those which are made of silver plates rolled on to copper, not those which are coated with silver by galvanic or other process.

b. The Duty on Blacksmiths' Work.

§ 206. *Blacksmiths' Work*.—Duty, 110 copecks per pound (10s. 10d. per cwt.)

The following articles are enumerated under this head, viz. : articles of wrought-iron, not filed or polished, such as anchors, nails, bedsteads frames, common fish-hooks, cooking stoves, &c.; also articles of sheet-iron not tinned.

M. Kolesoff proposes to retain the present duty, without the 10 per cent. additional, on the ground that it is "moderate;" but a reference to the Table below will show that some of the most important articles in the hardware trade could not have been taken into consideration when that statement was made. The duty on frying-pans can alone be considered

"moderate," while that on anchors, chains,* and every other article enumerated in the Table are clearly exorbitant.

TABLE showing the Value of "Blacksmiths' Work" in Birmingham, and the *ad valorem* relation of the present Duties levied on it in France, the Zollverein, and Russia.

Description of Goods.	Value in Birmingham, per cwt.	Duties in						
		France.		Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Rate.	English Equivalent at 8s. 2d.	Ad Val.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.				
Anchors	0 17 0	0 3 3	19	0 3 6	20	1r.10c. per pound.		62
Bake pans	0 7 0	0 1 10	26	0 4 0	57			155
Chains (10s. to 17. 3s.)...	0 10 0	0 3 3	32½	0 3 6	35			108
Frying pans, sheet iron, and hollow ware	3 14 0	0 5 8½	7½	0 8 0	11			14
Ditto, black	0 8 0	0 1 10	22	0 4 0	50			135
Furnaces and kettles, wrought iron	1 8 0	0 3 3	11½	0 4 0	14		£ s. d. 0 10 10	155
Horse shoes	0 18 0	0 3 3	18	0 4 0	22		per cwt.	60
Nails, forged	0 11 0	0 3 3	29½	0 3 0	27			99
Shoe bills	0 11 0	0 3 3	29½	0 4 0	36½			99
Tubes, iron, gas, boiler, unscrewed	0 14 0	0 4 5½	32	0 1 2½	9			78
Ditto, wrought... ..	[?]	0 8 1½ 0 4 5½	... ...	0 7 6	...			[?]
Safes, iron, weighing more than one pound	1 1 0	...	...	0 4 0	19			52

* Machine made.

† Made by hand.

‡ Not less than ½-inch in diameter.

§ Less than ½-inch in diameter.

c. The Duties on Wire and Manufactures of Wire.

§ 207. Wire of iron and steel, nails of iron wire, and steel strings for musical instruments, together with weight of bobbins, 198 copecks per pound (19s. 6d. per cwt.), proposed to be reduced to 125 copecks per pound (12s. 3d. per cwt.)

§ 218. Manufactures of iron or steel wire, 440 copecks per pound 43s. 4d. per cwt.), to be increased to 450 copecks per pound (44s. 3d. per cwt.)

§ 219. Birdcages of wire.

§ 225. Copper and brass wire, by sea 330 copecks per pound (32s. 6d. per cwt.), by land 275 copecks per pound (27s. 1d. per cwt.), to be increased to 450 copecks per pound (44s. 3d. per cwt.)

§ 226. Manufactures of copper and brass wire, 660 copecks per pound (65s. per cwt.), to be reduced to 450 copecks per pound (44s. 3d. per cwt.)

The Table below exemplifies the effect of the present specific duties on iron and copper wire, which are severally taxed to the extent of 139 per cent. and 28 per cent. *ad valorem*. M. Kolesoff states that the duty of 198 copecks per pound on common iron wire is only equal to 30 per cent. on its declared value, which is 6 roubles per pound; but he shows at the same time that, according to the French valuation, the duty under § 207 is equal to 45 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average price at which wire is made in Birmingham is, however, only 14s. per cwt. (or 170 copecks per pound at the exchange of 2s. 8d.), while the French valuation† for 1865 was 60 cents. per kilo. (24s. 4d. per cwt.), or

* The interests of the mercantile marine of Russia, demand a removal of the duty on anchors and chains.

† Rapport de la Commission des Valeurs.

295 copecks per pound, at the same rate of exchange; not 1 franc per kilo., as stated at page 132 of the first volume of the "Materials." Thus even at the French valuation of iron wire, the present duty is equal to 67 per cent. The average value in Hamburg, between 1858 and 1862, very nearly approaches the Birmingham price of iron wire. In the Memorandum of the German Commercial Congress, the cost of iron and steel wire, taken together, is only 5 thalers 22½ silbergroschen per centner, or about 173 copecks per pound, and the duty of 198 copecks per pound would be equal to 115 per cent. *ad valorem*. This calculation is so nearly identical with the figures given in the Table below, that it must be accepted as correct, in preference to the calculation based on the value of wire in France, where those goods are not manufactured to such an extent as in England or Germany. Moreover, it is well known that iron wire has been openly sold in Moscow and elsewhere, by agents of manufacturers at Gleiwitz, in Upper Silesia, at 16s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. (2 roubles to 215 copecks per pound). It is needless to say that this description of wire is very extensively smuggled. The average duty on wire in France and in the Zollverein being about 3s. per cwt. (about 30 copecks per pound, at the par exchange), it would appear advisable to adopt the same rate, in the interest of the trades in which wire is largely employed.

Compared with the duty on iron wire, the rates charged on copper or brass appear moderate, although they are actually four times as high as the corresponding rates in France, and six times higher than the duties in the Zollverein.

Under these circumstances it would appear far more reasonable to retain the present duty levied on the land frontier, without the 10 per cent. additional, than to increase both the land and sea rates to 450 copecks per pound, as proposed by M. Kolesoff.

There being such a wide difference between the price of iron and copper wire, it is impossible to see on what grounds M. Kolesoff proposes an uniform duty on manufactures of iron, steel, copper, and brass wire, to the extent of 450 copecks per pound.

If the rate is to be uniform, even a duty of 1 rouble per pound would be excessive on articles made of iron wire; and it would obviously be unfair to tax numerous common household articles of iron wire so disproportionately for the sake of the few birdcages which would be imported under the same duty.

TABLE showing the value of Iron, Steel, Brass and Copper Wire, and Manufactures thereof, in England, and the Duties charged upon such Goods in France, in the Zollverein, and in Russia.

Description of Goods.	Value per cwt.	Duties in						
		France.		Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad. Val. per cent.	Per cwt.	Ad Val. per cent.	Rate of.	English Equivalent.	Ad Val.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		copecks.	£ s. d.	
Wire, iron, common ...	0 14 0	0 4 0 [*]	29	0 3 6 [†]	25	198 per pound.	0 19 6 per cwt.	129
„ steel and pincon wire ...	11 4 0	0 2 5 [‡]	17½	0 2 6 [§]	18			9
„ pianoforte ...	11 4 0	0 10 2	4½	0 3 6	1½			9
				0 2 6 [¶]	1			

* Not exceeding 1-50 inch in diameter.

† Not exceeding ½ "

‡ Not exceeding ¼ "

† Exceeding 1-50 inch in diameter.

§ Exceeding ½ "

¶ Exceeding ¼ "

d. The Duties on Tinmen's Ware.

§ 208. Tin in sheets, varnished or not varnished, and tin sheet covered with slate, 1 rouble 65 copecks per pound (16s. 3d. per cwt.)

§ 209. Tinmen's ware, painted and not painted, but without ornamentation, 2 roubles 75 copecks per pound (27s. 1d. per cwt.)

§ 210. The same, with design in painting, gilding, or other similar ornamentation, 8 roubles 80 copecks per pound (86s. 8d. per cwt.)

M. Kolesoff proposes to leave the two first rates unchanged, and merely to remove tin sheets covered with slate to a lower category. The duty under § 210 he proposes to reduce to 6 roubles per pound.

As regards tin in sheets, M. Kolesoff has again been led into error by the declared value, which he takes at 650 copecks per pound, on which the duty would be about 23 per cent., or "sufficiently moderate."

Tin plates, however, can be delivered free on board, in Hull or London, at 25s. to 30s. per cwt. The duty, therefore, amounts to 53-65 per cent., not 23 per cent. In France, the duty on tin, beaten or rolled, is only 6 francs per 100 kilos., or about 25 copecks per pound. A duty of 50 copecks per pound would be a great benefit both to the trade and the revenue. Indeed there is no reason why tin in sheets, unvarnished, should not be placed, together with corrugated galvanised iron sheets (value 20s. to 24s. per cwt.), under § 134 (tin in sheets, &c.) of Section II.

The assertion that the duty of 275 copecks per pound, on painted tinmen's ware, is equal only to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, is certainly not borne out by the following figures supplied from Birmingham, where those goods are principally made in England :—

Description of Goods.	Value, per cwt.	Duties in							
		France.			Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val. per cent.		Per cwt.	Ad Val. per cent.	Rate.	English Equiva- lent.	Ad Val. per cent.
Tinmen's furniture ...	£ s. d. 3 14 0	£ s. d. 0 12 2½	16½	£ s. d. 0 7 6	10	copecks. 275 per pound.	£ s. d. 1 7 1	36½	

The following Table exhibits the operation of the present duty on tinmen's ware, when ornamented and gilt :—

Description of Goods.	Value per cwt.	Duties in							
		France.			Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val. per ct.	Per cwt.	Ad Val. per ct.	Rate.	English Equiva- lent.	Ad Val. per ct.	
£ s. d.	s. d.		s. d.			£ s. d.			
Buckets, iron, japanned and ornamented	1 8 0	6 6	23	8 0	28½	} 880 c.	4 6 8 per cwt.	309	
Coal vases, trays, &c., ditto ...	2 6 8	5 8½	12	4 0	8½				187

A reduction of the duties, under §§ 209 and 210, to 100 copecks and 300 copecks per pound would still leave them far in excess of corresponding rates in other countries, especially since M. Kolesoff proposes to make tinned or enamelled iron ware subject to the same duty as tinmen's ware.

There appears no reason for the retention of § 227 *bis*, "Manufactures of Tin and Zinc," which might very well be classed under § 209.

In France, the duty on manufactures of zinc is only 8 francs per 100 kilos., or about 33 copecks per pound; and yet M. Kolesoff would

wish to raise the duty, under § 227 *bis*, to 450 copecks per pound, and that on zinc in sheets (§ 137) to 1 rouble per pound.

Such inconsistencies, if adopted, will ruin the new Tariff, in the opinion of all practical men, and perpetuate the present unsatisfactory state of the foreign import trade of Russia.

e. The Duty on Iron Ware Tinned.

§ 211. Iron ware, tinned or enamelled, 275 copecks per pound (27s. 1d. per cwt.)

M. Kolesoff proposes to place these goods under § 209 (tinmen's ware), at the same rate of duty. The latter, if retained, will fall very heavily on the articles shown below.

Description of Goods.	Value, per cwt.	Duties in						
		France.		Zolverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val. per ct.	Per cwt.	Ad Val. per ct.	Rate.	English Equiv- alent.	Ad Val. per ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		copecks.	£ s. d.	
Buckles, tinned or japanned...	1 12 0	0 6 6	20½	0 8 0	25	} 275 per pound		84
Spoons and forks, turned ...	1 8 0	0 6 6	23	0 8 0	28½		1 7 1	100
Waiters and trays, japanned, not otherwise ornamented...	1 4 0	0 5 8½	24	0 12 0	50		per cwt.	112

A rate even of 1 rouble per pound would still leave an average of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, on tinned or enamelled iron ware.

f. The Duties on Cutlery.

§ 213. *Cutlery.*—The present duties on Cutlery are:—

- Cutlery common, set in wood, bone, whalebone, and other cheap materials; also scissors, small tweezers, knife-blades, polished and not polished, 44 copecks per lb. (1s. 6½d. per lb.)
- The same set in ivory, tortoiseshell, mother of pearl, &c., and with ornaments of these materials, as well as of gold, silver, or bronze, 110 copecks per lb. (3s. 10d. per lb.)
- Knives and forks with hands of plated silver and other metallic compositions, pay under § 204, and when set in gold or silver or silver gilt under § 205

M. Kolesoff proposes to add 1 copeck per lb. to the duty on common cutlery, under the impression that 44 copecks per lb. is only equal to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to reduce the rate on the second category by 10 copecks per lb.

The manufactures of Pavlovo (the Russian Sheffield) go somewhat further, and ask for an increase of the first rate to 70 copecks, and of the second to 2 roubles per lb. Russian weight, giving as their reasons for such a recommendation. firstly, the local disadvantages under which they labour, and, secondly, the example of France, "where, notwithstanding the civilization of the people and the superiority of that country over others, the importation of cutlery and of every kind of metallic manufacture is totally prohibited."

The local disadvantage to which most prominence is given by the Pavlovo artizans is, that their cutlery, &c., is made by hand, whereas in foreign countries the use of machinery in the same branch of industry is general. This is, however, only an argument for the immediate introduction of steam or water power in Pavlovo, not one that tells in favour of continuing the monopoly which they enjoy, and under which they are being distanced by the rest of the world. The system of the division of labour introduced latterly into Pavlovo and Worsma has had the effect of

reducing the price of Russian cutlery to a minimum that excludes all foreign competition in the interior of the country, while the bulk of a better quality of cutlery is supplied by the works in the province of Riazan and by those at Fiskars, near Helsingfors. Sheffield cutlery, or rather its German counterfeit, is imported principally across the land frontier, to the extent of half the total annual importation under § 213, or about 1,000 pounds.

The duty collected on the total importation in 1865 amounted to 22,726 roubles, or about 25 per cent., as shown by M. Kolesoff, on the declared value. But an inquiry into the prices of foreign cutlery will prove that in this, as in so many other cases, the declared value is quite a fictitious basis. In November 1865, the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce caused a minute inquiry to be made into the effect of the present Russian duties on cutlery, and it was found that the duty on cutlery set in wood, bone, or other cheap materials, was equal to 100 and even 150 per cent. on the value of the goods made in Sheffield, while the rate of 110 copecks under the second category was equal to 50 per cent *ad valorem*. The declared value on which M. Kolesoff's assumption is based is therefore not that of the lower and middling classes of cutlery—the goods which the Minister of Finance desires to see introduced openly, to the advantage both of the consumer and the Crown, and also with no unimportant benefit to native manufacturers, who would then be induced to improve their process of manufacture and to make a better article at the same price.

The following calculation, taken from the "Report on the Trade between Great Britain and Russia," may be reproduced with advantage, as it shows why the English manufacturer, who is a large consumer of Russian iron, is excluded from a trade with Russia in ordinary table cutlery. The prime cost of 1 dozen three-pin table knives and forks, weighing 3 lbs., is 2s. 6d.; duty (calculated at 2s. 8d.), 3s. 6d.; carriage, insurance, commission, 10 per cent., 4d.; making a total of 7s. 4d.

This description of knife could not, however, be sold on the usual long credit (the credit which the foreign importer, as well as the Pavlovo manufacturer, must give) at less than 8s. 4d. the dozen, or about 3 roubles at the exchange of 2s. 8d.; whereas cutlery of rather better quality is produced at Fiskars at 7s. 3d. per dozen (about 270 copecks) and Zavialoff, of Worsma, exhibited some very good cutlery in Moscow in 1865 at 3 roubles the dozen, with other qualities proportionately cheap.

The average prices of cutlery in Sheffield is as follows:—Spring or pocket knives, first quality, 30*l.* per cwt.; table knives and forks, first quality, 40*l.* per cwt.; ditto, common, 5*l.* 10s. per cwt.; spring or pocket knives, common, 5*l.* per cwt.

As it may well be assumed that the proportion of inferior cutlery and of table knives consumed in any country is much greater than that of first quality goods and of penknives, the French valuation of cutlery* may conscientiously be adopted by the Tariff Commission as the nearest possible approximation to correctness. The French computed value of cutlery in 1865 was 7 francs 50 cents. per kilo., or about 15*l.* per cwt. (30 roubles 50 copecks per pound), on which the present duty of 44 copecks per lb. will be equal to about 57 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the duty of 110 copecks per lb., 147 per cent., or an average of more than 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. The concordance of this calculation (based as it is on a French official estimate) with the figures supplied by the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield, proves conclusively the error of M. Kolesoff's statement, that the present duty of 44 copecks is only equal to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. When it is further considered that the official English average valuation of cutlery and hardware exported from Great Britain

* Rapport de la Commission des Valeurs, 1865.

is actually under 5*l.* per cwt. (about 13 roubles per pound at the current exchange), the necessity of reducing the present rates on cutlery to at least half, must be taken as established. A duty even of 20 copecks per lb. would be considerably more than 25 per cent. on the middling qualities of cutlery. It is, moreover, very unadvisable to complicate the Tariff by classifying cutlery according to the material in which it is set; and considering the great variety which these goods present, and the unequal manner in which a specific rate falls on heavy and common goods, as compared with penknives and fine scissors, it would be far more practical to adopt the French rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on cutlery of every description, especially since the manufacturers of Pavlovo have declared themselves not averse to follow the example of that country.

Unfortunately, however, for their concluding argument, no prohibition exists in France against the importation of cutlery, or metallic manufactures of any kind.*

The prohibition has long since been removed by commercial treaties, under which the manufactures of France, Belgium, and other countries are attaining an extraordinary degree of prosperity, while their brethren in Russia are still under the blight of inordinate protection.

g. The Duties on Tools.

§ 215. Tools, &c., by land, 55 copecks per pound (5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.); by sea, 88 copecks per pound (8*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.)

Instead of recommending a further reduction of the duty levied on tools at the Custom-houses on the land frontier, M. Kolesoff proposes to increase it by 5 copecks per pound, an addition of no great consequence except as a question of principle. It is indisputably the interest of Russia to obtain all tools and instruments on the easiest terms, so as to place the Russian artisan under conditions not less favourable than those which are enjoyed by his competitors in foreign countries. The equalization of conditions is to a great extent within the limit and attributes of financial legislation. It will be seen from the Table below that the majority of tools are taxed in France and Germany only to the extent of about 4*s.* per cwt. (40 copecks per pound). Why, then, it may be asked, should the Russian handicraftsman, who, in other respects, labours under certain disadvantages, be compelled to pay 60 copecks or 50 per cent. more than his rival? The retention of the present overland duty of 50 copecks per lb. without the additional 10 per cent. would only be a rational and just compromise between the Crown and the workman.

The following practical observations are taken from the Memorandum of the German Commercial Congress :—

“Paragraph 215 should be completed as follows :

“Tools of all kinds, except those specially named, used in the arts in instruction by apothecaries, artisans, gardeners, in manufactories and works of iron or steel, whether blackened, filed ground, polished, tinned, or not, or in combination with brass, copper, wood, and similar materials; principally saws, files, rasps, planes, and planing irons, chisels, axes, choppers, anvils, without distinction as to weight; all kinds of knives which are only used in trade, as tobacco, cutlers', butchers', saddlers', and gravers' knives, &c.; all kinds of scissors used for trade and working purposes, tailors' cutting-out scissors, hair-cutting scissors, garden scissors, &c., except those which are free of duty. Not only should all edge steel and iron steel tools be placed in this class, but also all that belong to handicraft, such as glaziers' and lithographers' diamonds, whether fixed in wood, iron, &c.; erasing knives fixed in wood; artificial or natural

* As already shown, the general Tariff of France, published in Vol. II. of the Materials, is only applicable to Russia and Portugal.

sharpening or grinding stones, in any setting; all kinds of sieves not otherwise specified, sieve-bottoms of brass, copper, or iron wire; iron sugar moulds, painted or plain, and candy boxes for sugar bakeries; all kinds of traps for animals; wooden stands (benches?) for tools, as planing blocks (?); all wooden tools with or without metal mountings, as rules, rulers, measures, screwdrivers, planing tables, and the like. Lastly, all kinds of tool boxes and chests, with all kinds of tools and implements, such as joiners', turners', locksmiths', bookbinders'; garden tools, whether for trade or domestic purposes, or as children's toys, together with the weight of the boxes in which they are imported."

TABLE showing the Value of Tools in Birmingham and Sheffield, and the Effect of the Duties levied on them in France, in the Zollverein, and in Russia:—

Description of Goods.	Value, per 112 lbs.	Duties in						
		France.		Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Rate.	English Equivalent.	Ad Val.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		coopecks.	£ s. d.	
Anvils, weighing more than 7½ pounds ...	0 16 0	0 6 1	38	0 4 0	25	88 per pound.	0 8 8 per cwt.	54
Angers, common, black ...	2 6 0	0 6 1	13½	0 8 0	17½			19
" polished, blue ...	3 0 0	0 6 1	13½	0 12 0	20			14
Bellows, smiths' ...	1 12 0	*	13	0 12 0	37½			27
Braces, common ...	3 5 0	0 3 5	5	0 4 0	6			13
" fine and polished ...	6 0 0	0 4 10½	4	0 8 0	7			6½
Box irons ...	1 3 0	0 2 5½	10½	0 4 0	18			37
Busks for stays ...	2 15 0	0 13 0	23	0 8 0	14			16
Compasses, iron ...	5 12 0	0 4 0½	4	0 4 0	4			7½
Chisels, common ...	0 18 0	0 4 0½	23	0 8 0	44½			48
" polished ...	5 12 0	0 13 0	11½	0 12 0	10½			7½
Files, rubbers ...	2 5 0	0 13 0	29	0 8 0	18			19
" smaller sizes, assorted ...	7 8 0	0 13 0	9	0 8 0	5½			5½
Hatters' and tailors' irons ...	0 9 0	0 4 0½	45	0 4 0	44½			96
Hatchets ...	1 8 0	0 6 1	22	0 8 0	28½			31
Hammers, iron-handled ...	0 18 0	0 6 1	34	0 8 0	43½			48
Planes, complete ...	1 17 0	0 6 1	16½	0 8 0	22			23
Plane irons ...	3 4 0	0 6 1	9½	0 8 0	12½			13
Pickaxes ...	0 18 0	0 4 0½	23	0 3 0	17			48
Squares ...	2 3 0	...	...	...	...			20
Sad irons ...	0 7 6	0 4 0½	54	0 4 0	54			116
Trowels ...	3 4 0	0 4 0½	6	0 4 0	6			18
Tools, common iron, steeled ...	1 7 0	0 6 1	22½	0 4 0	15			32
" watchmakers', &c. ...	2 16 0	0 6 1	11	0 12 0	21½			15
Vices ...	0 16 0	0 4 0½	25	0 8 0	50			54
" hand and bench ...	2 16 0	0 4 0½	7	0 8 0	14			15

* 10 per cent.

h. The Duties on Needles.

§ 216. Sewing needles and all other needles not specially mentioned, 165 coopecks per lb. (32l. 10s. 2d. per cwt.)

§ 217. Knitting needles, packing, saddlers', harness, and sail-makers' needles, 27½ coopecks per lb. (5l. 8s. 4d. per cwt.)

It is proposed to reduce the rate on the first category of needles to 75 coopecks, under the impression that such a duty would still be equal to 21 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to retain the duty of 25 coopecks per lb. without the additional 10 per cent on the needles under § 217.

§ 216. In Redditch, where needles are made, their average value is 6l. 10s. per cwt. (about 14 roubles per pound,* which renders the

* In the returns published by the Department of Customs, sewing needles are actually valued at 144 roubles per pound, or 71l. per cwt.; while their average price in Hamburg between 1853 and 1862 (*vide* Memo. of German Commercial Congress), was 96 thalers per centner, or about 28 roubles per pound.

present duty of 165 copecks per lb. almost equal to 500 per cent., while 75 copecks per lb. would not be 21 per cent., but 227 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The French duty on sewing needles, less than 5 centimetres ($\frac{1}{5}$ th inch) in length, is 200 francs per 100 kilos. (4*l.* 1*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per cwt.), or about 8 roubles per pound, but the duty in the Zollverein is only 10 thalers per centner, or about 3 roubles per pound, which is, as M. Kolesoff correctly observes, the tenth part of the duty he proposes to adopt. As these goods are most easily smuggled, the fact of their being seized in large quantities by Customs officers, shows the existence of an immense contraband trade in needles. This also fully explains why their importation has fallen from 400 pounds in 1857 to 260 pounds in 1866. Even at the German valuation of needles, which is 100 per cent. higher than the actual cost in England, the importation in 1866 represented the insignificant sum of 7,280 roubles, or under 1,000*l.* Considering that in European Russia alone there are nearly 15,000,000 of women between the ages of 20 and 60, and further that the great majority of them use sewing needles, their expenditure even at the rate of 30 copecks per head of the wealthier classes (1,800,000), and 10 copecks per female of the rural and military classes (13,500,000),* would represent more than 2,000,000 roubles, inclusive of 500,000 roubles, which may well be added as the value of the needles used by tailors, milliners, and in other trades throughout Russia. At the same time, the quantity of needles manufactured in Russia is "very inconsiderable." The home production may be valued at a maximum of 250,000 roubles; and therefore the balance, or about 2,000,000 roubles' worth of needles is almost exclusively introduced by the smuggler. It follows that were the duty reduced to an equivalent of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, the revenue which needles might yield would be 200,000 roubles, while 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, or about 3 roubles per pound (the Zollverein rate) would bring in 400,000 roubles, instead of the insignificant sum of 15,500 roubles, which was the amount collected in 1866 under § 216.

The only argument in favour of M. Kolesoff's proposal to fix the duty at 75 copecks per lb., is that such a rate would be about half the duty under which the importation of needles has been reduced by nearly 100 per cent., at a time when the use of needles is immensely on the increase; but it will assuredly be better to make a deeper and more practical inquiry into the value of needles at places where they are produced, viz., in England and in Prussia, and to base the new duty on such ascertained value, not on the purely imaginary valuation to which M. Kolesoff refers when he states that 75 copecks per lb. will be equal to 21 per cent., instead of 200 per cent. and more, as proved by the valuation adopted in Great Britain, France, and Germany.

§ 217. M. Kolesoff is wrong, in a similar ratio, as regards the effect of the present duty on saddle, packing, and other large needles, which he estimates at less than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The price, in Birmingham, of saddle, harness, sail, and mattress needles is 85*s.* per cwt. (about 8 roubles 60 copecks per pound); and that of packing and knitting needles actually only 56*s.* per cwt. (about 5 roubles 70 copecks per pound). The proposed duty of 25 copecks per lb., or 10 roubles per pound, would consequently be equal to 116 per cent. and 175 per cent. *ad valorem*, not 20 per cent., as supposed by M. Kolesoff.

A duty even of 1 rouble per pound will be equal to more than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and it is evident that the honest import trade, and the

* The cost even at St. Petersburg of a packet containing 25 needles of English make is 15 copecks.

interests of many thousands of Russian artisans, would suffer, if the duty were much, if at all, in excess of such a rate.

i. The Duties on Locksmiths' Work.

§ 220. Locksmiths' work, not polished, 440 copecks per pound 43s. 4d. per cwt.), proposed to be increased to 500 copecks per pound (49s. 2d. per cwt.)

§ 221. Locksmiths' work, polished, 880 copecks per pound (86s. 8d. per cwt.), to be retained.

An examination of the next Table will, it is to be hoped, convince the members of the Commission that M. Kolesoff's estimate of the present duties on locksmiths' work, being only 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on the declared value of 16 roubles and 34 roubles per pound on polished and unpolished locksmiths' work respectively, is very far from being correct. The staple articles under the above duties—such as bolts, iron hinges, iron locks (polished and not polished), coachmakers' nuts and bolts, iron screws—are actually charged 255, 241, 288, 144, and 197 per cent. *ad valorem*; while the average *ad valorem* relation of the two rates is considerably above 100 per cent. M. Kolesoff might have discovered this by referring to the French official valuation, which estimates the price of locksmiths' work in general at 75 cents. per kilo. (30s. 6d. per cwt.), or about 310 copecks per pound. The average value of locksmiths' work (unpolished) at Hamburg, between 1858 and 1862, was 19 thalers per centner, or about 575 copecks per pound, or about a third of the valuation adopted so unhesitatingly by M. Kolesoff.

The distinction between polished and unpolished goods has hitherto had the effect of taxing many articles, of almost exactly similar value, 50 per cent. higher, merely because the article considered "polished" had undergone a slight and costless application of the file. The following Table will, however, show that the value, for instance, of locks, remains exactly the same when those goods are "polished;" and many other examples might be cited against the supposition that filing, or even polishing, an article of hardware doubles its value.* M. Kolesoff proposes that in future mere filing should be distinguished from actual polishing; but it seems highly injudicious to retain any distinction whatever, as it is sure to lead to disputes between importers and officers of Customs. The majority of the articles enumerated in the Table are demanded polished and bright, and they would therefore always come under the higher rate proposed by M. Kolesoff; whereas a duty not exceeding 2 roubles per pound on all blacksmiths' work, as suggested by the German Commercial Congress, would be more than sufficient to render the *ad valorem* relation of the duty what M. Kolesoff imagines his rates to be, viz., 25 per cent. It is true that the better descriptions of cupboard locks and padlocks would pay somewhat less, *ad valorem*, under such a duty; but it is evidently impolitic to promote, by high duties, the smuggling of numerous and widely-used articles of hardware for the sake of preventing well-made locks from escaping the maximum of 25 per cent., on which, according to M. Kolesoff, the new Tariff is to be based.

* The memorandum of the German Commercial Congress shows that shoemakers' awls are wrought and polished, and although mentioned under § 220, the duty of 880 copecks per pound is often levied upon them.

TABLE showing the Value of Locksmiths' Work in Birmingham, and the effect of the specific Duty levied upon it in France, in the Zollverein, and in Russia.

Description of Goods.	Value in Birmingham. per cwt.	Duties in						
		France.		Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val. per ct.	Per cwt.	Ad Val. per ct.	Rate.	English Equivalent.	Ad Val. per ct.
	£ s. d.	s. d.		s. d.			£ s. d.	
Locksmiths' work unpolished								
Awls, unpolished ...	8 8 0	6 1	3½	8 0	5			25
Bellows, fine ...	6 0 0	*	10	30 0	25			36
Bits and bradoons, common	2 16 0	5 8½	10	8 0	14			77
Box irons, common ...	1 3 0	2 5½	10½	4 0	18			188
Bolts, iron ...	0 17 0	3 3	19	4 0	23½			255
Crinoline steel ...	2 10 0	4 10½	29	12 0	24			87
Coach wrenches ...	2 4 0	5 3½	7½	4 0	9			98
Currycombs ...	1 3 0	4 0½	9	?	?			?
Castors, iron ...	1 2 0	...	...	?	?			?
Fire-irons, common ...	1 10 0	2 5½	11	4 0	18			197
Gridirons ...	1 12 0	5 8½	19	4 0	13			144
Hinges, iron ...	0 18 0	5 8½	17½	4 0	12½			136
Halter-chains, iron ...	1 12 0	3 3	18	4 0	22			241
Handles and knobs, iron ...	1 0 0	4 10½	27	4 0	12½	440c.	2 3 4	136
Locks, iron, not polished ...	1 10 0	3 3	10	4 0	20	per pound.	per cwt.	217
Lamps, japanned iron ...	7 10 0	1 10	9	8 0	27			144
Nuts and bolts, coachmakers' ...	1 2 0	4 10½	16	12 0	8			28½
Pins, hat and coat pins ...	0 16 0	5 8½	4	3 0	14			197
Safes and chests (less than 1 pound) ...	1 1 0	3 3	15	3 0	19			271
Screws, iron ...	1 2 0	5 8½	35½	4 0	19			206
Shoe-heels ...	0 9 0	...	...	4 0	18			197
Scrapers, cast-iron ...	0 8 0	3 3	36	4 0	44½			488
Springs, iron chairs and sofas ...	1 8 0	1 10	23	4 0	50			541
Weights, iron sash, for windows ...	0 4 9	4 0½	14½	4 0	14½			155
Locksmiths' work polished:								
Awls, polished ...	8 8 0	1 10	38½	4 0	84			912
Corkscrews ...	5 12 0	6 1	2½	8 0	5			52
in connection with brass ...	12 0 0	5 8½	5	12 0	11			77
Fire-irons polished ...	4 10 0	5 8½	5	12 0	5	880c.	4 6 8	36
Locks, iron ...	1 10 0	13 0	14½	8 0	9	per pound.	per cwt.	95½
Snuffers, bright ...	5 2 0	4 10½	16	8 0	27			288
Screws, brass or polished iron ...	5 12 0	5 8½	5½	12 0	11½			85
Stirrups and spurs, polished	4 4 0	8 1½	7	12 0	11			77
		5 8½	7	8 0	9½			103

* 10 per cent.

k. The Duties on Articles of Cast-Steel.

§ 222. Articles of cast-steel, not otherwise enumerated:—

(a.) Weighing not more than 20 lbs. each, 440 copecks per pound (43s. 4d. per cwt.), to be increased to 450 copecks per pound (44s. 3d. per cwt.)

(b.) Weighing more than 20 lbs. each, such as bells, mortars, plates, axles and springs of carriages, with copper pins, screws, and caps, by sea 165 copecks per pound (16s. 3d. per cwt.), by land 110 copecks per pound (10s. 10d. per cwt.), proposed to be retained at 165 copecks per pound by sea and by land.

The declared value of articles of cast-steel, weighing less and more than 20 lbs., is respectively, according to M. Kolesoff, 17 roubles and

6 roubles per pound; and therefore the proposed duties, according to the same calculation, will bear a relation of 26 and $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the value of the articles under § 221. That this cannot be the case, with reference to the most important articles of cast-steel, is shown in the following Table:—

Description of Goods.	Value in England. per cent.	Duties in						
		France.		Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Rate.	English Equivalent.	Ad Val.
	£ s. d.	s. d.		s. d.			s. d.	
Axles, common, heavy wagon and cart ...	1 2 0	2 5½	11	4 0	13	} 165c. per pound.	16 3 per cwt.	74
„ with brass combined ...	1 10 0	2 5½	11	8 0	27			54
Coach springs ...	1 16 0	6 1	17	4 0	4			45
Mortars and pestles* ...	0 7 0	1 10	26	4 0	57			232

* Mortars and pestles of brass are worth 5*l.* 2*s.* per cwt.; and the duty being 440 copecks per pound *ad valorem* relation is only 40 per cent., whereas common cast-iron mortars pay 232 per cent.

l. The Duty on Cast-Iron Utensils, Enamelled, &c.

§ 223. Cast-iron utensils, enamelled, 132 copecks per pound (13*s.* per cwt.), to be reduced to 130 copecks per pound. All other articles of cast-iron, except those not weighing more than 3 lbs., by sea 88 copecks per pound (8*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.), by land 55 copecks per pound (5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.), to pay an uniform rate of 75 copecks per pound (7*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.)

Both the proposed rates are excessive, being far above the 25 per cent. and 22 per cent. which M. Kolesoff supposes them to be, on the strength of their “declared value.”

The value of cast-iron enamelled hollow-ware, in England, is 25*s.* per cwt. The duty of 13*s.* per cwt. is consequently equal to 52 per cent. *ad valorem*. According also to the calculations made in the Memorandum of the German Commercial Congress, the rate of 132 copecks per pound is equivalent to 57 per cent. *ad valorem*.

m. The Duties on Copper and Brass Manufactures.

§ 224. Copper and brass manufactures, not specially mentioned, 440 copecks per pound (43*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.), to be raised to 450 copecks per pound 44*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.)

Although M. Kolesoff himself points out that copper is cheaper in Russia than in other countries, he nevertheless recommends an increase of the present duty under § 224, for the purpose of “simplifying the Tariff,” and at the same time he does not hesitate to propose a rate which he acknowledges to be five times higher than the Prussian duty, and 47 per cent. in excess of that levied in Austria.

In making such an inconsistent proposal, M. Kolesoff must have omitted to supply himself with the statistical information contained in the following Table:—

Description of Goods.	Value in Birmingham, per 112 lbs.	Duties in						
		France.		Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Rate.	English Equiva- lent.	Ad Val.
	£ s. d.	s. d.		s. d.			£ s. d.	
Brassfounders' articles ...	7 10 0	8 1½	5½	8 0	5½	440c. per pound.		29
Brass bell foundry ...	4 18 0	8 1½	8	8 0	8			44
Buckles, brass or copper ...	7 10 0	8 1½	5½	8 0	5½			29
Curtain rings, brass ...	7 10 0	8 1½	5½	8 0	5½			29
Candlesticks, brass ...	7 0 0	8 1½	6	8 0	6			31
Copper, rough manufactures therefrom ...	7 10 0	8 1½	5½	8 0	5½			29
Hinges, brass ...	7 10 0	8 1½	5½	8 0	5½			29
Hollowware, brass ...	4 10 0	8 1½	9	8 0	9		2 3 4 per cwt.	48
Locks, brass ...	5 4 0	8 1½	8	8 0	8			41
Mortars and pestles, brass ...	5 2 0	8 1½	8	8 0	8			41
Stirrups and spurs, fine polished brass ...	5 12 0	8 1½	7½	8 0	7½		38	
Screws, brass ...	5 12 0	8 1½	7	8 0	7		38	
Tinnens' brass goods...	4 10 0	8 1½	9	8 0	9		48	
" copper " ...	7 4 0	8 1½	5½	8 0	5½		30	

Mr. Goodman, Chairman of the Birmingham Small-Arms Trade, who visited the Moscow Exhibition of Manufactures in 1865, reported as follows:—"The copper manufactures exhibited were good in quality and cheap in price. In these articles there is no competition to be feared by Russia. Copper is one of the products that can be exported and sold with advantage in foreign markets. The manufacturers, therefore, can obtain this material as cheaply as we in England; and when the labour required is of simple kind, the home-made article must keep its ground.

"In the large cooking vessels exhibited, the excellence of quality was striking. In the smaller articles, such as tea-kettles, &c., the work was rough; the high finish which the skill of the English workman, assisted by mechanical means, is able to produce, was wanting. These last-named articles are priced at no more than 1s. 9d. the lb. (60 copecks per lb. Russian weight), and will therefore always command a sale in preference to foreign goods, the superior finish of which will not compensate for their higher cost.

"The articles of brass-founding, consisting of door-hinges of various sizes, door-handles, window furniture, stove fittings, &c., although limited in variety, are good and well finished, and produced at moderate prices."

Although, according to this evidence, British brass and copper manufacturers are but little interested in the duty levied in Russia on such goods, yet it would appear more consistent to reduce the present rate to the level of the duty charged in other countries, rather than to increase it, as suggested by M. Kolesoff.

It is much to be desired that the Tariff Commission should thoroughly revise the proposed alterations under the head of "Metallic Manufactures," and that a searching inquiry should be instituted into their value at places where they are produced. Attention may, in conclusion, be directed towards the extraordinary incongruities which appear in the Tables of hardware, &c. As a rule, articles made of inferior materials are more heavily taxed than goods of a superior and more expensive description; and almost invariably the brass and copper article pays a much less heavy duty, *ad valorem*, than the commonest article of iron or steel.

III. THE DUTIES ON EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.

The Duties now levied in Russia on Earthenware and China, and the Changes proposed by M. Kolesoff, are shown in the following Statement:—

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.	
		Russian Rates.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.
		rs. copecks.	£ s. d.	rs. copecks.	£ s. d.
282	Earthenware, white, or of one colour. { by sea {	1 21 per pound	0 11 11 per cwt.		
283	“ “ “ “ “ “ { by land {	0 66 “	0 6 6 “		
	The same in various colours, iron- { by sea {	3 85 “	1 17 11 “		
284	stone china 30 per cent. addit. { by land {	3 30 “	1 12 6 “		
	Porcelain vessels, white, or of one { by sea {	6 60 “	3 5 0 “		
	colour. “ “ “ “ { by land {	5 50 “	2 14 2 “	6 00 per pound	2 19 1 per cwt.
285	The same painted, gilt, &c. “ { by sea {	13 20 “	6 10 0 “	12 00 “	5 18 2 “
	“ “ “ “ “ “ { by land {	12 10 “	5 19 2 “		
286	Vases, statuettes, gilt, &c. “ { by sea {	25 85 “	12 14 8 “	23 50 “	11 11 5 “
	“ “ “ “ “ “ { by land {	25 30 “	12 9 2 “		
287	The same without painting, gilt- { by sea {	13 20 “	6 10 “	12 00 “	5 18 2 “
	ing, &c. “ “ “ “ { by land {	12 10 “	5 19 2 “		
	Proposed rates as regards earthenwares—				
	(1) Earthenware, white, or of one colour				
	(died in the clay), with border or ring				
	of one colour, but without other orna-				
	ments. “ “ “ “ “ “	“	“	1 00 “	0 9 10 “
	(2) All other earthenware. “ “ “ “	“	“	2 50 “	2 4 7 “

In order to show how the present and the proposed rates affect British-made earthenware, the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester has forwarded the following observations:—"Two dozen printed plates, at 2s. 6d. per dozen (5s., or 1 rouble 90 copecks), weigh 1 pound (36 lbs. English), would at present pay a duty of 121 copecks, or 65 per cent. on the value. Under the new Tariff, however, the same two dozen plates would pay 2 roubles 50 copecks, or 132 per cent. on their value, which would make it impossible to export.

"Comparing, therefore, the present with the proposed Tariff, as above specified, it shows apparently a material reduction under both heads. The adverse effect, however, is shown in the new classification, which places the single colour, our principal class of import into Russia, under a duty of 250 copecks per pound, instead of 121 copecks per pound, as at present; and as more than three-fourths of the whole export from this country to Russia consists of that class of goods, instead of a reduction, as it would seem on a casual examination, a large increase of duty is demanded, which must have a serious effect upon that class of our manufactures."

The Staffordshire Potteries' Chamber of Commerce arrives at the same result in condemning the changes proposed by M. Kolesoff, in the duties under §§ 282 and 283. Its report is as follows:—

"The Chamber considers that the proposed alteration in the classification of earthenware (Nos. 282 and 283 of the Russian edition of the Tariff) is bad. By this alteration, printed earthenware, which is one of the cheapest sorts of this article made, is removed from the class in the Tariff bearing the lower rate of duty to that bearing the higher rate, and placed there with goods of quite a different value. The bulk of printed dinner-ware sold from this district ranges between the 1s. 9d. and the 2s. 6d. scale; white-ware, with which it is at present classed, ranging between the 1s. 2d. and the 2s. 6d. scale. To put this printed ware with painted and gilt ware (ranging between the 4s. and 8s. or 10s. scales) at the higher rate of duty, will be to confuse rather than to simplify the classification of the Tariff. Printed ware has for years been admitted at the lower rate of duty, viz., 1 rouble 21 copecks the pound. To make it pay the higher rate under the proposed alterations, viz., 2 roubles 50 copecks, will be to increase the duty above 100 per cent. over what it now is, which, in the opinion of this Chamber, will amount to the total prohibition of printed ware.

"The Zollverein Tariff, which is alluded to (page 27 of the Memorandum on the Russian Tariff) in confirmation of this change in the classification of the Russian Tariff, is as follows:—

"Earthenware not Porcelain.

"1. Uncoloured, white, 1 thaler 22 silbergroschen per centner, or 5s. per cwt.

"2. Painted, printed, or gilt, 2 thalers per centner, or 5s. 9d. per cwt."

"Thus, although printed ware is here classed with painted, the difference in the rates of duty at which it is admitted, differs very slightly from that at which the white is admitted. In the proposed Russian Tariff the duty on printed is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that on white ware, and both are considerably above the Zollverein Tariff.

"The Chamber therefore recommends the maintenance of the present classification in the new Tariff, with regard to earthenware.

"The Chamber differs with the writer of the Memorandum on the Russian Tariff as to the value per pound (36 lbs.) of earthenware, which he quotes at from 16 roubles to 6 roubles 70 copecks. As 1 dozen cream-

coloured 10-inch plates, weighing $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., can be bought for 1s. 2d., the lower estimate is clearly not correct. This Chamber would put the price of general earthenware at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ roubles per pound, in confirmation of which a Table is annexed, giving the actual weights of earthenware dinner-sets. The Table also gives the amount of duty under the new Tariff, *ad valorem*, on the goods.

TABLE of the Weight and Value of English Earthenware, with the Russian Duty on the same.

Ware.	Weight.	Value.			Value per pound (36 lbs.)			Duty by 1857 Tariff.	Amount Ad Val.	Duty by proposed New Tariff.	Amount Ad Val.	Alteration.			
	lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	rs.	c.	per cent.	rs.	c.	per cent.		
Dinner sets varying in quantity:—															
Cream colour, cheap (a) ...	229	1	9	5	0	4	8	1	44	1 21	84	1	0	69½	Decreased.
„ best (d) ...	114	1	4	6	0	7	8½	2	44	1 21	49½	1	0	41	„
Printed, cheap (b) ...	215	2	0	1	0	6	9	2	13	1 21	57	2	50	117½	Increased.
„ dearer (f) ...	266	4	11	0	0	12	4	3	89	1 21	31	2	50	64½	„
Lined, dear (g) ...	140	3	10	10	0	18	3	5	76	1 21	21	1	0	17½	Decreased.
Painted, cheap (h) ...	140	3	19	9	1	0	7	6	50	3 85	59½	2	50	38½	„
„ dearer ...	140	7	3	2	1	16	9	11	60	3 85	33	2	50	21½	„

N.B.—The *italic* letters apply to the samples sent the Imperial Russian Commission in Paris.

Mr. Godfrey Wedgwood, of the celebrated Etruria Works in Staffordshire, has taken much trouble in studying this part of the Russian Tariff, as far as it affects earthenware and china produced in Great Britain. The result of his inquiries is contained in the following Table, which likewise refers to patterns submitted to the Imperial Russian Commission in Paris, last summer :—

TABLE showing the Weight and Value of British Earthenware and China, of which Patterns were forwarded to the Imperial Russian Commission at Paris in 1867.

RUSSIA.

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Reference to the Pattern sent.	Description.	Weight.		Reference to list of sets.	Price.		Duty.			Ad valorem relation of duty at par exchange.
		English.	Russian.		English.	Russian.	Rate of, per cwt.	Amount of	Ad valorem per 100.	
No.		lb. oz.	lbs.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
EARTHENWARE.										
Cheapest cream colour.										
1	A. 1 doz. of 10-inch plates	16½	18½	..	0 1 2 pr doz.	46		0 1 5	126	151½
2	A. A dinner set for 18 persons	229 0	254½	A.	1 9 5 the set	11·03½		1 0 5	70	84
3	A. Do. for 12 do.	154 0	171½	B.	1 1 2½ "	7·96		0 13 9	65	78
N.B.—For the pieces composing these sets see list.										
Dearest cream colour.										
4	1 doz. of 10-inch plates	10 13¾	11½	..	0 1 7 pr doz.	59		0 0 1	60	72
5	A dinner set for 12 persons	114 0	126¾	C.	1 4 6½ the set	9·20½	10s. or	0 10 2	45	54
6	A toilet set for 1 person	17 0	18¾	E.	0 5 9 "	2·16	12½c.	0 1 6	26	31
7	A tea set for 12 persons	36 0	40	F.	0 4 4½ "	1·63	per pound.	0 3 3	74	88½
Cheapest printed.										
8	Willow pattn. 1 doz. 10-in. plates	15 0	16¾	..	0 1 9 pr doz.	65½		0 1 4	77	92½
9	A dinner set for 18 persons	215 0	239	A.	2 0 1½ the set	15·04½		0 19 2	48	59½
10	Do. for 12 do.	145 0	161	B.	1 10 2½ "	11·32		0 12 11	43	51½
11	Other patterns 1 doz. plates	16 11	18	..	0 2 0 pr doz.	75		0 1 6	75	90
12	A dinner set for 18 persons	240 0	266¾	A.	2 13 7 the set	20·09		1 1 5	40	48
13	Do. for 12 do.	162 0	180	B.	1 17 3 "	13·97		0 14 6	39	46½

TABLE showing the Weight and Value of British Earthenware and China, &c.—*cont.*

Reference to the Pattern sent.	Description.	Weight.		Price.		Duty.			Ad valorem relation of duty at par exchange.
				English.	Russian.				
		English.	Russian.	Per quantity given in margin.	Converted at exchange of 82d.	Rate of, per cwt.	Amount of, per 100.	Ad	
S.N.O.	CHINA.	lb. oz.	lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
	<i>Cheap white.</i>								
37	30 doz. teacups and saucers ..	112 0	124½	3 0 0 pr set	22.50	2 14 6	2 14 6	92	110½
38	A tea set for 12 persons ..	13 0	14½	0 5 6 "	2.06	"	0 6 4	115	138
	<i>Best white (Minton's)</i>								
39	Dinner set for 12 ..	160 0	177½	11 14 4 "	87.87	"	3 17 11	33	36½
40	Tea set for 12 ..	14½	16½	0 16 0 "	6.	"	0 6 11½	41	49½
	<i>Enamelled lines, one colour.</i>								
41	Best tea set for 12 ..	14 8	15½	1 0 3 "	7.59½	"	0 6 11	34	40½
	<i>China with more than one colour, enamelled or gilt.</i>								
42	Tea set, white and gold lines ..	13 0	14½	0 8 6 "	3.18½	5 9 0	0 12 8	149	178½
43	Do. enamelled and gilt ..	13 0	14½	1 11 0 "	11.63	"	"	40	48
44	Do. (Minton's) ..	14½	16½	1 2 9 "	8.56	"	0 13 11	61	78½
45	30 doz. tea cups and saucers ..	112 0	124½	7 10 0	56.25	"	5 9 0	72	86½

TABLE of Average Amount of Duty ad valorem on low and high priced goods of the same sort.

Description.	No. in Table.	Max. ad. val. duty.	Min. do.	Average.	Average at par Exchange.
Ten-inch cream colour plates ..	1 & 4	126.43	60.9	93.75	
Dinner set cream colour ..	2 & 5	69.54	41.48	55.51	
Dinner, tea, and toilet ditto ..	{ 2, 3, 6 & 7	{ 69.54 65.34	{ 74.9 26.4	59.	
Printed plates	8 & 14	76.50	54.30	65.40	
Printed dinner set	9 & 15	48.41	38.	43.20	
White china dinner set and tea set	37 & 39	92.	33.3	62.75	
White china tea ware	38 & 40	115.	41.5	78.30	

LIST of various Sets, weighed and priced, and referred to in the 5th column of the foregoing statement, by letter A, B, &c.

A. Dinner Set for 18, consisting of 163 Pieces.

54 Plates.	4 Bakers, { 2 2
18 Soups.	{ 9, 11.
36 Pie.	1 Soup, complete.
18 Cheese.	2 Sauce "
14 Dishes, { 1 1 2 2 4 4	4 Vegetable dishes.
{ 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10.	1 Cheese stand.
1 Gravy, 20.	4 Boats.
1 Drainer, 16.	4 Pickles.
	1 Salad.

B. Dinner Set for 12, consisting of 108 Pieces.

36 Plates.	1 Drainer, 16.
24 „ 8.	3 Bakers, { 2 1
12 „ 6.	{ 9, 11.
12 Soups.	1 Soup, complete.
1 Gravy, 8.	2 Sauce "
11 Dishes, { 1 2 2 2 4	4 Cover dishes.
{ 18, 16, 14, 12, 10.	1 Salad.

C. Dinner Set for 12, consisting of 99 Pieces.

36 Plates, 10.	2 Sauce tureens and stands.
24 „ 8.	2 „ boats.
12 Soups, 10.	4 Vegetable dishes.
1 Dish, 18 in.	1 Salad.
2 „ 16 „	1 Drainer, 16.
2 „ 14 „	1 Baker, 11.
2 „ 12 „	2 „ 9.
4 „ 10 „	1 Cheese stand.
1 Soup tureen and stand.	

D. Toilet Set, consisting of 9 Pieces.

1 Ewer and bason.	1 Tray.
2 Chambers.	1 Sponge.
1 Soap.	1 Mouth ewer and bason.

E. Toilet Set, consisting of 6 Pieces.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 Ewer and bason, 4s. | 1 Soap. |
| 2 Chambers; 4s. | 1 Tray. |

F. Tea Service, consisting of 57 Pieces.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 13 Tea cups and saucers. | 1 Cream, 30. |
| 12 Coffee " " | 1 Bowl, 18. |
| 1 Teapot, 18, 43. | 2 Square B and B. |
| 1 Sugar box. | 1 Plate, 7. |

G. Tea Set, consisting of 33 Pieces.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 13 Cups and saucers. | 1 Slop. |
| 1 Teapot and stand. | 1 Cream, 30. |
| 1 Sugar box, 24. | 2 Cakes. |

H. Dinner Set for 12, consisting of 99 Pieces.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 60 Plates, { 36 24 | 2 Sauce boats. |
| { 10, 8. | 4 Vegetable dishes. |
| 12 Soups, 10. | 1 Salad. |
| 11 Dishes, { 1 2 2 2 4 | 1 Fish drainer, 16. |
| { 18, 16, 14, 12, 10. | 3 Bakers, { 1 2 |
| 1 Soup tureen and stand. | { 11, 8. |
| 2 Sauce " " | 1 Cheese stand. |

I. China Tea Set, consisting of 30 Pieces.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 12 Cups and saucers. | 1 Teapot. |
| 1 Slop. | 1 Sugar box. |
| 2 Bread and butter plates. | 1 Cream. |

K. China Dinner Set, consisting of 81 Pieces.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 48 Plates, 10. | 4 Dishes, 10. |
| 12 Soups, 10. | 1 Soup and stand. |
| 1 Dish, 18. | 4 Sauce " " |
| 2 " 16. | 4 Cover dishes. |
| 2 " 14. | 1 Salad. |
| 2 " 12. | |
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IV. THE DUTIES ON MANUFACTURES OF GLASS.

In the Tariff of 1857, the following Duties are imposed on Manufactures of Glass, viz. :—

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.
238	Window glass, &c., unpolished { by sea by land	rs. copecks. 1 65 per pound 1 10 "	£ s. d. 0 16 3 per cwt. 0 10 10 "	..	..
239	Glass and crystal polished, &c. { by sea by land	10 45 " 9 90 "	5 2 11 " 4 17 4 "	..	..
	M. Kolesoff has proposed the following rates under §§ 288 and 289 :— (1) Common glass manufactures of bottle, greencolour, not cut, polished or coloured; also window glass (2) Manufactures of white glass, not cut, polished, or coloured; window glass, white and semi-white (3) The same coloured, including globes, for lamps, of cream colour (4) Glass manufactures, cut, polished, dimmed, gilt, &c., excepting small wares	..	..	0 25 per pound	0 2 5½ per cwt.
	Looking-glasses and mirrors :— (1) Superficies of less than 100 vershoks from 100 to 201	0 6½ per lb. 1 65 per piece	1 5 7 per cwt. 0 5 3 per piece	0 25 "	0 12 3 "
240	(2) " 201 800 "	3 19 "	0 10 1 "	1 25 "	0 19 8 "
	(3) " 301 400 "	5 63½ "	0 17 9 "	2 00 "	4 8 6 "
	(4) " 401 500 "	11 71½ "	1 17 1 "	9 00 "	1 5 6½ "
	(5) " 501 600 "	14 19 "	2 5 0 "	0 65 per lb.	0 5 3 per piece
	(6) " 601 700 "	20 38 "	3 5 6 "	3 20 "	0 10 1½ "
	(7) " 701 800 "	20 98½ "	3 6 6 "	5 65 "	0 17 10 "
	(8) " 801 900 "	25 74 "	4 1 6 "	10 65 "	1 13 8 "
	(9) " 901 1000 "	33 40 "	5 4 6 "	12 90 "	2 0 10 "
	(10) " 1000 and upwards	36 30 "	5 14 11 "	18 80 "	2 19 6 "
	Bugles, beads, &c., on strings.	1 65 per pound	0 16 3 per cwt.	19 68 "	3 0 5 "
241	Doitto, made up.	0 33 per lb.	6 10 1 "	23 40 "	3 14 1 "
				30 00 "	4 15 0 "
				33 00 "	5 4 6 "
				1 50 per pound	0 14 9 per cwt.
				0 30 per lb.	5 18 3 "

The French duties on glass are in striking contrast with the rates proposed by M. Kolesoff for adoption in Russia. They are as follows:—

Mirrors, of less than 1 mètre square, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; plate glass and mirrors, unpolished, 1 franc 50 cents. per square mètre (25 copecks per square arshin); ditto, silvered or polished, 4 francs per square mètre (67 copecks per square arshin); bottles of all shapes, 1 franc 30 cents. per 100 kilos. (5 copecks per poud); window glass, plain, 3 francs 50 cents. per 100 kilos. (14 copecks per poud).

Glass, coloured, polished, or engraved, and for watches and optical purposes; glass ware (*gobleterie*) and table glass, white or coloured; vitrifications, enamelled glass, articles of glass not enumerated, all at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Broken glass and cullet (*groisil* and *verre cassé*), rock crystal, rough or worked, free.

The principle on which the above scale is evidently based is that of not imposing more than 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on any article of glass, while M. Kolesoff, taking the “declared value” as a basis, states that the existing Russian rates on glass have the following relation to value, viz.:—

“110 and 165 copecks per poud, equal to 10 or 12 per cent. *ad valorem* on common glass, to 8 and 13½ per cent. on ground glass, and 27½ to 29 per cent. on glass cut, &c.”

The Moscow merchants having themselves confessed that the “high Tariff, prior to 1857, was one of the principal causes why the home manufacture of glass has made no progress,” M. Kolesoff should have availed himself of the admissions in order to advocate a radical reform under §§ 238 to 241.

But, as in most other cases, M. Kolesoff, in adopting the declared value as a basis for his calculations, has founded them on the value of the most expensive articles of glass, such as are imported only for the rich, and he thus takes no account of the “cheap manufactures” which the Minister desires to see honestly imported under a moderate duty. M. Kolesoff is under the impression that he has established rates which are at the utmost equal to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*,—“the general measure,” he repeats, “of the duties adopted for most manufactured articles;”—but why he should at the same time propose a duty equal, by his own showing to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* on common glass bottles, appears inexplicable.

The wine growers of the Crimea and of Bessarabia have hitherto been permitted to import bottles free of duty, but now, far from affording them any protection, it is proposed to add 50 per cent. to the cost of the glass which they use. The French duty on bottles of all shapes is only 5 copecks per poud, and it should at the same time be taken into consideration that the cost of transport and the percentage of breakage to the more distant ports of Russia are already a sufficient protection to native bottle makers. The same argument is applicable to all manufactures of glass, and particularly to table glass, of which a considerable proportion is broken on examination and re-packing at the Custom-houses, over and above the unavoidable breakage during transport.

The French valuation of window glass and all other glass except bottles, beads, crystal, spectacle glasses, and enamel is 40 cents. per kilo., or 16s. 3d. per cwt. (165 copecks per poud). Consequently M. Kolesoff's lowest rate on white glass, 125 copecks per poud, is more than 75 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the duty of 9 roubles per poud (88s. 6d. per cwt.) on the same article, if cut or polished, would be equal, according to the French valuation, to more than 500 per cent. *ad valorem* on some articles.

The average value of ordinary glass in England, such as is exported to foreign countries, is generally estimated at 37*s.* per cwt.* (or 375 copecks per pound), while the value of an elegant service of cut table glass is about 10*l.* or 12*l.* per cwt. (about 20 to 25 roubles per pound). According, therefore, both to the French and English estimates of the average value of glass, M. Kolesoff is very far wrong in his opinion that the duties he proposes are only equal to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mirrors and plate glass are not exported from England to Russia, but importers from France and Germany have affirmed, on the strength of original invoices, that the present scale of duties in Russia on mirrors is equal to 80 and 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. M. Kolesoff's maximum of 25 per cent. is thus very far exceeded.

The duty on glass beads (Venetian or Bohemian) is equal to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. It is evidently inconsistent to increase the duty eight times when the same goods are worked up into small fancy articles, easily and, therefore, largely smuggled.

A reduction of the rates proposed, to at least one-half, would alone give the native manufacturers some chance of acquiring the art of making the thin, pure, and beautifully shaped glass, which has been one of the principal objects of attraction at recent exhibitions of industry, and which can never be produced in Russia under a system that effectually prohibits the introduction of superior foreign models.

* Proved to the French Tariff Commission by Mr. Wagner, of Birmingham.

V. THE DUTIES ON PAPER.

The duties now levied in Russia on paper are :—

		Per Pound.		Per Cwt.	
		rbls.	cop.	s.	d.
1.	Paper for writing and printing, paper- hanging, &c.	6	05	59	7*
2.	Ditto, with ornaments, &c., tissue paper..	5	50	54	2
3.	Drawing paper, Bristol; wrapping paper..	2	20	21	8
4.	Emery paper, Asphalte	00	22	2	2
5.	Papier-maché, and articles of	00	22	2	2
6.	„ polished, lacquered, &c.	11	00	108	3

However much the interests of consumers may be neglected in respect to other duties, they cannot reasonably be overlooked in the case of paper for printing and writing purposes. The price at which paper can be obtained determines the cost of books; and, consequently, exercises a powerful influence on education and the progress of civilisation. But it is scarcely necessary to insist here on the necessity of reducing the price and extending the consumption of paper in Russia. The permission accorded by the present Tariff to import books free of duty, indicates the enlightened intentions of the Imperial Government. Moreover, as a measure of protection to printers in Russia, even the Moscow merchants would no doubt recognize the policy of admitting foreign paper at something like a moderate duty for the purpose of controlling the price and improving the quality of paper at home. It may, therefore, be assumed that such is the desire of all interested, excepting, perhaps, the paper makers of Russia, who will, at first, not be induced to acknowledge that the protection they possess in having the best raw material of paper abundantly at command, is quite sufficient to indemnify them for any trifling, and frequently only imaginary, disadvantage as regards economy of manufacture.

It will suffice to show the relation which the present Russian duties bear to the value of writing and printing paper manufactured in Great Britain. The following Table exhibits their effect on samples of paper made by the well-known firm of Cowan and Co., of Valleyfield, near Edinburgh :—

No. of Pattern.	Description.	Weight.	Value.		Duty.		
			English, per lb.	Russian, per lb.†	Rate of.	Amount of.	Ad Valorem
		lbs.	s. d.	copecks.		d.	
1	Best satined cream-laid post	20	1 0	35	6 r. 5 c. per pound. 50s. 1d. per cwt. 5½d. per lb.	5½	65
2	Best glazed cream wove laid post...	18	0 11	30		5½	50
3	Best glazed blue laid post.	21	0 11	30		5½	61
4	Superfine cream-laid post.	19		25		5½	
5	„ yellow wove laid post	15	0 9	25		5½	80
6	Superfine blue laid foolscap	14		25		5½	
7	Fine cream laid post	16	0 7	20		5½	70
8	Best toned printing demy glazed	29	0 8	23		5½	
9	Best white printing demy glazed	24		23		5½	84
10	Tough book imperial	48	0 6½	18		5½	
11	Superfined printing toned, 27 × 34	74	0 5½	16		5½	100
12	Green printing demy	...	0 8	23		5½	70

* At exchange of 38d.

The duty of 605 copecks per pood, taken even at the low exchange of 2s. 8d. to the rouble, amounts to an average of 59 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of writing paper, and 81 per cent. *ad valorem* in that of printing paper. The excessiveness of the duty is no less remarkable than its unfair effect on printing paper, which being relatively to weight cheaper than writing paper, is, under a uniform specific rate, taxed about 37 per cent. higher. The duty is again in this case in an inverse ratio to the value of the goods, and the establishment of a "juster proportion" being evidently necessary, M. Kolesoff considers that he has discovered it in the following rates, viz.:—Paper for writing and printing, paper-hangings, &c., 4 roubles per poud (39s. 4d. per cwt.); paper with ornaments and tissue-paper, 8 roubles per poud (78s. 9d. per cwt.).

The duties on drawing and wrapping paper, emery paper, and papier maché are proposed to be retained.

1. *Writing and Printing Paper*.—On applying the new rate of 4 roubles per poud to the value of paper for writing and printing purposes manufactured by Messrs. Cowan and Co., it will be seen that the *ad valorem* relation of the proposed duty will still be very nearly 40 per cent. in the case of writing paper, and 53½ per cent. *ad valorem* on paper for printing purposes. From the fact of the 4 roubles rate having been proposed by the Moscow merchants, M. Kolesoff might have suspected that its relation to average value would be considerably more than "about 20 per cent.," as stated in his memorandum. Indeed, the proposed duty would be exactly 100 per cent. *ad valorem* upon common printing paper, such as is used in England for penny newspapers and weekly serials; while even upon the better class of printing paper, such as that on which the "Times," "Saturday Review," and ordinary books issued by Messrs. Longmans or Mr. Murray are printed, the revised duty will be 60 to 70 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The correctness of this opinion (which is likewise given by Messrs. Cowan and Co.) may be proved by the fact that although the price of the better qualities of paper made in Russia is kept at an artificial height from the natural operation of a high Tariff, yet the "Moscow Gazette" was printed in 1865 on paper purchased at "Howard's Mill," near Kaluga, at 10½ copecks per lb., or 4 roubles 20 copecks per poud. Consequently, the duty of 4 roubles per poud would be equal to 95 per cent. on the value of the paper used by the "Moscow Gazette." It may also be stated in demonstration of the exorbitant nature of the proposed duty that it would amount to about 72 per cent. on the price of Russian-made foolscap at 180 to 190 copecks per ream, weighing 12 to 13 lbs., which forms the bulk of the consumption of writing paper in Russia. Further, the prices of Russian paper for printing purposes exhibited this year at Paris were—Vargunin, 375 to 420 copecks per ream; Troitsko-Kondrofski (Howard), 286 to 330 copecks per ream; Frenczell, 10 to 18 copecks per lb.

It will, therefore, be seen that the prices quoted in Messrs Cowan's Table (15 to 23 copecks per lb.), are comparatively higher as regards paper for printing purposes than those at which Russian manufacturers supply the home market; and the statement made on the basis of the samples produced by Messrs. Cowan and Co., some months before the proposed rates were made known, to the effect that the duty of 4 roubles per poud on printing and writing paper will amount severally to 53½ and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, may be taken as fully established.

Although a rate equal to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* would afford sufficient protection to the manufacturer in Russia, a duty equal to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (which is apparently that contemplated by the Moscow merchants as well as by M. Kolesoff) would be a great improvement on the

present disproportionate tax ; and if the duty of 4 roubles per poud is excessive for writing and printing paper, how much more so it is for paper-hangings, of which only small quantities of a superior description can at present penetrate into Russia from France? They should be classified with wrapping paper and cardboard under a much lower duty. The manufactories of paper-hangings in Russia have attained a considerable degree of excellence, and a healthy competition would stimulate them to further improvements in the design and colouring of the cheaper qualities.

2. *Paper for writing and printing, ornamented with initials, borders, and crests ; tissue paper, envelopes, paper for confectioners, copying paper.*

—It is proposed to make these goods subject to a duty of 8 roubles per poud (78s. 9d. per cwt.) ; but it is evident that if the goods under the preceding paragraph are admitted at a duty not exceeding 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, the specific duty on ornamented and other papers should be reduced to a corresponding level. The wording of this paragraph may give rise to dispute, as Custom-house officers may choose to consider water lines or the names of firms as ornaments. Names, crests, initials, and borders, in letter-press, lithographed, or coloured should, indeed, not be regarded as ornaments, for they add but little to the value of the paper.

3. *Papier maché, polished and varnished, 11 roubles per poud, or 108s. 3d. per cwt.*—This rate of duty is applicable to all articles of papier maché that weigh more than 3 lbs. Russian weight ; lighter goods of the same description being classed under “valuable small wares,” which are destined to pay a duty of 1 rouble per lb., or 3s. 6d. per lb. avoirdupois.

The average value of papier-maché goods in Birmingham, assorted for shipment abroad, is calculated at 6l. per cwt. Applying to this value the duty of 5l. 8s. 3d. per cwt., the *ad valorem* relation will be 90 per cent., while the duty of 3s. 6d. per lb. on small articles would be equal to no less than 328 per cent.

The duty charged in the Zollverein on all papier maché goods is 45s. per cwt., which amounts to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, a duty that cannot but be considered sufficiently high.

In order to bring the duty under section 180, even within the maximum of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* which M. Kolesoff endeavours to establish in the case of most goods, it is obviously necessary to reduce it to at least 5 roubles per poud. The disproportion between the proposed duties on papier-maché, &c., unpolished and unvarnished, and the same goods painted and varnished is so great (viz., 22 copecks per poud and 11 roubles per poud), as to prove without any further argument that the higher rate has been fixed at hap-hazard, or by mistake.

The duties on paper are intimately connected with the question of the duty charged in Russia on the exportation of rags. It must be clear to all unprejudiced minds that the manufactories of Russia would have a far better chance of competing with foreign paper mills if they could obtain their raw material cheaper than at present. This is evidently to be accomplished by stimulating the collection of rags, and this again must long continue to depend on the demand from abroad. M. Kolesoff, although writing in the interest of protection, forcibly points out that “the development of this branch of industry (the collection of rags) will be of mutual advantage to the dealer in rags and to the manufacturer of paper ; whereas any prohibition to export would only injure the trade in rags, without any corresponding advantage to the manufacturer of paper at home.”

The present export duties on rags in Russia are as follows :—

If exported from the Baltic (with the exception	} 60 cop. per pound (5s. 11d. per cwt)
of the port of Libau)	
" over the land frontier, or from Libau	30 " (3s. per cwt.)
" by the Ports of the Black and	} 20 " (2s. ")
Azoff Seas	

M. Kolesoff has confined himself to disputing the advisability of raising those duties instead of recommending as he might well have done, on the strength of the facts which he adduces, a total removal of all restrictions to exportation. His Excellency shows that Russia is capable of supplying more than 5,000,000 poods of rags, of which only about 1,200,000 poods are manufactured at home into paper, leaving more than 3,800,000 poods available for exportation; while the quantity actually exported from Russia is comparatively very small, having been as follows :—In 1864, 528,346 poods, and in 1865, 481,324 poods.

The quantity of rags, therefore, wasted in the Russian empire may be estimated at about 3,300,000 poods, which even at the official value adopted by the Russian Custom-house (viz., 75 copecks per pound) represents a loss to the country of about 2,500,000 roubles.

The duty on rags produced, in 1865, the sum of 160,128 roubles, but it would surely be better policy to add 2,500,000 to the national riches than to obstruct trade in order to raise the insignificant sum of 160,128 roubles.

The differential duty in favour of the land frontier and of the port of Libau, causes more than 75 per cent. of the total quantity of rags exported from Russia to be purchased by Prussian manufacturers, whose requirements are small compared with the demand in England for all the raw materials of which paper is made. The Russian rags with which Prussia is specially favoured return to Russia in the shape of cheap paper, and most frequently by a fraudulent route, thereby causing a loss to the revenue and an indirect injury to Russian manufacturers, which might be prevented if the trade were thrown open and made honest by a reduction of the import duties on paper to a maximum of 15 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and by a total abolition of the export duty on rags. An entire removal of the duty on rags may be urged, not because it is the special interest of England to obtain rags cheap and in abundance, but because it appears both logical and politic for Russia to promote the exportation of every kind of produce. At the same time it is a great error to assume that manufacturers of paper in Great Britain and elsewhere cannot prosper without an increased supply of rags from Russia.

Many substitutes have been discovered, and particularly one, namely, esparto grass, which is found in Spain and Africa. The first importation of about 700 tons took place in 1860, and last year Newcastle alone imported 41,000 tons. Without any prejudice, therefore, to the interests of paper manufacturers in Russia, who are super-abundantly supplied with rags, the large and still increasing sums which Great Britain pays for substitutes in paper-making might, under an enlightened policy, be attracted to Russia, and added to her national wealth.

The following observations by Mr. James Birrell, the manager of Messrs. Cowan's paper mill, will, it is to be hoped, be taken into serious consideration by the Tariff Commission.

"With reference to the fear entertained by the Russian paper-makers that an abolition of the rag export duty would destroy their trade, I have too high an opinion of their manufacturing skill, and the natural advantages of their position in a country of immense resources in the way of raw material, to anticipate any real detriment to their trade.

"Export duties on raw material are now justly considered by all

“civilized nations to be a burden upon the produce of the substances
“Upon this ground alone, and not from a desire to benefit the revenue,
“an export duty was lately imposed by the Congress of the United States
“of America. The introducers and supporters of this measure proclaimed
“it to be by way of punishment on the so-called rebels, the Confederates.
“Again, in the case of France, previous to 1861, no rags were allowed to
“be exported. On the prohibition being removed and liberty given to
“export at a moderate rate of duty, French rags were largely made use of
“in Great Britain and America, and at once attained a fair market value.

“An entire removal of the export duty on rags would undoubtedly
“tend to stimulate the collection in the country districts, and the larger
“amount of money thereby brought into the country would considerably
“benefit the poorer classes, from whom the cast-off linen clothes are
“obtained. Another point in favour of abolition is, that the export would
“in future be conducted from Russian ports, in place of being sent over-
“land to Memel and Königsberg to escape the higher duty on rags
“exported by sea.”

It need only be stated in conclusion that an extensive scheme for the evasion of the present export duty on rags is already being carried out at St. Petersburg, where rags are now roughly reduced to a pulp, and reported free of duty in cakes, “not specially mentioned” in the Tariff.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

1. *The Duties on Small Wares, Valuable and Common.*

Inclusive of the 10 per cent. additional tax, the present duties on small wares are the following, viz. :—

§ 202. Small wares, valuable, 110 copecks per lb. (21*l.* 13*s.* 6*d* per cwt.)

§ 203. Small wares, common, 33 copecks per lb. (6*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* per cwt.)

M. Kolesoff proposes to reduce the former rate to 100 copecks per lb., and to leave the latter unchanged.

§ 202. It will be seen from the following Table that the rate of 110 copecks per lb. falls very heavily on important articles of common use, viz., buttons of steel, and articles of papier maché :—

Description of Goods.	Value in England, per cwt.	Duties in						
		France.		Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cent.	Ad Val.	Per cent.	Ad Val.	Rate.	English Equivalent.*	Ad Val.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Buttons, pearl, ivory, or cornelian ...	56 0 0	} 10 per cent.		2 5 0	4	} 110c. per lb.	} 21 13 6½ per cwt.	38
„ steel ...	7 9 0			30				281
Combs, ivory... ..	119 0 0	} 10 per cent.		1½				17
Mother-of-Pearl and tortoise-shell manufactures...	168 0 0			2 5 0	1½			13
Papier Maché articles ...	6 0 0			2 5 0	37½			361

* The duties, inclusive of the 10 per cent. additional, are calculated at the exchange of 38*d.*

§ 203. The specific rate on “valuable small wares” is consequently in an inverse ratio to their value, buttons of steel being taxed 281 per cent., while those of cornelian or mother-of-pearl pay 38 per cent. Thus also papier maché articles, when fine and small, pay 361 per cent., while manufactures of mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shell are taxed only 13 per cent.

The duty on common small wares exhibits inconsistencies still more striking, as will be seen from the following Table:—

Description of Goods.	Value in England, per cwt.	Duties in						
		France.		Zollverein.		Russia.		
		Per cwt.	Ad Val.	Per cent.	Ad Val.	Rate.	English Equivalent.	Ad Val.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Buttons, brass, glass, horn, and iron ...	7 9 0	10 per cent.		2 5 0*	30	33c. per lb.	6 10 0 per cwt.	87
Brushes, fine ...	7 12 0			0 12 0	8			84½
Bone-turners' ware ...	7 16 0			0 12 0	8			83
Coffee-mills ...	1 8 0	0 5 8½	20½	0 8 0	28½			464
Fishhooks ...	5 12 0	1 0 4	18	0 8 0	7			115½
„ fine steel blued...	16 16 0	2 0 7½	12	0 12 0	3½			38
Key-rings ...	5 12 0	0 8 1½	7	0 8 0	7			115½
Pins and bodkins ...	5 12 0	1 0 4	18	0 8 0	7			115
„ black japanned hair ...	1 5 0	0 0 4½	16	0 12 0	48			520
Pens, steel ...	7 18 8	2 0 7½	26	1 10 0	19			82
Scotch japanned wood articles ...	45 0 0	10 per cent.		0 3 0	0½			14½
Thimbles, iron ...	3 15 0	0 5 9½	7½	0 4 0	5½			174
„ brass ...	8 8 0	0 8 1½	5	0 8 0	5			77½
Tweezers ...	...	0 4 0½	...	...	...			...
Watch keys and watch chains ...	16 16 0	0 8 1½	2½	0 8 0	2½			38

* Buttons of glass or iron.

† Bodkins.

As it cannot be intended that such common and widely used articles as steel pens, pins and bodkins, brass thimbles, fish hooks, and coffee-mills should pay respectively 520, 115, 174, 115, 464 per cent. *ad valorem*, M. Kolesoff's proposal to leave the present rate on common small wares unchanged, will no doubt undergo a considerable modification. As the above Table, prepared on the strength of information supplied to the French Tariff Commission by Mr. Wagner, of Birmingham, proves conclusively the necessity of a new classification and of a very great reduction in the rates, it is unnecessary to bring forward mere theoretical arguments against M. Kolesoff's proposal. Further practical observations on the duties under this head will be found in the Memorandum of the German Commercial Congress, which considers that the present "loose classification" of common and valuable small wares "requires complete re-arrangement."

OPINION OF MR. W. MATHER, OF THE FIRM OF MATHER AND PLATT,
RESPECTING THE PROPOSED DUTY ON MACHINERY IN RUSSIA.

THE proposed duty of 1 rouble per pound is equal to 30 per cent. of the price in England, and therefore a prohibitive duty. The effect will be to discourage or prevent the manufacturers from importing such machinery as will best suit their requirements, and compel them to fall back upon a much less efficient article constructed by their inexperienced machinists at home. The present advanced state of the manufactures of textile fabrics in Russia is chiefly owing, in my opinion, to the fact that the most perfect and efficient machinery—the production of the highest skill and long practical experience in countries naturally adapted to such pursuits—has been freely admitted without let or hindrance.

Should the proposed duty come into operation, the Russian manufacturers will be comparatively shut out from those sources of information and constant improvement which they have hitherto so largely profited by, and the most ardent patriot will scarcely venture to assert that the industrial population of Russia is so far advanced in the mechanical arts as to progress rapidly without them.

In every department of industry in England there are constant changes and improvements produced by the endless flow of mechanical inventions bearing upon each process.

Under the present open state of trade between the two countries, Russia at once reaps the advantage of all this, and her progress is almost simultaneous with ours.

In the art of calico printing (the economy of which is nowhere so much studied as in England), Russia has made most rapid strides during the last 10 years, chiefly owing to the application of mechanical means introduced from England for simplifying and cheapening the various processes.

Russia cannot yet dispense with this assistance. Many manufacturers have often expressed to me their high appreciation of it; but it must inevitably cease under the heavy restriction of the proposed duty, and the manufacturing industry, now so valuable to Russia, will lose its chief vitality, and receive a blight.

When a working class becomes formed by familiarising itself with all the best mechanical productions of the most advanced countries, and emulating them, then will be the time to consider the question of some special encouragement to the mechanical arts here. At present a prohibitive duty would destroy the rapidly developing manufactures to a considerable extent, without aiding in any way the progress of the mechanical trades to sustain them. This, to me, appears one of many weighty arguments against the policy now under consideration.

TABLE showing the Effect of the Proposed Duty of 1 Rouble per Pood upon the Importation of Machinery for Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing and Finishing various Textile Fabrics.

	Weight.	Price in England.	Price in St. Peters- burg with- out duty.	Price with duty at 1 Silver Rouble per Pood.
	Poods.	Sil. Rbls.		
Bleaching machinery, consisting of "kiers" for boiling cloth, washing-machines, wringing- machines, drying-machines, &c., sufficient for 1,000 pieces per day	2,600	8,000	10,000	12,600
Printing machines, and apparatus belonging thereto, for 1,000 pieces per day	7,614	31,400	39,000	46,614
Dyeing machinery for 1,000 pieces per day	4,870	13,120	16,400	21,270
Finishing machinery, including calenders, &c., for 1,000 pieces per day	4,500	14,856	18,570	23,070

NOTE.—The above machinery does not include steam-engines, mill-gearing, or piping.

APPENDIX I.

*Memorandum on the Subject of Tariff Reform presented by M. de Reutern,
Minister of Finance, to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.*

(June 29th,
July 11th, 1867.)

(Translation.)

The Tariff at present in force, as regards the trade of Russia and the Kingdom of Poland with countries in Europe, was confirmed by your Imperial Majesty on the 27th May, 1857.

The experience of the ten years which have elapsed since the enactment of that Tariff demonstrates the necessity of a revision, with the view to an augmentation of the revenue, and in order to promote a more regular trade. It is, however, necessary to proceed with much caution, for changes in Customs duties strongly affect industries which have been created under a highly protective system.

The results of former legislation on this subject afford very important data.

By the Tariff of 1850, the Government passed from the prohibitive system, introduced in 1822, to one of protection, having become convinced by experience that excessive duties and a long list of prohibited articles only encouraged smuggling without affording any real benefit to national industry, particularly when, as in many cases, the protection was in excess of what was actually required. It soon appeared, however, that although some of the duties were very much reduced in 1850, they still remained too high in the case of many articles. The Tariff of 1850 could have no perceptible influence on a decrease of smuggling or on the promotion of trade, principally because many of the duties exceeded in amount the value of the goods on which they were imposed, for between 1822 and 1850, the prices of manufactures fell to such an extent that duties which were 30 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem* between 1820 and 1840, represented 40 to 100 per cent. between 1840 and 1850. This proved the necessity of a further reduction of duties on articles which were being fraudulently imported. It likewise became necessary to remove the differential duties in favour of the land frontier, for the Tariff of 1854 enacted during the blockade of the Russian ports, by reducing the duties on the land frontier, inflicted great injury on the maritime trade of Russia when peace was restored. In 1856, therefore, a revision of the Tariff of 1850 was commenced on the principle previously observed, viz., that of a gradual transition from prohibition to protection.

In accordance with that principle the articles most in use were taxed

according to their value to the highest possible degree, in order fully to protect those branches of national industry which gave employment to a great number of hands, and which were intended for the consumption of the masses, while, on the other hand, more moderate duties were imposed on foreign goods with which Russia had no reason to fear competition.

The duties on raw materials, and generally on articles used in manufacturing processes, were reduced; and those on wine, coffee, fruit, &c., were lowered, in order to obtain an increase of revenue. The Tariff of 1857, moreover, abolished some of the differential duties in favour of the land frontier.

The changes thus made in 1850 and 1857 were accompanied by an augmentation of the Customs revenue from almost all the articles on which reductions had been effected; but, taken together, the amount of revenue derived from the Customs remained unsatisfactory.

In 1844, the import duties amounted to 24,500,000 roubles, almost half of which was raised from sugar (8,127,914 roubles) and cotton yarn (3,838,813 roubles).

Twenty years later, in 1864, the Customs duties levied on the European frontier of Russia, inclusive of the two 5 per cent. additional duties, realised the sum of 26,500,000 roubles, *i.e.*, the revenue had only increased by 2,000,000, and actually even less, if it be considered that the figures for 1844 do not include the duties levied at Custom-houses in the kingdom of Poland, which was at that time separated from the empire by a Customs line. At the same time, it is necessary to observe that in 1864 less than half the previous amount was collected from sugar and cotton yarn, owing to the development of beetroot sugar-boiling and cotton-spinning in Russia. The duties, however, on the remaining articles of commerce rose from 12,500,000 roubles in 1844, to 21,000,000 roubles in 1864. The principal part of that increase was under the head of articles that had been effected by the Tariff reform of 1850.

It is thus evident, on comparing the amount of duties levied in 1844 with those raised in 1864, that the revenue from Customs was kept at its former figure solely by a transition from a strictly prohibitive Tariff to a system of protection.

The collection of Customs duties under the present Tariff likewise presents a very slight increase over the amount raised under the Tariff of 1850. In 1858, the first year after the introduction of the Tariff of 1857, the import duties, inclusive of a 5 per cent. additional tax, realised the sum of 23,750,000 roubles, or 2,750,000 roubles more than in 1856, while the average amount collected between 1859 and 1861 was 24,000,000 roubles, and that between 1862 and 1864, 27,250,000 roubles, or 3,250,000 roubles more than between 1859 and 1861. But that increase was obtained by the admission of sea-borne tea from Europe, and if the item of tea, representing duties to the extent of 3,250,000 roubles, be deducted, it will be seen that the revenue from other articles of import did not increase in the least between 1862-64, as compared with 1859-61.

It is, therefore, apparent that the reforms of 1850 and 1857 did not produce any perceptible increase of revenue, but had merely the effect of preventing the further decrease in receipts which would have inevitably ensued if the Government had not resolved in time to alter the Tariff.

On the other hand, the alterations made had no prejudicial influence; they were, on the contrary, accompanied by a very rapid development of national industry.

Notwithstanding also the monetary crisis, the emancipation of the serfs, and the American war—all which events have occurred since the Tariff of 1857—the natural development of national industry, far from being arrested, has made very remarkable strides.

Thus, for instance, the cotton and woollen industries have, during the last 15 years, doubled their production (severally from 15,500,000 and 23,900,000 to 40,000,000 and 40,500,000 roubles.)

During the same period the mechanical spinning of wool was introduced, while the mechanical weaving of flax increased $3\frac{1}{2}$ -fold since 1863 (from 200,000 to 700,000 pouds), owing to the dearth of cotton.

These figures, which are taken from statements made by the manufacturers themselves, are fully proved by the official returns of trade, from which it is evident that the importation of materials used in manufactures has increased 50 per cent. since 1850, while that of cotton yarn has decreased from 280,000 to 72,000 pouds, and that of combed wool from 90,000 to 67,000 pouds, or one-third.

The action of the Government in the matter of the Customs Tariff has, therefore, had the following result, viz., the development of the manufacturing industry of the country has been constantly on the increase, while the revenue derived from Customs has been stationary. At the same time, the heavy burdens which the Imperial Treasury is called upon to bear render it incumbent on the Minister of Finance to discover new means of meeting the increasing expenditure of the State.

An increase of revenue from Customs, therefore, merits the particular attention of the Government. In the present state of manufacturing industry in Russia, requiring, as it still does, a somewhat considerable amount of protection, the revenue from Customs cannot be raised to the level attained in other countries in Europe, where industry has reached its full and independent development. Nevertheless, while preserving even the measure of protection established in 1857, it is possible, in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, to obtain a certain increase of revenue by such changes in the Tariff as may be considered useful, with a view both to counteract the extensive contraband trade which has been produced by the excessiveness of the duties, and to promote the regular trade of the country.

The development of smuggling may be partly arrested by increased vigilance, and measures that have been adopted with that object have evidently had a beneficial effect; but the immense extent of the land frontier of Russia renders it impossible to increase that vigilance to an extent that will entirely prevent smuggling, and therefore, in order to attain that object, it is requisite to make certain alterations in the Tariff.

It has already been stated that the principle adopted in 1857 was that of protecting native industry from foreign competition in articles of most general use, and, with that object, the duties on goods of little value were purposely made high or almost prohibitory, while the higher classes of goods were imposed but moderately, if not very lightly.

In consequence of this, it is only the latter class of goods that is honestly imported into Russia, while the other class, on which the duties fall too heavily, is almost wholly introduced surreptitiously and in large quantities over the land frontier. If, in order to counteract this smuggling, a reduction of the excessive duties imposed on cheap goods were effected to an extent that would not inflict any injury on native industry, the measure would benefit not only the Exchequer but the manufacturers also; for effectual protection is only afforded by those duties which per-

mit the existence of a regular trade, and not by those which merely afford a premium to smuggling, and are subversive of all regular commerce. The proposed object can be effected by establishing a juster proportion between the value of an article and the duty imposed on it. On the other hand, this measure is necessary in respect to certain high class articles which are not sufficiently taxed, to the prejudice of the revenue, viz., articles of luxury destined for the consumption of the wealthier classes.

As regards the fiscal duties which have no protective mission, and which are imposed on articles of food and on a few raw materials, it is necessary to observe that it scarcely possible to expect any increase of revenue from them; for the most important articles, such as sugar, salt, spirits, and tobacco, are in connection with the Excise duties, and cannot be altered without the latter. The duties levied on articles that are not raised, or at all events not sufficiently produced in Russia, are mostly moderate, and their further reduction can only be admitted with the view of promoting national industry by rendering raw materials less costly.

Lastly, such articles as wine and colonial goods are taxed to an extent which probably limits their consumption; but an increased revenue from such articles can only be obtained in the future by such a reduction as will greatly promote their sale. Such a measure would inevitably, at first, have the effect of decreasing the revenue, and would, therefore, fall heavily on the resources of the Imperial Treasury. It should not, at the same time, be lost sight of, that the greater part of the fiscal duties are imposed on articles of luxury consumed by the well-to-do classes, viz., articles of which the consumption cannot be much increased by a reduction of duties, as might have been the case in articles of more general use. With the view to a simplification of the Tariff, it is also necessary to take the following points into consideration:—

1. At the present time, when the Empire and the Kingdom of Poland are connected with foreign countries by means of railways, it is necessary to equalize the duties by sea and land, in order to prevent a further artificial deflection of maritime trade, to the prejudice of the ports of the Empire, more especially since such a deflection necessarily increases the number of vessels that come in ballast, and raises the rate of outward freight, to the detriment of the export trade.

2. The difficulties which are frequently encountered by merchants in declaring their goods, according to the nomenclature adopted in the Tariff, renders it necessary to make such changes in the classification of the Tariff as experience may have shown to be necessary, and thus to lessen, as far as possible, the liability to fines for mistakes, which is produced by a mere misunderstanding of the Tariff; and,

3. Since the enactment of the Tariff of 1857, two additional taxes of 5 per cent. each, on the amount of duty leviable according to that Tariff, have been imposed on all foreign goods, except sugar, while at St. Petersburg and Moscow a special charge of 2 per cent. on existing duties is levied to cover a loan made for the construction of the Nicholas Bridge. These special taxes complicate the accounts of the Customs, and the bridge tax is not unfrequently avoided by clearing goods destined for St. Petersburg and Moscow at Custom-houses on the land frontier. The duties should be made inclusive of these taxes, which should indeed be abolished in the case of those articles which are already sufficiently burthened.

For these reasons, the reform of the Tariff, which it is necessary at present to effect, should be limited to an endeavour to arrive at the utmost possible increase of the revenue, and to promote at the same time the

regular trade of the country, by the following improvements in the present Tariff, viz. :—

1. With a view to decrease smuggling, the establishment of a juster proportion between Customs duties and the prices of such goods as are at present not imported regularly, but almost entirely introduced by smugglers, owing to the excessiveness of the duties, which, without protecting national industry, and while inflicting a loss on the Imperial Treasury, almost exclusively benefit the contraband trade.

2. The simplification of the Tariff classification, and of the process of clearing goods at Custom-houses.

3. The equalization of the duties on their importation by sea and by land; and

4. The reduction of duties on materials used in manufactures, as far as the means of the Treasury will admit of it.

The alterations contemplated in the present Tariff may, without disturbing the basis of a protective system, promote a more prosperous development of trade, and at the same time yield a certain increase of revenue.

The preparation of a preliminary Report on a revision of the Tariff has been entrusted to M. Kolesoff, Vice-Director of the Department of Customs, whose exhaustive work, containing, as it does, a minute review of each article in the Tariff, and considerations for proposed alterations, has been printed, together with a short review of the principal branches of industry in Russia, with the addition of data indispensable to an examination of the Tariff question.

This Memorandum, with the Appendices to it, the Minister proposes to refer at once for the preliminary examination of the Councils of Manufactures at Moscow, Riga, Odessa, and Vladimir, and of that of some other representatives of commercial and manufacturing interests in the Empire and Kingdom of Poland, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, who will call upon those bodies—

1. To elect deputies to take part in a Special Commission, which shall be charged with a revision of the Tariff; and—

2. To prepare, should they wish to do so, written answers to the proposals communicated to them, on condition, however, that such answers be forwarded to the Minister of Finance not later than the $\frac{1}{2}$ th September next.

The Minister of Finance would further recommend the publication of the materials prepared by M. Kolesoff, with a view to obviate the prejudicial influence which mere rumours of impending changes might have on the industry of the country, were it deprived of information respecting the extent and nature of the contemplated changes.

The Tariff Commission would therefore be charged—

1. To examine, with the co-operation of deputies from manufacturers and merchants, and likewise of experts, should it be necessary to invite such for the solution of technical questions, both the preliminary Report on the revision of the Tariff and such observations as may be supplied by commercial bodies and private individuals; and—

2. To prepare the draft of a Customs Tariff, which shall be submitted to the Council of the Empire, with a Report by the Minister of Finance.

The Minister of Finance will present a special Report on the composition of the Tariff Commission, and on the time when it will be necessary to open it.

Lastly, the Minister of Finance cannot but express his conviction that the Tariff can only be improved on the basis of an independent com-

mercial policy, in harmony with the interests of national industry and trade, as well as with the financial condition of the Empire ; and that, in the present position of Russia, the Tariff question should not be subjected to the conditions of Commercial Treaties.

The Minister of Finance considers it his duty humbly to submit the above proposals to the favourable consideration of your Imperial Majesty.

(Signed)

REUTERN, *Secretary of State.*

APPENDIX II.

ANALYSIS of the Proposed Alterations in the Russian Tariff of 1857.

[NOTE.—This is an Analysis of the Work by M. Kolesoff referred to by the Minister of Finance in the foregoing Memorandum.]

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate. copecks.	English Equivalent. £ s. d.	Russian Rate. copecks.	English Equivalent. £ s. d.	
SECTION I.						
<i>Articles of Food, &c.</i>						
60 ²	Aniseed, mustard seed ..	27½ per pound.	0 2 8½ per cwt.	30 per pound.	0 3 0 per cwt.	9 ..
61	Coriander, canary, peoney seed ..	27½ "	0 2 8½ "	Free	Free	Unchanged
62	Macaroni and vermicelli ..	110 "	0 10 10 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	55
	Mustard, dry ..	110 "	0 10 10 "	50 "	0 4 11 "	32
	" prepared ..	440 "	2 3 4 "	300 "	1 9 6 "	..
63	Truffles ..	396 "	1 18 10 "	400 "	1 19 4 "	1 ..
	" by sea ..	132 "	0 13 0 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	Unchanged
64	Oysters, lobsters, &c. ..	110 "	0 10 10 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	50
65	Vanilla ..	220 "	1 1 8 "	150 "	0 14 9 "	83
66	Cloves, nutmegs, &c. ..	880 "	4 6 8 "	200 "	0 19 8 "	48
	" by sea ..	385 "	1 17 11 "	150 "	0 14 9 "	..
	" by land ..	330 "	1 12 6 "	200 "	0 19 8 "	..
67	Pepper ..	253 "	1 4 11 "	150 "	0 14 9 "	..
	" by sea ..	198 "	0 19 6 "	Free (as Drugs)	Free	41
68	Galangal ..	110 "	0 10 10 "	150 per pound	0 14 9 "	32
	" by land ..	66 "	0 6 6 "	150 ³ "	0 14 9 "	32
69	Ginger and other spices ..	220 "	1 1 8 "	..	..	..
	" by sea ..	165 "	0 16 3 "	..	..	..
	" by land ..	220 "	1 1 8 "	..	..	..
70	Cocoa, husks, and shells ..	137½ "	0 13 6½ "	..	..	..

¹ Calculated at the par value of the Rouble = 3s. 2d.² The previous numbers refer to articles duty free.³ To be included in § 69 "under spices."

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.		
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.		
71	Section I.— <i>cont.</i>						
	<i>Articles of Food, &c.—cont.</i>						
	Cocoa ground and Chocolate	{ by sea .. by land .. 275 "	4 6 8 per cwt. 3 5 0 "	500 ¹ per pound	2 9 2 per cwt.	.. 43	
	Coffee and its substitutes ..	{ by sea .. by land .. 258½ "	1 7 1 " 1 5 5 "	200 "	0 19 8 "	.. 27	
72	Sugar, raw ..	{ by sea .. by land .. 250 "	1 9 6 " 1 4 7 "	Under consideration at the Ministry of Finance.		.. ..	
	" refined ..	{ by sea .. by land .. 400 "	2 4 3 " 1 19 4 "		.. ..		
	Confectionery, preserves, syrups, biscuits containing sugar ²	{ by sea .. by land .. 440 "	2 8 9 " 2 3 4 "		500 per pound	2 9 2 per cwt.	1 ..
	Sauces, fish and meat (soy.)	{ by sea .. by land .. 440 "	2 8 9 " 2 3 4 "		300 "	1 9 6 ³ "	.. 39
74	Lemon-peel, &c. ..	22 "	0 2 2 "	25 "	0 2 5½ "	14 ..	
75	Laurel leaves ..	132 "	0 13 0 "	132 "	0 13 0 "	Unchanged	
76	Butter ..	{ by sea .. by land .. 264 "	0 8 8 " 0 4 4 "	Free		Free	
	Oil, olive, in bottles..	{ by sea .. by land .. 203½ "	1 6 0 " 0 13 6½ "		200 "	0 19 8 "	.. { 24
	" in casks ..	137½ "	0 13 6		66 "	0 6 6 "	1 ..
	Honey and treacle of ditto..	66 "	0 6 6 "		66 "	0 6 6 "	Unchanged
77							

¹ To be classed with confectionery, preserves, &c., § 73, ² Biscuits that do not contain sugar are free of duty. ³ To be classed under "mustard prepared."

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		Russian Rate.		English Equivalent.		Per Cent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	Higher.	Lower.
Section I—cont.							
Articles of Food, &c.—cont.							
78	Beef salted, &c., sausages, &c.	132 per pound	0 13 0 per cwt.	}	0 6 6 per cwt.	..	50
79	Rum, brandy, &c.	66 "	0 6 6 "		850 "	4 3 8	..	0.29
	Whiskey, gin, &c. ¹	352½ "	0 2 1 per bottle	66 per bottle	0 2 1 per bottle	Unchanged	0.43
	Wine in casks	231 per pound	1 2 9 per cwt.	230 per pound	1 2 7 per cwt.	..	..
	" bottles	33 per bottle	0 1 0 per bottle	35 per bottle	0 1 1 per bottle	6	..
	Champagne and sparkling wines	99 "	0 3 1¼ "	100 "	0 3 2 "	1	..
	Mead, porter, and ale, in casks	264 per pound	1 6 0 per cwt.	265 per pound	1 6 1 per cwt.	0.38	..
	" bottles	22 per bottle	0 0 8¼ per bottle	25 per bottle	0 0 9½ per bottle	14	..
	Vinegar, cider, in casks	132 per pound	0 13 0 per cwt.	135 per pound	0 13 4 per cwt.	2	..
	" bottles	11 per bottle	0 0 4 per bottle	12 per bottle	0 0 4½ per bottle	9	..
80	Mineral waters, gaseous	2½ "	0 0 0¾ "	2 "	0 0 0¾ "	9	..
81	Vegetables and fruits, fresh and salted	49½ per pound	0 4 10½ per cwt.	50 per pound	0 4 11 per cwt.	1	..
	" in vinegar, &c., pickles.	440 "	2 3 4 "	450 "	2 4 3 "	2	..
	Fruit boiled without sugar	660 "	3 5 0 "	}	2 9 2 "	..	24
	" by sea	220 "	1 1 8 "		90 per box	0 2 10 per box	2
82	Oranges, lemons	88 per box	0 2 8 per box	90 per box	0 2 10 per box	..	..
	" by land	44 "	0 1 4 "	}			
	" by sea						

¹ The duty of 1 rouble 5½ copecks and 44 copecks per bottle, hitherto levied on the Polish frontier, is to be abolished.² Under § 73, confectionery, preserves, &c.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration. on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent. ¹	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	
Section I—cont.						
Articles of Food, &c.—cont.						
83	Grapes	220 per pound	1 1 8 per cwt.	220 per pound	1 1 10 per cwt.	Unchanged
84	Capers	55 "	0 5 5 "	55 "	0 5 5 "	ditto
85	Currants	44 "	0 4 4 "	44 "	0 4 4 "	ditto
86	Olives	176 "	0 17 4 "	} 175 "	0 17 3 "	.. 0·56
87	Nuts, chestnuts, &c.	132 "	0 13 0 "		0 17 3 "	Unchanged
	Carouba nuts	66 "	0 6 6 "	66 "	0 6 6 "	Unchanged
88	Almonds	66 "	0 6 6 "	15 "	0 1 6 "	77
89	Fruit, dried	165 "	0 16 3 "	165 "	0 16 3 "	Unchanged
90	Molasses, treacle (except of honey)	110 "	0 10 10 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	ditto
91	Archovies, sardines, and caviar	110 "	0 10 10 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	ditto
92	Fish, salted, smoked, prepared in oil, &c. (except following)	220 "	1 1 8 "	220 "	1 1 8 "	ditto
		110 "	0 10 10 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	ditto
93	Herrings:— a. Smoked b. Salted: 1. By sea, per barrel of 9 pounds 2. Norwegian (at Archangel).. 3. By land In small barrels of 25 lbs. " " " more than 25 lbs. Cod, dried, &c., in White Sea	22 " 99 each 38½ " 99 " 16½ per pound 11 "	0 2 2 " 0 3 1½ " 0 1 2 " 0 3 1½ " 0 1 7½ " 0 1 1 "	20 " 100 each 35 " 100 " 11 per pound 11 "	0 2 0 " 0 3 2 each 0 1 1 " 0 3 2 " 0 1 1 per cwt. 0 1 1 "	.. 9 1 9 .. 1 33 Unchanged. Free
94					Free	

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Higher.	Lower.
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.		
Section II—cont.							
Raw & Half Manufactured Materials—cont.							
104	Cotton yarn, dyed	550 per pound	2 14 2 per cwt.	max. 400 per pound	1 19 4 per cwt.	..	min. 27
105	Wadding	110 "	0 10 10 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	Unchanged	Unchanged
106	White rosin, &c.	9 ¹⁰ / ₁₀ "	0 0 11½ "	10 "	0 1 0 "	36	..
	India-rubber, gutta-percha...	22 "	0 2 2 "	30 "	0 2 11 "	..	32
	Gum arabic, albumen, catechu, and all other gums	44 "	0 4 4 "				
107	Birch-tar, naphtha (black), &c.	38½ per cask	0 1 2 per cask	Free	Free	Free	Free
108	Sponge	165 per pound	0 16 3 "	165 "	0 16 3 "	Unchanged	Unchanged
	Wood for joiners and turners	11 "	0 1 1 "	Free	Free	Free	Free
109	Veneer, &c.	44 "	0 4 4 "	44 "	0 4 4 "	Unchanged	Unchanged
	Isinglass and gelatine	440 "	2 3 4 "				
110	Glue	9 ¹⁰ / ₁₀ "	0 0 11½ "			Free	Free
	Bones, burnt, &c.	22 "	0 2 2 "			Free	Free
111	Skins (varnished) dressed, small	1,100 "	5 8 3 "				
	" " large	440 "	2 3 4 "	600 "	2 19 1 "	45½	..
112	Avignon pods, madder root, &c.	11 "	0 1 1 "	10 "	0 1 0 "	36	..
113	Prussian and Paris blue ..	176 "	0 17 4 "	160 "	0 15 9 "	..	9
114	Dyedwood in logs	8 ⁴ / ₁₀ "	0 0 10½ "	8 "	0 0 9½ "	..	9
	" " ground	13 ¹ / ₂ "	0 1 4 "	20 "	0 2 0 "	51½	..
115	Indigo in lumps	330 "	1 12 6 "	300 "	1 9 6 "	..	9
	" " { by sea...	275 "	1 7 1 "	440 "	2 3 4 "	Unchanged	Unchanged
	" " { by land...	440 "	2 3 4 "				

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	
Section II— <i>cont.</i>						
<i>Raw & Half Manufactured Materials—cont.</i>						
116	Cochénille ..	264 per pound	1 6 0 per cwt.	240 per pound	1 3 7 per cwt.	.. 9
117	Madder, ground ..	55 "	0 5 5 "	55 "	0 5 5 "	Unchanged
118	Varnishes ..	660 "	3 5 0 "	660 "	3 5 0 "	Unchanged
119	Red and white lead ..	44 "	0 4 4 "	40 "	0 3 11 "	.. 9
120	Ultramarine ..	220 "	1 1 8 "	220 "	1 1 8 "	Unchanged
121	Saffron ..	1,320 "	6 10 0 "	1,320 "	6 10 0 "	Unchanged
122	Extract of Dyewoods ..	176 "	0 17 4 "	180 "	0 17 10 "	2 ..
123	Verdigris, Venetian, &c. ..	220 "	0 13 0 "	200 "	0 19 8 "	.. 9
124	Miniature colours ..	440 "	2 3 4 "	440 "	2 3 4 "	Unchanged
125	Colours not specially mentioned ..	110 "	0 10 10 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	Unchanged
126	Starch ..	55 "	0 5 5 "	55 "	0 5 5 "	Unchanged
27	Arrow-root ..	55 "	0 5 5 "	100 ¹ "	0 9 10 "	82 ..
	Incense, common ..	104½ "	0 10 3 "	100 "	0 9 10 "	.. 4
128	" best, &c. ..	660 "	3 5 0 "	400 "	1 19 4 "	.. 40
129	Yarn, of flax, hemp, jute, thread, &c. ..	330 "	1 12 0 "	330 "	1 12 6 "	Unchanged
130	Mineral oils ..	55 "	0 5 5 "	55 "	0 5 5 "	Unchanged
131	Cast-iron in bars and scraps ..	5½ "	0 0 6½ "	35 "	0 3 5 "	Free 9
	Iron, bar, rails and scrap ..	38½ "	0 3 9½ "	45 "	0 4 6 "	.. 9
	" assorted ..	49½ "	0 4 10½ "			..

1 To be classed with Sago.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods,	Present Duty.		Propose Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		English Equivalent.		English Equivalent.		Per Cent.	
		Russian Rate.	£ s. d.	Russian Rate.	£ s. d.	Higher.	Lower.
Section II—cont.							
<i>Raw & Half Manufactured Materials—cont.</i>							
132	Iron, boiler, still and sheet..	77 per pound	0 7 7	70 per pound	0 6 11	..	9
133	Steel, unwrought ..	82½ "	0 8 1	85 "	0 8 4	3	..
134	Copper, brass, British metal, &c. ..	66 "	0 6 6	66 "	0 6 6	Unchanged	..
135	Tin, in sheets, rods, &c. ..	22 "	0 2 2	25 "	0 2 5½	14	..
136	Quicksilver ..	110 "	0 10 10	110 "	0 10 10	Unchanged	..
	Lead in pigs and rolls ..	5½ "	0 0 6½	Free	Free	Free	Free
	" in sheets and pipes ..	5½ "	0 0 6½	25 "	0 2 5½	355	..
137	Zinc or spelter in pieces or rods ..	66 "	0 6 6	15 "	0 1 6	..	77
	" in sheets ..	99 "	0 9 9½	100 "	0 9 10	1	..
138	Chalk, white refined ..	5½ "	0 0 6½	Free	Free	Free	..
	" black ..	33 per lb.	6 10 0	33½ per lb.	6 10 0	Unchanged	9
	Plate powder..	5½ per pound	0 0 6½	5 per pound	0 0 6	..	..
139	Furs of various kinds ..	660 "	3 5 0	800 "	3 19 0	?	?
to		to ..	to			?	?
148	Wicks of cotton, flax, or mixed ..	R. 154 "	75 14 4	250½ "	1 4 7	..	35
149	Turpentine, and oil of ..	385 "	1 17 11	35 "	0 3 5	6	..
150	Whalebone, raw ..	220 "	1 1 8	Free	Free	Free	Free
151	" dressed..	440 "	2 3 4	440 "	2 3 4	Unchanged	Unchanged

¹ To be classed under Pencils.

² Or whatever rate may be imposed on white Cotton Yarn.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		English Equivalent.		English Equivalent.		Per Cent.	
		Russian Rate.	£ s. d.	Russian Rate.	£ s. d.	Higher.	Lower.
Section II— <i>cont.</i>							
<i>Chemicals.</i>							
152	Antimony	22 per pound	0 2 2	20 per pound	0 2 0	..	9
153	Borax, refined	22 "	0 2 2	100 "	0 9 10	355	..
	" raw	22 "	0 2 2	10 "	0 1 0	..	55
154	Cream of tartar, crystals of tartar, &c.	22 "	0 2 2	100 "	0 9 10	355	..
	Tartar, raw	22 "	0 2 2	20 "	0 2 0	..	9
155	Litharge, ashes of lead, &c.	22 "	0 2 2	20 "	0 2 0	..	9
156	Prussiate and bichromate of potash, &c.	275 "	1 7 1	160 "	0 15 9	..	42
157	Alum, calcined and sulphate	11 "	0 1 1	10 "	0 1 0	..	9
158	Muriatic acid, chloride of lime, &c.	44 "	0 4 4	20 "	0 2 0	..	55
159	Sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron	44 "	0 4 4	20 "	0 2 0	..	55
	Sulphate of copper, zinc, &c.	44 "	0 4 4	40 "	0 3 11	..	9
160	Oxalic acid, &c.	220 "	1 1 8	200 "	0 19 8	..	9
161	Oniment for razor stropps, &c., putty	110 "	0 10 10	100 "	0 9 10	..	9
162	Arsenic, white	55 "	0 5 5	10 "	0 1 0	..	82
	" red, yellow, &c.	55 "	0 5 5	50 "	0 4 11	..	9
163	Nitrate of soda	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 "	0 1 0	52	..
	Sal ammoniac and all salts of ammonia	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	0 0 5	20 "	0 2 0	..	9
164	Saltpetre, unrefined.. .. .	22 "	0 2 2	180 "	0 17 9	..	9
165	" refined	198 "	0 19 6	Prohibited.		..	..
166	Soda, carbonate of soda, &c.	11 "	0 1 1	10 "	0 1 0	..	9
167	Salts, acids, oxydes, and other chemicals not specially mentioned	110 "	0 10 10	100 "	0 9 10	..	9

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	
Section II—cont.						
Chemicals—cont.						
168	Phosphorus (in list of drugs) ¹	82½ per lb.	16 12 0 per cwt.	100 per pound	0 9 10 per cwt.	.. New Tax. 97
	Nitric acid (in ditto).	Free	Free	100 "	0 9 10 "	ditto.
	Bromide of potassium (ditto)	Free	Free	100 "	0 9 10 "	Unchanged.
	Iodide of Potassium (ditto).	Free	Free	110 "	0 10 10 "	Free
	Ink and blacking ..	110 per pound	0 10 10 "	Free	Free	Free
	Gall nuts and divi-divi ..	22 "	0 2 2 "	Free	Free	Free
169	Silk, raw waste, &c., not dyed	44 "	0 4 4 "	500 "	2 9 2 "	1 ..
	" spun, &c., and dyed ..	440 "	2 3 4 "	Free	Free	Free
	Wool, raw, shoddy, &c. ..	495 "	2 3 8 "	Free	Free	Free
170	" " dyed ..	22 "	0 2 2 "	Free	Free	Free
	" spun, mixed, &c. ..	44 "	0 4 4 "	450 "	2 4 3 "	2 ..
171	Carding thistles ..	440 "	2 3 4 "	Free	Free	Free
		11 "	0 1 1 "			
SECTION III.						
Manufactures.						
172	Alabaster, worked, with ornaments, &c., (above 3 lbs. weight)	220 "	1 1 8 "	To be amended as follows:		
	Marble, porphyry, serpentine worked above 3 lbs. weight)	44 "	0 4 4 "	.. ..		

¹ A general revision of the Duties on Drugs is here recommended.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.		
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	Per Cent. Higher. Lower.	
	Section III— <i>cont.</i>						
	<i>Manufactures</i> — <i>cont.</i>						
	Toilet vinegar, eau de Cologne, des Alpes, &c.	..	..	25 per lb.	4 18 6 per cwt.	?	
175	Paper for writing, printing.. { by sea ..	605 per pound.	2 19 7 per cwt.	} 400 per pound	1 19 4 "	.. 34	
176	" " with ornaments, &c., tissue paper .. { by land ..	550 "	2 14 2 "		800 "	3 18 9 "	.. 27
177	Drawing paper, Bristol, wrapping paper ..	1,100 "	5 8 3 "		220 ¹ "	1 1 8 "	Unchanged
178	Emery paper, asphalte ..	22 "	0 2 2 "		22 "	0 2 2 "	Unchanged
179	Papier maché, and articles of ..	22 "	0 2 2 "		22 "	0 2 2 "	Unchanged
180	Ditto, polished, lacquered, &c. ..	1,100 "	5 8 3 "	1,100 ² "	5 8 3 "	Unchanged	
182	Horse hair and bristles:— (a) Horse hair stuffs, brushes, &c. .. (b) Shaving brushes and other articles not under Valuable Small Wares	220 " 33 per lb.	1 1 8 " 6 10 1 "	220 " To be placed under Small Wares.	1 1 8 " To be placed under Small Wares.	Unchanged	
183	Hair, human, worked ..	66 "	13 0 2 "	66 per lb.	13 0 2 per cwt.	Unchanged	
184	Fans ..	27½ "	Ad valorem	To be placed under small Wares.	To be placed under small Wares.	Unchanged	
185	Weights, foreign, small ..	220 per pound.	1 1 8 per cwt.	To be placed under material of which made.	To be placed under material of which made.	Free	
	Weighing machines, large ..	220 "	1 1 8 "	Free	Free	Free	
186	Gypsum, articles of..	44 "	0 4 4 "	Free	Free	Free	

¹ Account Books to be put under this Duty likewise.² Articles weighing less than 3 lbs., come under "Small Wares, Valuable."

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Per Cent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	Higher.	Lower.
187	Section III— <i>cont.</i>						
	<i>Manufactures</i> — <i>cont.</i>						
188	Potters' ware, glazed or unglazed:—						
	Dutch tiles	44 per pound 22 "	0 4 4 per cwt. 0 2 2 "				
189	" coloured and gilt						
	India-rubber and gutta-percha shoes, &c...	44 per lb.	8 13 5	45 per pound.	0 4 5 per cwt.	Free	2
190	All other articles except toys, of ditto ..	380 per pound.	1 12 6 "	40 per lb.	7 17 8 "	2	9
	Ditto, with silk, &c...	77 per lb.	15 3 5 "	380 per pound.	1 12 6 "	Unchanged.	Unchanged.
191	Surgical instruments, of ditto	380 per pound.	1 12 6 "	77 per lb.	15 3 5 "	Unchanged.	Unchanged.
	Corks, &c., of corkwood	198 "	0 19 6 "	380 per pound.	1 12 6 "	2	9
	Joiners and turners' work, not varnished			200 "	0 19 8 "	2	9
	or polished	44 "	0 4 4 "				
	Ditto, polished	22 "	0 2 2 "	.22 "	0 2 2 "	..	50
	" with ornaments of bronze and furniture, with incrustations (1).	165 "	0 16 3 "	110 "	0 10 10 "	..	33
	Frames, &c.	660 "	3 5 0 "				
	Umbrellas or parasols	550 "	2 14 2 "	550 "	2 14 2 "	..	17
		440 "	2 3 4 "				
		380 "	1 12 6 "	380 "	1 12 6 "	..	25
		165 "	0 5 2 per piece.	150 per piece.	0 4 9 per piece.	..	9

¹ Furniture covered with Leather or Stuffs pays 25 per cent. additional.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	
192	Section III— <i>cont.</i>					
	Musical Instruments :—					
	Viols, clarionets, musical boxes, &c. . .	110 each.	0 3 5 each.	100 each.	0 3 2 each.	9
	Flageolets and post horns . . .	16½ "	0 0 6½ "	15 "	0 0 5½ "	9
	Harmoniums, harps, & common organs . .	1,100 "	1 14 10 "	1,000 "	1 11 8 "	9
	Pianofortes, church organs . . { by sea . .	4,950 "	7 16 9 "	4,000 "	6 6 8 "	19
193	All other instruments and appurtenances thereto	3,850 "	6 1 11 "	20 per lb.	3 18 10 per cwt.	9
	Instruments, mathematical..	660 per pound.	3 5 0 "	660 per pound, 3,300 and 220 on gold or silver articles	3 5 0 "	Unchanged.
	Precious stones, pearls, mounted . .	2½ per cent. ad valorem		To pay as small wares, and under 172 oz. troy.	0 7 11 and 6d.	?
	Common stones, set. .	110 per lb.	21 13 6 "	Free.	6 10 1 per cwt.	Free.
	Ropes and nets, cords, tarpaulin . .	44 per pound.	0 4 4 "	33 per lb.	0 2 2 "	Unchanged.
	Pencils . . .	33 per lb.	6 10 1 "	68½ "	0 2 2 "	Unchanged.
194	Cards, playing, per doz. (1) . .	68½ —	0 2 2 "	55 "	10 16 9 "	Unchanged.
	Leather boots and shoes . .	55 per lb.	10 16 9 "	110 "	21 13 6 "	Unchanged.
	Ladies' shoes, of silk . .	110 "	21 13 6 "	220 "	43 7 0 "	Unchanged.
	Gloves, &c., except fencing gloves. .	220 "	43 7 0 "	44 "	8 13 5 "	Unchanged.
	Harness, saddlery, bags, &c. .	44 "	8 13 5 "	300 "	64 17 6 "	1
	Corals, real, set, or otherwise . .	297 "	64 17 0 "			..

1 Can only be Imported by Foundling Hospital.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
Section III— <i>cont.</i>						
201	Type, printing frames, &c. . .	..	£ s. d. 0 3 3 per cwt.	Free	19 14 2 per cwt.	Free. 9 ¹
202	Small wares, valuable ..	..	21 13 6 "	100 per lb.	6 10 1 "	Unchanged. 32
203	" common ..	..	6 10 1 "	33 "	5 18 0 "	..
204	Manufactures of Bronze and metallic com-positions, not plated or gilt	1,760 per pound.	8 13 5 "	1,200 per pound.	5 18 0 "	..
205	Ditto, finished, plated, gilt, &c. . .	2,200 "	10 16 8 "	2,000 "	9 16 8 "	..
	Articles of gold ..	3,300 per lb.	0 7 11 per oz. troy.	3,300 per lb.	0 7 11 per oz. troy.	Unchanged. 9
	" silver, vermeil ..	220 "	0 0 6-33 "	220 "	0 0 6-33 "	Unchanged. 87
	" platinum, &c. . .	1,650 "	0 3 11 "	220 "	0 0 6-33 "	Unchanged. 87
	Gold, silver, and tinsel lace, spangles	550 "	0 1 3-84 "	550 "	0 1 3-84 "	Unchanged. 87
206	Gold and silver leaf ..	110 "	0 0 3-16 "	110 "	0 0 3-16 "	Unchanged. 9
	Blacksmiths' work, &c. . .	110 per pound.	0 10 10 per cwt.	100 per pound.	0 9 10 per cwt.	..
	Wire, of iron and steel, &c. . .	198 "	0 19 6 "	125 "	0 12 3 "	..
	Tin in sheets, lacquered or not	165 "	0 16 3 "	165 "	0 16 3 "	Unchanged. 37
	Tinmen's ware, not painted, &c. . .	275 "	1 7 1 "	275 "	1 7 1 "	Unchanged. 32
209	" painted, gilt, &c. . .	880 "	4 6 8 "	600 "	2 19 2 "	Unchanged. 32
210	Iron ware, enamelled ..	275 "	1 7 1 "	275 ² "	1 7 1 "	Unchanged. 36
211	Scythes and sickles ..	44 "	0 4 4 "	60 "	0 5 11 "	..
212	Cutlery, common ..	44 per lb.	0 1 6½ per lb.	45 per lb.	0 1 7 per lb.	..
213	" set in ivory, or ornamented with silver, gold, &c.	110 "	0 3 10 "	100 "	0 3 6 "	.. 9

¹ Jewellery and Goldsmith's work to pay under § 205.² To be included under Tinmen's ware.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent. £ s. d.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent. £ s. d.	
Section III.— <i>cont.</i>						
214	Cutlery, set in silver, gold, or silver gilt ..	copecks.	under §§	copecks.	205.	Unchanged.
215	Arms, swords, guns, &c. ..	44 per lb.	8 13 5 per cwt.	204 and 50 per lb.	9 17 1 per cwt.	14 ..
216	Tools of iron or steel, &c. ..	88 per pound.	0 8 8 "	} 60 per pound.	0 5 11 "	32
217	Needles for sewing ..	55 "	0 5 5 "		14 5 7 "	54
218	" packing, harness, &c. ..	165 per lb.	32 10 2 "	25 "	4 18 7 "	9
219	Manufactures of iron or steel wire ..	27½ "	5 8 4 "	} 450 per pound.	2 4 3 "	..
220	Birdcages of wire ..	440 per pound.	2 3 4 "		500 ¹	2 9 2 "	14
221	Locksmiths' work, not polished ..	440 "	2 3 4 "	880 "	4 6 8 "	Unchanged.
222	Articles of cast steel up to 20 lb. each ..	440 "	2 3 4 "	450 "	2 4 3 "	2
	" weighing more than ..	165 "	0 16 3 "	} 165 "	0 16 3 "	Unchanged.
	20 lbs., bells, springs, axles, &c. ..	110 "	0 10 10 "		130 "	0 12 10 "	1
223	Cast iron utensils, enamelled ..	132 "	0 13 0 "	} 75 "	0 7 5 "	15
	All other articles of cast iron, except those weighing not more than 3 lbs. ..	88 "	0 8 8 "		450 "	2 4 3 "
224	Copper and brass manufacture, not specially mentioned	55 "	0 5 5 "			..
		440 "	2 3 4 "			

¹ Articles that are only filed not to be, in future, considered "polished."

Analysis of the proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.		
							Per Cent.
Section III—cont.							
225	Copper and brass wire .. { by sea { by land ..	330 per pound 275 "	£ s. d. 1 12 6 per cwt. 1 7 1 "	} 450 per pound.	2 4 3 per cwt.	37	
226	Manufactures of ditto ..	660 "	3 5 0 "			..	32
227	Tinsel, white and yellow, also foil ..	49½ per lb.	9 15 1 "	} 45 per lb.	8 17 4 "	9	
227 bis	Manufactures of tin .. { by sea { by land ..	440 per pound. 330 "	2 3 4 " 1 12 6 "			450 per pound.	2 4 3 "
228	Manufactures of lead (shot, &c.) ..	132 per pound.	0 13 0 "	150 "	0 14 10 per cwt.	14 ..	
229	Soap, scented. ..	550 "	2 14 2 "	550 "	2 14 2 "	Unchanged.	
	" common ..	165 "	0 16 3 "	100 "	0 9 10 "	39 ..	
230	Manufactures of fur, caps, coats, &c... {	50 per cent. in addition to duty on the fur of which made.		40 per lb.	7 17 9 "	} Or 35 per cent. add to it, if covered with cloth.	
231	Ostrich and other feathers ..	220 per lb.	43 7 0 per cwt.	220 per lb.	43 7 0 per cwt.		Unchanged.
232	Bedding of feathers, horsehair, &c. ² ..	110 per pound.	0 10 10 "	100 per pound.	0 9 10 "		9
233	Buttons of bronze, mother of pearl, &c., ..	110 per lb.	21 13 6 "	100 per lb.	19 14 2 "	9	
234	Ditto of glass, bone, &c. ..	33 "	6 10 1 "	33 "	6 10 1 "	Unchanged.	
	Frames, with mirrors or pictures, of wood or with metallic beading	33 "	6 10 1 "	30 "	5 18 3 "	9	
	All others, except of metal. . .	22 per arshin.	0 0 3½ per foot.	20 per arshin.	0 0 3 per foot.	9	

¹ Manufactures of Fur to pay according to the Fur of which made, but if covered to pay the same duty as Ready Made Clothes, viz., 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.
² If addressed to a person who has returned from foreign travel. Importation for the purpose of sale is prohibited.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	
Section III—cont.						
240	Looking-glasses and mirrors:—					
	1. Superficies of less than 100 vershoks.	6½ per lb.	1 5 7 per cwt.	6 per lb.	1 5 6¾ per cwt.	..
	2. " from 100 to 201 "	165 per piece.	0 5 3 per piece.	165 per piece.	0 5 3 per piece.	Unchanged.
	3. " 201 to 300 "	319 "	0 10 1 "	320 "	0 10 1½ "	0·31 ..
	4. " 301 to 400 "	563½ "	0 17 9 "	565 "	0 17 10 "	0·32 ..
	5. " 401 to 500 "	1,171½ "	1 17 1 "	1,065 "	1 13 8 "	..
	6. " 501 to 600 "	1,419 "	2 5 0 "	1,290 "	2 0 10 "	..
	7. " 601 to 700 "	2,068 "	3 5 6 "	1,880 "	2 19 6 "	..
	8. " 701 to 800 "	2,098½ "	3 6 6 "	1,908 "	3 5 0 "	..
	9. " 801 to 900 "	2,574 "	4 1 6 "	2,340 "	3 14 1 "	..
	10. " 901 to 1000 "	3,360 "	5 4 6 "	3,000 "	4 15 0 "	..
11. " 1000 and upwards "	3,630 "	5 14 11 "	3,300 "	5 4 6 "	..	
241	Bugles, beads, &c., on strings	165 per pound.	0 16 3 per cwt.	150 per pound.	0 14 9 per cwt.	..
242	" made up "	33 per lb.	6 10 1 "	30 per lb.	5 18 3 "	..
243	Strings for musical instruments, of gut	22 "	4 6 8 "	20½ "	3 18 10 "	..
	Sealing wax ..	220 per pound.	1 1 8 "	220 per pound.	1 1 8 "	Unchanged.

* To be included under Article 192, "Musical Instruments."

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
	Section III— <i>cont.</i>					
	WOVEN MANUFACTURES.					
244	<i>A. Cotton Goods.</i>					
	Close cotton webs, having not more than 15 square arshins to a lb.; also hosiery and haberdashery.	38½ per lb.	7 11 9 per cwt.	To be amended as follows:—		
245	Ditto, printed, &c.; cotton velvet, &c.	71½ "	14 1 9 "			
246	Light cotton textures, having more than 15 square arshins to a lb.	110 "	21 13 6 "			
247	Ditto, printed	154 "	30 6 10 "			
248	Cotton stuffs, with pastings, &c.	290 "	43 7 0 "			
	<i>Proposed Rates.</i>					
	1. Grey and bleached goods:—					
	(a.) Having less than 5 square arshins to a lb.	..	..	15 per lb.	2 19 1 per cwt.	To be ascertained.
	(b.) " from 5 to 8 "	..	..	25 "	4 18 7 "	
	(c.) " 8 to 10 "	..	..	45 "	8 17 4 "	
	(d.) " 10 to 12 "	..	..	80 "	15 15 4 "	
	(e.) " more than 12 "	..	..	120 "	23 13 0 "	
	2. Ditto, dyed	..	..	25 per cent. additional.		
	3. Cotton velvet and plush.	..	..	45 per lb.	8 17 4 "	37
	4. Printed or embroidered goods, with pastings, &c.	..	..	35 per cent. ad valorem.		..

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of <i>Tariff</i> .	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		English Equivalent.	Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	£ s. d.		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.		copecks.	£ s. d.	Higher.	Lower.
	Section III.— <i>cont.</i>						
	<i>Proposed Rates—cont.</i>						
5.	Haberdashery, hosiery	..	..	..	35 per lb.	6 18 0 per cwt.	9
	<i>B. Flax and Hemp Goods.</i>						
249	Linen, mixed or not with cotton { by sea .. by land ..	27½ } 25½ } 137½ per lb.	per cent. ad valorem. 27 1 10 per cwt.		25 per cent. ad 125 per lb.	24 12 8 "	9
250	Batiste, cambric, lawn, &c., or light manu- factures of flax, hemp, &c.	11 "	2 3 4 "		10 "	1 19 5 "	9
251	Sailcloth, ticking, &c.	71½ "	14 1 9 "		65 "	12 16 2 "	9
252	Table-cloths, towels, &c.	71½ "	14 1 9 "		50 "	9 17 1 "	30
253	Drills.. .. .	11 "	2 3 4 "		500 per pound.	2 9 2 "	14
254	Wax or oil cloth	55 "	10 16 9 "		50 per lb.	9 17 1 "	9
	Stockings, gloves, &c.	49½ "	9 15 1 "				..
255	Linen bags and sacks	380 } 264 } "	100 } 0 10 5 per 100 0 8 4 "		250 per 100	0 7 11 per 100	24
	<i>C. Silk Goods.</i>						
256	Silk stuffs, not transparent, &c.	440 per lb.	0 15 6 per lb.				
257	The same with pastings and trimmings ..	660 "	1 3 3 . "		To be amended as follows:		

¹ Manufactures of Batiste and Linen sewn, &c., still to pay 20 per cent. additional.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
	Section III— <i>cont.</i>					
	<i>C. Silk Goods—cont.</i>					
258	Silk stuffs, transparent, &c.		£ s. d. 1 7 1 per lb.		£ s. d.	
259	Stuffs of silk waste (bourse de soie) hosiery, haberdashery, ribbons, &c.	770 per lb. 220 "	0 7 9 "	To be amended as follows		
260	The same with admixture of gold, silver, or tinsel, &c.	330 "	0 11 7 "			
261	Wax or oil silk cloth	110 "	0 3 10 "			
262	Apothecaries' silk sieves, &c.	11 "	0 0 5 "			
	<i>Proposed Rates.</i>					
	1. All stuffs of pure silk without admixture of cotton, wool, &c., but with gold, silver, &c.; also ribbons of silk and half silk, chenilla, and articles of	..	..	440 per lb.	0 15 6 per lb.	To be ascertained
	2. Stuffs with warp or woof of raw silk (foulards)	..	..	300 "	0 10 6 "	
	3. Half-silk stuffs with warp or woof of wool, cotton, flax, &c.:—	..	..	..	..	
	(a.) Having not more than 5 square arshins to a lb.	..	..	125 "	0 4 5 "	
	(b.) Having more than ditto	..	..	200 "	0 7 0 "	
	4. All stuffs of bourse de soie, haberdashery, hosiery, canvas, wax and oil cloth, &c.	..	..	100 "	0 3 6 "	
	5. Apothecaries' sieves	..	..	10 "	0 0 4½ "	

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	Per Cent. Higher, Lower.
	Section III— <i>cont.</i>					
	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.					
	<i>A. Milled Stuffs.</i>					
263	Cloth, half-cloth, &c.	154 per lb.	30 6 10 per cwt.			
264	Petersham and all napless trousers-stuffs	88 "	17 6 9 "			
	<i>Obs.</i> —The goods under §§ 263 and 264, if with pastings, &c., pay 50 per cent. additional; but if the admixture of silk consists only of small interwoven ornaments, the additional duty is not charged.					
265	Cloth of a peculiar make, felt, &c.	11 "	43 4 0 "	To be amended as follows :—		
266	Carpets, reps, &c.	44 "	8 13 5 "			
267	The same with admixture of silk (bourne de soie)	66	13 0 2 "			
	<i>Proposed Rates.</i>					
	(a.) Cloth, ladies' cloth, &c., having more than 3 square arshins to a lb.	..	..	140 per lb.	27 11 10 per cwt.	To be ascertained
	(b.) Ditto having not more than 3 square arshins, and all milled stuffs (except those specially mentioned) having more than 2 square arshins to a lb.	..	..	80 "	15 15 4 "	

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

RUSSIA.

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No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent. £ s. d.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent. £ s. d.	Per Cent.	
						Higher.	Lower.
	Section III— <i>cont.</i>						
	(c.) All milled stuffs (except those mentioned under a.) having not more than 2 square arshins to a lb.	..	..	60 per lb.	11 16 6 per cwt.	To be ascertained.	
	(d.) Blankets.	..	..	40 "	7 17 8 "	..	55
	Obs.—The additional 50 per cent. on stuffs with pastings and trimmings to be abolished						
	(e.) Cloth of peculiar make and felts	..	..	10 "	1 19 5 "	..	9
	(f.) Carpets, except those under-mentioned	..	..	20 "	3 18 10 "	..	55
	(g.) The same with admixture of gold, silver, or tinsel	..	..	60 "	11 16 6 "	..	9
	B. Unmilled Stuffs.						
268	Close stuffs of combed wool, having not more than 5 square arshins to a lb. ¹	55 per lb.	10 16 9 per cwt.	To be amended as follows:—			
269	The same printed or embroidered . . .	77 "	15 3 5 "				
270	Stuffs of combed wool, having more than 5 square arshins to a lb.	132 "	26 0 2 "				
271	The same printed, &c.	176 "	34 13 7 "				
	Obs.—If admixture of silk consists only of narrow spots, stripes, &c., then only 20 per cent. additional						

Equal to 3·85 square yards per lb. avoirdupois.

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.	
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian rate.	English Equivalent.	Per Cent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	Higher.	Lower.
	Section III— <i>cont.</i> <i>Proposed Rates.</i>						
	1. Stuffs of combed wool, except those under § 2.						
	(a.) Having up to 4 squarearshins to alb.	..	..	35 per lb.	6 18 0 per cwt.		
	(b.) " from 4 to 6 "	..	..	50 "	9 17 1 "		
	(c.) " 6 10 "	..	..	75 "	14 15 8 "		
	(d.) " more than 10 "	..	..	100 "	19 14 2 "		
	2. The same printed	..	..	25 per cent. additional			To be ascertained
	<i>Obs. 1.</i> —Stuffs of combed wool mixed with silk pay as silk goods, but if admixture consists of narrow spots or stripes, then 20 per cent. additional.						
	<i>Obs. 2.</i> —Handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c., pay according to the material of which made.						
272	Bunting, sashes, &c..	22 per lb.	4 6 9 per cwt.	To come under above rates		?	?
273	Shawls, &c., Cashmere	440 "	86 13 11 "	10 per cent. ad valorem		?	?
	" imitation of Turkish and ditto	440 "	86 13 11 "	125 per lb.	24 12 8 per cwt.	..	..
274	Hosiery and haberdashery of wool, buttons	55 "	10 16 9 "	55 "	10 16 9 "	Unchanged	
275	Wet's with spangles, &c.	198 per doz.	0 6 3 per doz.	180 per doz.	0 5 8 per doz.	..	9
276	Lace and tulle, &c.	440 per lb.	86 13 11 per cwt.	15 per cent. ad valorem		?	?
	Batiste embroidered..	440 "	86 13 11 "	125 per lb.	24 12 8 per cwt.	..	72

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
		Higher.	Lower.	Higher.	Lower.	
Section III—cont.						
277 to 279	} Cotton and half-cotton stuffs of Turkish origin <i>Obs.</i> —Including counterpanes, curtains, blinds, &c.	..	..	as altered in 1865	Unchanged	..
280		38½ per cent.	ad valorem.	35 per cent.	ad valorem	9
281	Ecclesiastical ornaments, &c.	according to materials	and by special permission.		Unchanged.	
282	Earthenware, white or of one colour	121 per pound. 66 "	0 11 11 per cwt. 0 6 6 "			
283	The same, in various colours, ironstone china, 30 per cent. additional.. ..	385 " 330 "	1 17 11 " 1 12 6 "		To be amended as under.	
284	Porcelain vessels, white or of one colour.. ..	660 " 550 "	3 5 0 " 2 14 2 "		600 per pound.	2 19 1 per cwt.
285	The same, painted, gilt, &c. ..	1,320 " 1,210 "	6 10 0 " 5 19 2 "		1,200 "	5 18 2 "
286	Vases, statuettes, gilt, &c. ..	2,585 " 2,530 "	12 14 8 " 12 9 2 "		2,350 "	11 11 5 "
28	The same, without painting, gilding, &c. ..	1,320 " 1,210 "	6 10 0 " 5 19 2 "		1,200 "	5 18 2 "

Analysis of the Proposed Alterations, &c.—*cont.*

No. in Russian Edition of Tariff.	Description of Goods.	Present Duty.		Proposed Duty.		Effect of Alteration on Duties now levied at Sea-ports.
		Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	Russian Rate.	English Equivalent.	
		copecks.	£ s. d.	copecks.	£ s. d.	
	Section III—cont.					
	Proposed Rates as regards Earthenwares.					
	1. Earthenware, white or of one colour (dyed in the clay) with border or ring of one colour, but without other ornaments	..	..	100 per pound	0 9 10 per cwt.	
	2. All other earthenware ..	..	..	250 "	1 4 7 "	To be ascertained.
288	Caps, without fur ..	55 each.	0 1 9 each.	35 per cent. ad val. (under clothes)	0 10 6 per lb.	
289	Flowers, artificial, &c. ..	660 per lb.	1 3 3 per lb.	300 per lb.	0 2 1 each.	55
290	Works of clocks ..	66 each.	0 2 1 each.	66 each.	0 2 1 each.	Unchanged.
291	Wooden clocks ..	27½ "	0 0 10 "	27½ "	0 0 10 "	Unchanged.
292	Clocks for towers ..	1,650 "	2 12 3 "	1,650 "	2 12 3 per cwt.	Unchanged.
293	Watches and chronometers..	..	..	..	..	..
	" gold or gilt ..	132 "	0 4 2 "	120 "	0 3 10 each.	9
	" silver ..	66 "	0 2 1 "	60 "	0 1 10 "	9
294	Works of watches and for lamps	8½ per lb.	0 0 3½ per lb.	8 per lb. ¹	0 0 3½ per lb.	9
295	Hats, of silk, &c. ..	88 each.	0 2 9½ each.	100 each.	0 3 2 each.	14
	" of rice straw, &c. ..	132 per lb.	0 4 8 per lb.	132 per lb.	0 4 8 per lb.	Unchanged.
	" straw, without ribbons	330 "	0 11 7 "	330 "	0 11 7 "	Unchanged.
	" for peasants ..	16½ each.	0 0 6½ each.	5 each.	0 0 2 each.	70
296	Carriages on four wheels ..	R. 110 "	17 8 4 "	R. 110 "	17 8 4 "	Unchanged.
	" on two wheels ..	55 "	8 14 2 "	55 "	8 14 2 "	Unchanged.
	The same, without springs, for children ..	" 11 "	1 14 10 "	" 11 "	1 14 10 "	Unchanged.
	Parts of carriages ..	440 cop. per pound.	2 3 4 per cwt.	440 cop. per pound.	2 3 4 per cwt.	Unchanged.

¹ Watch keys imported separately to pay as Jewelry, &c.² Railway Carriages pay 110 roubles, but the question of making them liable to that rate is under consideration at the Ministry of Finance.

APPENDIX III.

ABSTRACT OF CONSIDERATIONS ON WHICH THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF OF 1857 ARE BASED.

Section I.—Articles of Food.

Section II.—Raw and Half Manufactured Materials.

Section III.—Manufactures.

[NOTE.—The Considerations of which an Abstract is given in the following pages are contained in Vol. I. of the "Materials for a Revision of the Tariff," edited, as stated in the Memorandum of the Minister of Finance, by M. Kolesoff, Vice-Director of Customs.]

SECTION I.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.

In the new edition of the Tariff of 1857, articles of food are enumerated in 42 paragraphs (§§ 60-101). Ten of the rates are intended to be protective,* while the remaining are merely fiscal duties, and regulated with a view of preventing smuggling or any limitation of consumption.

During the first three years of the operation of the Tariff of 1850 (*i. e.* from 1851-53), the import duties collected on articles of food (exclusive of sea-borne tea, the importation of which was at that time prohibited) amounted in the aggregate to 15,637,421 roubles per annum; while during the operation of the Tariff of 1857, the same duties (excepting also the item of tea) amounted, during a period of six years (1859-64), to 14,286,268 roubles per annum, showing a decrease of 1,351,153 roubles as compared with the years 1851-53. This loss of revenue arose principally from a falling off in the importation of sugar, the duty on which has been left unchanged. In 1859-64 the amount of duty collected on sugar was 3,942,558 roubles, as compared with 2,451,944 roubles raised between 1851-53.

Next to this, the most serious loss of revenue occurred on spirituous liquors and wines, in consequence of diminished importation, notwithstanding the reduction of duty made in 1857. In 1859-64 the duty collected generally on drinks amounted to 2,731,681 roubles, or a decrease of 642,161 roubles, as compared with 1851-53.

As regards other articles under this head, the duties on which, with few exceptions, were reduced by the last Tariff, they yielded in the aggregate, between 1859-64, a revenue of 7,612,029 roubles per annum, or an increase of 1,742,952 roubles, as compared with 1851-53, instead of falling off, as anticipated on the basis of the imports of 1851-53, to the extent of 300,000 roubles.

§ 71. Coffee and its substitutes (roasted chicory, acorns, &c.); by sea, 2 roubles 75 copecks per pood (27s. 6d. per cwt.); by land, 2 roubles 58½ copecks per pood (25s. 5d. per cwt.).

* Namely, on sugar, molasses of sugar and honey, wines, and alcoholic drinks, gaseous mineral waters, confectionery, maccaroni, cheese, salt, and tea (with the object of protecting the Kiakhta trade).

Under the duty of 3 roubles 70 copecks per pood established in 1850, the importation of coffee and its substitutes amounted between 1851 and 1853 to 250,802 poods per annum, which (at 3 roubles 70 copecks per pood) paid 931,667 roubles,* whilst the average importation of 1862 and 1864 under the present duties was 322,000 poods, and the duties 884,068 roubles.

Thus, with a reduction of the duty by 26 per cent. at seaports, and by 30 per cent. at the land frontier, the revenue remained nearly the same.

If, however, the importation by land had not decreased considerably between 1862 and 1864 (from 23,074 to 9,678 poods, probably in consequence of the troubles in Poland and of the Western provinces), the revenue would have been larger than that derived under the Tariff of 1850.

It is here necessary to observe, that as the use of coffee in the climate of Russia is very beneficial, its consumption increases much more rapidly than that of other foreign commodities of an edible nature.†

It may therefore be concluded that the consumption of coffee will increase still more rapidly if it becomes cheaper in consequence of a reduction of the present high duty, which is equal to 25 per cent. on the average value (11 roubles per pood), and much more on the low qualities.

Coffee is much more heavily taxed in Russia than in any other Tariff, although the means of the consumer are much inferior to those in other countries.

It is further to be observed, that, as the duty on coffee has only a fiscal, not a protective object, it is solely the interest of the consumers that should be considered, an interest that will always be found to coincide with that of the Government.

On this principle a reduction of the duty on coffee (as the results obtained in other countries have proved) might be adopted, even with a view to an increase of the Custom's revenue.

This result may be anticipated with the greater confidence, since being an article that cannot be marked with Custom-house stamp or seal, coffee is very easily smuggled on the land frontier.

On the strength of all these considerations, the duty on coffee and its substitutes might be reduced both by land and by sea to 2 roubles per pood (19s. 8d. per cwt.).

This rate would still be 33 per cent. higher than the duty in Prussia, and 24 per cent. higher than the Austrian Tariff, but almost equal to the duty charged in France.

The anticipated decrease of revenue from a reduction of the duty to 2 roubles per pood, or about 240,000 roubles a-year, will most likely be made up in time by a larger and more regular importation.

§ 72. Sugar:—

a. Raw sugar of every description and crushed, not in lumps. By sea, 3 roubles per pood (29s. 7d. per cwt.); by land, 2 roubles 50 copecks per pood (24s. 9d. per cwt.).

b. Refined sugar, melis, molasses, and sugar-candy, in loaves and

* In reality the revenue from coffee between 1851 and 1853 was only 871,874 roubles per annum, for the 250,802 poods including 23,400 poods imported at Odessa, while it was a free port, and 5,211 poods of damaged coffee sold by auction at Custom-houses, and which only paid a portion of the duty chargeable on coffee.

† The importation of coffee has more than doubled during the last 25 years, viz. between 1840 and 1846, 151,850 poods per annum; and between 1857 and 1865, 309,744 poods per annum.

pieces. By sea, 4 roubles 50 copecks per pood (44s. 6d. per cwt.); by land, 4 roubles per pood (39s. 6d. per cwt.).

The duty on raw sugar being a question very intimately connected with that of the Excise on beetroot sugar made in Russia, is now the subject of official enquiry at the Ministry of Finances, and cannot therefore be here taken into consideration.

§ 79. Mead, porter, and ale of all kinds in barrels, 2 roubles 64 copecks per pood gross, and in bottles at 22 copecks per bottle.

The bulk of the importation under this head of the Tariff consists of porter in barrels and in bottles, as well as of ale in bottles. In consideration of the increase of the importation of these drinks in bottles, to the extent of 14 per cent., under the existing moderate scale of duty, it is proposed to raise it to 25 copecks per bottle, which would be an excess of 3 copecks per bottle over the present rate. Such an increase would have no unfavourable effect on the importation, as the sale price of foreign bottled porter is 1 rouble per bottle, and of ale 1 rouble 20 copecks per bottle.

As regards porter and ale in draught, their importation is diminishing from the increased production of beer in Russia; and as the duty is sufficiently moderate, it might be left unchanged, fixing it, in round numbers, at 2 roubles 65 copecks per pood, gross weight.

§ 96. Salt of every description. The duties on this article remain unchanged, in consequence of their connection with the excise.

§ 97. Cheese: by sea, 4 roubles 95 copecks; by land, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood. The present rate of duty on cheese imported by sea, amounting, according to the entries of importers, to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, has been fixed with the object of encouraging the production of cheese at home; but it excludes the importation of the lower qualities, which cannot bear such a high duty. Hence contraband cheese is seized at the frontier, notwithstanding that the duty is 55 copecks lower by land than by sea. Considering, however, that the average importation, both by land and sea, between 1862 and 1864, increased, as compared with 1851-53,* it would be desirable to render general the duty of 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood, now charged at the land frontier alone.

* Imported.		In 1851-53.		In 1862-64.
By Sea	.. ..	21,070 pounds	.. ..	29,358 pounds.
By land	.. ..	2,712	„ ..	4,463 „
Total ..		<u>23,782</u>	„ ..	<u>33,821</u> „

SECTION II.

RAW AND HALF-MANUFACTURED MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTORIES
TRADES, AND AGRICULTURE.

General Observations.—This section consists of 70 paragraphs or positions (from 102 to 171), of which 30 are intended for the protection of home industry.*

The remainder refer to articles not produced in Russia.

The Tariff of 1857 reduced the duty on a great number of articles used for manufacturing purposes, and partly abolished them altogether; but the loss of revenue that was expected to occur from such changes, to the extent of 400,000 roubles, was happily never realised, the amount of duty raised under this section between 1857 and 1864 having been $27\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., or 508,219 roubles more than during the years 1851–1853.

In order to assist the development of manufacturing industry all fiscal duties on raw materials should be abolished; but as such duties taken collectively amount to a considerable sum (in 1864 to 660,000 roubles), and as they may, moreover, be considered very moderate, it is proposed to leave the greater number of them unchanged; merely abolishing the duties on those articles of small value that yield but little revenue.

As regards the protective duties levied on half manufactured articles for the encouragement of home industry, the observations of the Moscow merchants, in reply to the Memorandum of the German Commercial Congress (1865) have been taken into consideration, together with other data.

The considerations that present themselves under this section of the Tariff are as follows:—

§ 102. Asphalte, if solid, duty free; if liquid, $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per cask (1s. 2d.) In the first edition of the Tariff of 1857, pitch, tar, and naphtha were included under the head of asphalte; but in the last edition asphalte is named separately.

The duty which it has yielded being very insignificant (only 58 roubles in 1856), asphalte might be admitted free of duty.

* These are:—

- Article 103, Cotton Twist.
- „ 104, Wadding.
- „ 111, Leather dressed.
- „ 117, Madder, ground.
- „ 118, Varnish.
- „ 124, Colours not specially mentioned,
- „ 125, ditto.
- „ 126, Starch.
- „ 128, Flax and Hemp-yarn.
- „ 129, Mineral Oil.
- „ 130, Iron and Cast Iron unwrought,
- „ 131, ditto.
- „ 132, Steel.
- „ 133, Copper.
- „ 137, Zinc.
- „ 149, Cotton wicks.
- „ 150, Turpentine.
- „ 156–160, Chemicals.
- „ 163–167, ditto
- „ 168, Ink.
- „ 169, Silk.
- „ 170, Wool.

§ 103. Cotton yarn, white, 3 roubles 85 copecks per pood (37s. 11d. per cwt.); coloured, 5 roubles 50 copecks per pood (54s. 2d. per cwt.).

In examining those paragraphs of the Tariff that relate to manufactured cotton, including yarn, it is necessary to take into consideration the crisis caused by the late civil war in America, as, in consequence of the almost total cessation of supplies from that quarter, the price of cotton goods rose considerably, causing a corresponding decrease in the quantity produced. The question, therefore, presents itself, to which period in the history of the manufacture of cotton should we refer for facts and arguments? The crisis no longer exists; and, although the prices of cotton goods have not yet declined to their former level, the industry is not likely to remain long in its present condition, for, even admitting that America is not likely to send the same supplies as before to Europe, the deficiency will soon be made up by other countries where attention is already directed to the cultivation of cotton.

In view of these circumstances, it does not appear advisable to base our revision of the Tariff, as regards cotton goods, on data that refer to a period immediately after the American civil war; it is, on the contrary, necessary to go back to the period that preceded the cotton crisis.

The prohibitory Tariff of 1822 laid the foundation of cotton spinning by machinery in Russia. This branch of industry has since increased to such a degree that the importation of cotton, which in the decennial between 1824 and 1833 amounted to 100,000 poods a-year, reached, between 1859 and 1860, 2,800,000 poods (of which 2,600,000 were from America and 200,000 from Asia); at the same time the importation of cotton yarn which, in 1844 amounted to 600,000 poods, gradually decreased until, between 1848 and 1850, it was only 248,000 poods per annum; in 1851 to 1853, only 100,000 poods per annum; and between 1862 to 1864 only 72,000 poods.

In the same manner the Customs revenue from cotton yarn, which amounted to 3,900,000 roubles per annum between 1842 and 1851, when the duty was 6 roubles 50 copecks per pood, fell to 297,000 roubles between 1862 and 1864, or to the extent of more than 3,600,000 roubles per annum, when the duty was reduced to 3 roubles 85 copecks per pood.

This decrease in revenue could not be made up by a corresponding increase in the revenue from other articles charged likewise with high protective or fiscal duties.

In the present developed state of cotton spinning in Russia, under the protection of the Tariff, it is useless to contemplate the possibility of raising the same revenue from cotton yarn, as formerly; but, in view of the progress made in this branch of industry, the question arises as to whether the present protective duty is really required, and whether certain modifications may not be introduced for the benefit not only of the spinners, but of the weavers of cotton as well? Weaving being the most considerable branch of Russian manufacturing industry, and affording as it does employment to a great number of the rural population in winter, its interests demand particular attention.

During the last 25 years the duties on yarns have been altered three times. In 1842, on account of a commercial crisis, the duty was raised from 5 roubles to 6 roubles 50 copecks per pood. It was then reduced twice, namely, by the Tariff of 1850 to 5 roubles, and by that of 1857 to 3 roubles 50 copecks per pood.* In 1858 and 1862 an additional duty of 5 per cent. was twice added to it, making it at present 3 roubles 85 copecks per pood.

* These figures refer to undyed yarns, which form the bulk of the importation.

The increase of the duty in 1842 was quickly followed by a very active increase in home production, so that the importation of cotton, which, between 1833 and 1843, was only 330,000 poods per annum, rose in 1850 to 1,330,000 poods a-year.

The further development of this industry did not suffer from the subsequent reduction of the duty. When the Tariff of 1850 came into operation, the importation of cotton increased to 1,750,000 poods (in 1852), and after some decrease during the Crimean war and the blockade of our ports, when the supply of all imports diminished, the consumption of cotton in our spinneries again increased, and continued to do so until the beginning of the American civil war, namely, until 1862, notwithstanding that the duty on cotton yarn had been reduced to 3 roubles 50 copecks per pood by the Tariff of 1857; and, indeed, after the introduction of that Tariff, the importation of American cotton during the last three years increased to 2,450,000, and even 2,630,000 poods.

It might appear from the above statements that in the present condition of the Russian cotton spinneries, a modification in the import duty on yarn would not exercise any influence on the market; that the weaving establishments would, as before, be almost exclusively supplied by the home spinners, and that accordingly the price of yarn would be regulated by internal competition, not by the import duty. The experience of former years does not, however, justify such conclusions.

In 1853, the cotton weavers presented to the Ministers of Finance and of the Interior, a petition, setting forth that the cotton spinners made them pay very high prices for their yarn, which increased the cost of their own goods, and rendered it impossible to them to compete with foreign articles of the same kind. They accordingly asked for a reduction of the duty on foreign cotton yarn to 2 roubles a pood, maintaining that this rate of duty would be a sufficient protection to the cotton spinners at home, as shown by the following calculation:—

Water twist, 2nd quality, No. 30 to 32 costs in London $10\frac{1}{2}$ roubles a pood, and No. 46, in Manchester, likewise $10\frac{1}{2}$ roubles a pood, whilst in Moscow its price is 18 roubles to $19\frac{1}{2}$ roubles a pood, and, as cotton costs in England $6\frac{1}{2}$ roubles a pood, the English spinner has only 4 roubles a pood to cover manufacturing expenses and earn a profit, whereas the Russian spinner has nearly 11 roubles a pood, reckoning that cotton with carriage and other expenses costs him $7\frac{1}{2}$ roubles a pood, whilst he sells his yarn at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ roubles a pood.

The petition was taken into consideration, and the duty on cotton yarn was reduced in the Tariff of 1857, not to 2 roubles, but to $3\frac{1}{2}$ roubles a pood. But even without admitting the above calculation, it cannot be concealed that the present duty on cotton yarn is fixed at a rate which exceeds the real amount of protection required by spinners in Russia, and thus exercise a disadvantageous influence on the weaving interests; for, under such a high rate of duty, no regular trade can be established in this article with other countries. The merchants will not import a reserve of the medium numbers of yarn, which are principally used by the weavers, whilst the spinners, profiting by this, raise the prices of their yarn at the close of the navigation season, when the expense of importation rises, and when also the weavers, in consequence of the cessation of field labour, usually increase their activity.

From this it follows that, even setting aside the increase of the Customs' revenue, it is necessary, for the interests of weavers, to impose on cotton yarn, as a half-manufactured article, such a duty as may, on the one hand, be a sufficient protection to the spinner, and on the other, prevent an excessive increase in the price of yarn, and consequently also in that of cottons, to the injury of the inland consumer and of the trade

of Russia with Asia, where cotton goods can only be disposed of at low prices.

In order to establish on this basis the import duty that should be imposed on cotton yarn, it is necessary to calculate the cost of the article to the Russian and foreign spinner.

The calculations that accompanied the representation of the Moscow merchants may be taken as a guide in this respect. They show that if the English spinner is content to realize about 9 per cent. on the capital he lays out in building and working his mill during the first year, he can sell his yarn at a profit of only 70 copecks per pood, the Russian spinner, in order to obtain the same result, must charge 3 roubles a pood. On this ground, the Moscow merchants conclude that the present duty on yarn is not high, especially under a normal state of the foreign exchanges, and that, if at present they are still able to spin, it is only in consequence of the low exchanges, which prevent the increase of foreign importation.

The above calculation proves clearly that the English spinner, instead of a profit of 3 roubles a pood, which the Russian spinner requires, realizes the same result with a profit of 70 copecks a pood, and that it is accordingly absolutely necessary to afford the Russian spinner the possibility of selling his yarn 2 roubles 30 copecks a pood dearer than the English spinner. The duty on foreign yarn must, therefore, approach that figure; but, if the loss by exchange and the expense of carriage is taken into consideration, the rate may be somewhat reduced.

Reverting to the foregoing calculations of relative profit, it is necessary to observe that, although the calculations in question were made during the period which preceded the American war, they may, without any inconvenience, be applied to the present time, as the influences of that war was more seriously felt in Western Europe than in Russia, for the following reasons :—

1. Russia obtained cotton during the American war not only over the European frontier, but also from Asia, the importation of Asiatic cotton having increased as follows :—In 1860, 228,570 poods, in 1862, 404,839 poods; in 1863, 494,882 poods; in 1864, 704,468 poods. The quality of Asiatic cotton has, at the same time, considerably improved.

2. As the Russian spinners do not produce any numbers above 40, and as the higher numbers require a superior quality of cotton, the Russian spinning mills suffer less than mills in other countries from the inferiority of raw cotton received from other quarters besides America; the cotton crisis has even afforded a certain advantage, having taught the Russian spinners to spin higher numbers from a description of cotton which was formerly only used for low numbers.

3. In consequence of the crisis, the Russian spinner received from England the most perfect machinery on very low terms.

Taking the above facts into consideration, the duty on white cotton yarn should not be higher than 2 roubles 50 copecks per pood, whilst that on dyed yarns might be reduced to 4 roubles.

This measure will scarcely be followed by an increase of revenue from a larger importation of yarn, for the proposed duty will still fall heavily on the low and middling numbers, to which all the spinners in Russia restrict their production. But a real advantage from the proposed rate may be expected to accrue to the weaving industry, inasmuch as it might permit of a regular trade in foreign yarns; for instance, in 40's, which would prevent the prices of those numbers being fixed arbitrarily high.

As regards the spinning mills, the proposed duty will afford sufficient protection against foreign competition in the low and middling numbers, for with a duty of 2 roubles 50 copecks a pood, English yarn for instance,

No. 30, water twist, reckoning the expense of carriage only at 1 rouble per pood, and the loss by exchange at 15 per cent., will cost in Moscow 23 roubles 80 copecks, while in Moscow the same quality sells at 21 roubles per pood; the Russian yarn being moreover made of sounder cotton, is better than the English.

This calculation shows that if the proposed rate of duty be accepted, the Russian spinners will fully retain the market in respect to the quality of yarn most in use. It is moreover to be taken into consideration that since the emancipation of the serfs the demand for common cotton goods has increased considerably, and this is why they sell much better than other goods at country fairs.

This explains also the high dividends past and present on the shares of Russian cotton mills. A further obvious proof that the duty of 2 roubles 50 copecks per pood on cotton yarn will afford quite a sufficient protection to the cotton spinning industry will be found on comparing the proposed rate with the duties imposed on other yarns, viz. :

Flax yarn pays 3 roubles per pood and woollen 4 roubles per pood, but both descriptions of yarn sell at much higher prices than cotton yarn, so that the present duties amount, according to the calculations of the German Commercial Congress to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to 14 per cent. on woollen yarn, but according to the calculations of the Moscow merchants only to about 9 per cent., and on cotton yarn to 14 per cent. ; on the other hand the German merchants state that the duty on cotton yarns is equal to at least 26 per cent. *ad valorem*.*

If these duties be sufficient for the protection of comparatively new and expensive manufacturing processes, such as those of combed wool and flax, requiring much more complicated machinery than the spinning of cotton, it must be admitted that a duty of 2 roubles 50 copecks, equal to not less than 15 per cent. on the normal price (before the American war) of middling numbers of cotton yarn, will be quite sufficient protection to the cotton-spinning industry, which has already acquired a firm footing.

The proposed rate on cotton yarn will exceed four times that charged in Prussia and France, and twice that levied in Austria, taking the lowest duties charged in those countries of which the Tariffs impose different rates according to the fineness of the yarn and other qualities influencing its price.

In reviewing this part of the Tariff, we cannot overlook the proposal made by the Moscow merchants, as regards the establishment of five different rates of duties on cotton yarn, namely :—

On all numbers of unbleached cotton up to No. 40, 3 roubles 50 copecks per pood, and 7 roubles on the same yarn from No. 40 upwards ; on bleached and dyed yarn, except Turkey red, up to 5 roubles per pood ; on the higher numbers of the same yarn, 7 roubles ; and on yarns of all numbers, dyed Turkey red and rose colour, 10 roubles per pood.

After the explanations given above, it appears superfluous to prove that in the event of the adoption of the proposed high duties, the importation, not only of the middling, but perhaps also of the high numbers, although seldom imported into Russia, would most likely be entirely prevented.

As regards the imposition of several rates on cotton yarns, it must be observed that, in order to tax these goods rationally, the quality of the yarn must necessarily be taken into consideration, as it fixes the price. Thus, for instance, in the Tariff of the Zollverein, various duties are imposed on unbleached, bleached, coloured, and twisted yarn.

* Memorandum of the German Commercial Congress.

The Austrian Tariff has different rates on cotton yarn twisted in three threads, whilst the French and Belgian Tariffs establish the duties according to the various degrees of fineness. The Russian Tariff, on the contrary, establishes a discriminating duty only between white and dyed cotton yarn; but as the price depends chiefly on the fineness of the thread, the uniform specific duty is in an inverse ratio to the value of the goods.

It may be for this reason that the Russian spinners produce only low and middling numbers, used in the manufacture of inferior descriptions of cotton goods; and it is perhaps owing to this also that the mills in Russia, which, according to the number of spindles at work in them, occupy a distinguished position in Europe, are nevertheless considerably behind the foreign mills in perfection of spinning. This circumstance is to be accounted for by the fact that the present duty on cotton yarns, while encouraging the production of low and middling numbers, renders the spinners unable to meet foreign competition in high numbers, used for embroidery and in the manufacture of finer cloths, and consequently those numbers of yarn are imported from abroad.

At the same time, considering the development at which our cotton mills have arrived, they cannot be condemned to a perpetual state of infancy by leaving the import duty uniform on all descriptions of cotton yarn. The establishment, however, of various duties according to the value of the several descriptions of yarn should not be made to stimulate artificially the spinning of high numbers, and thereby again attract to the cotton-spinning industry, capital that may be required for other branches of production. It would therefore appear sufficient to fix different duties on cotton yarn according to its fineness—for instance, from 2 to 6 roubles a pood—leaving the classification of the various rates to the decision of those competent judges who will be called upon to examine the question more in detail.

§ 104. *Wadding* :

a. Cotton wadding in sheets, 1 rouble 10 copecks per pood (10s. 10d. per cwt.).

b. Silk wadding,* 44 copecks per pood (4s. 4d. per cwt.).

At the previous rate of 4 roubles per pood scarcely any wadding had been imported; but even at the duty established by the Tariff of 1857, the importation between 1862 and 1864 amounted to only 1,438 poods—a very small quantity in comparison with its home production, in which 50,000 poods of cotton are used.

The moderate nature of the present duty might be left unchanged, with the addition of a note to the effect that wadding may be raw cotton, either limed in sheets or carded.

§ 105. White rosin and colophony, $9\frac{9}{10}$ copecks per pood ($11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.).

As this duty is very moderate, it may be made 10 copecks per pood in round numbers.

§ 106. Gum, gum-arabic, catechu, and other gums :—

a. India-rubber, or caoutchouc, and gutta-percha, not worked, but in bladders and in pieces, not finished, or gum-elastic in a liquid states 22 copecks per pood (2s. 2d. per cwt.).

b. All other kinds of gum and common colophony, catechu, or Japan juice and dragon's blood, 44 copecks per pood (4s. 4d. per cwt.).

* Silk wadding is dealt with in another part of the Tariff.

c. Tar, tree rosin, fluid and thick, mineral tar (petroleum), and coal and tar solution, used in the preparation of lignum vinegar acid (vegetable acid), 38 copecks per cask (1s. 2d. per cask).

Of the goods under this head those which pay 44 copecks per pood yield a larger revenue than India-rubber and gutta-percha, which, although much dearer goods, pay about one-half less.

The duty on India-rubber and gutta-percha might consequently be increased, while that on other gums might be reduced, charging them all with an uniform duty of 30 copecks per pood.

Tar, tar-solution, rosin, and petroleum (mineral tar), might be admitted free of duty, as the revenue from them has been insignificant (in 1865, 2,283 roubles).

§ 107. Sponges. Being small, the present duty should be left unchanged, especially as under the Tariff of 1857 the importation of sponges has increased about 50 per cent. (from 590 to 890 poods).

§ 109. Glue:—

a. Isinglass, in pieces, sheets, or lumps, and gelatine for the clarifying of wines, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood (43s. 4d. per cwt.).

b. Glue, $9\frac{9}{16}$ copecks per pood. Both isinglass and glue might be admitted duty free on account of the very small revenue which they afford.

§ 110. Bones of every description, ground, burnt, bone-ashes, and soot, 22 copecks per pood (2s. 2d. per cwt.).

The revenue from them being insignificant, the duty might be abolished.

§ 108. Wood:—

The more valuable kinds for joiners and turners' purposes, such as lignum vitæ, cedar, cypress, mahogany, rose, palm woods, &c. In slabs, logs, boards, rasped and ground; also odoriferous wood, 11 copecks per pood (1s. 1d. per cwt.).

All kinds, if in sheets or veneers, by the ports of the Baltic and White Sea, 44 copecks per pood (4s. 4d. per cwt.).

In other ports or by land, duty free.

In imitation of the French, Austrian, and Prussian Tariffs, wood for joiners and turners' purposes in slabs, logs, boards, or ground, as well as odoriferous wood might be admitted duty free, the same as other kinds of timber used in trades, retaining the present duty of 44 copecks per pood only on wood in sheets and veneers, as being already worked to a certain extent. At the same time, as this duty is very moderate, it might be extended to the land frontier and to the southern ports.

§§ 112-125. *Colours and Dye stuffs:*

In order to cheapen to the manufacturer in Russia the materials which he employs, the duties on colours and dye-stuffs, established in 1850, were retained in 1857, only as regards those that did not exceed the rate of 10 copecks per pood, or those that only yielded a slight revenue, such as indigo and logwood, while all other duties on colours and dye-stuffs were reduced.

When the Tariff of 1850 was in force, the importation of colour and dye-stuffs amounted, between 1851-1853, to 6,343,479 roubles, and the duty to 481,611 roubles.

The revenue did not suffer by the reduction of 1857, although an annual decrease of 142,000 roubles had been anticipated.

Between 1862 and 1864 the importation of colours and dye-stuffs amounted to 7,857,995 roubles, and the duty to 488,306 roubles per annum, including 44,391 roubles (10 per cent.) additional duty.

The amendments proposed are as follows :—

§ 112. Avignon and Kermes berries ; pine and buckthorn berries ; orseille, litmus, and tounesol wood ; quercitron, or orpine madder root ; alkana root ; turmeric, or yellow ginger, in roots or ground ; Orleans and safflower ochre ; umber, sienna earth, red ochre, calcothar, and Dutch pink, 11 copecks per pood (1s. 1d. per cwt.).

This group combines nine Rates of the Tariff of 1850, that varied from 80 to 10 copecks a pood.

The importation of dye-stuffs under this head amounted, between 1850 and 1853, to 139,246 poods, and in 1862 and 1864, to 123,261 poods per annum.

The moderate rate of 10 copecks per pood, imposed by the Tariff of 1857, might be retained without the additional 10 per cent.

§ 113. Prussian ultramarine and Paris blue, 1 rouble 76 copecks per pood (17s. 4d. per cwt.).

Under the Tariff of 1850, the importation of Prussian ultramarine amounted, in 1851 and 1853, to 251 poods per annum, at a duty of 3 roubles 50 copecks per pood. The Tariff of 1857 reduced the duty to 1 rouble 60 copecks per pood, applying the same rate to Paris blue. Between 1862 and 1864, the average importation of both colours amounted to 334 poods.

In consideration of the slight importation of these articles, the moderate duty of 1 rouble 60 copecks per pood, imposed by the Tariff of 1857, might be left unchanged, without the additional 10 per cent.

§ 114. Dyewoods of different descriptions, in logs, pieces, as well as sumach, 8½ copecks per pood (10½d. per cwt.) ; the same ground, 13½ copecks per pood (1s. 4d. per cwt.).

The importation of dyewoods, in logs and pieces, amounted, between 1851 and 1853, to 547,461 poods, between 1862 and 1864 to 416,596 poods a-year ; whilst that of rasped and ground dyewoods, after the reduction of the duty in 1857, from 20 to 12 copecks a pood, increased from 13,258 to 47,392 poods.

The Moscow merchants consider it necessary to increase the present difference between the duties on ground and unground dyewoods ; and the former might therefore be charged, as under the Tariff of 1850, with a duty of 20 copecks per pood, retaining the present duty of 8 copecks per pood, without the additional 10 per cent. on dyewood in logs.

§ 115. Indigo :—(a) In lumps and pieces, by sea, 3 roubles 30 copecks per pood (32s. 6d. per cwt.) ; by land, 2 roubles 75 copecks (27s. 1d. per cwt.).

(b) Crushed, dry, also prepared with water or oil, and indigo extract, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood (43s. 4d. per cwt.).

Instead of the two duties on indigo in lumps by sea and by land, one duty should be fixed at the medium rate of 3 roubles a pood, leaving the duty on indigo of all other kinds unchanged.

§ 116. Cochineal of all kinds, except extract, 2 roubles 64 copecks per pood (23s. 9d. per cwt.).

The duty of 2 roubles 40 copecks, established by the Tariff of 1857, might be maintained without the additional 10 per cent.

§ 117. Madder, crushed or ground, 55 copecks per pood (5s. 5d. per cwt.).

At the rate of 1 rouble per pood, established by the Tariff of 1850, 67,193 poods were imported annually between 1851 and 1853, but only

63,490 poods between 1859 and 1861, after the duty had been reduced in 1857 to 50 copecks per pood, and 20,135 poods between 1862 and 1864.

This decrease is due to the fact that Caucasian and Derbent madder have taken the place of the madder formerly used.

The Moscow merchants, assuming that a large proportion of "garancine" (extract of madder) is introduced into Russia under the head of madder, on which the duty is less than on garancine, consider it necessary to raise the present duty on madder. If the above supposition were correct, the Custom-house returns would have shown not a decrease, but an increase of importation. It has been proved that the importation of madder has decreased one third during the last three years. The present duty on madder might therefore be left unchanged.

§ 118. Varnish of various kinds (spirit and oil), 6 roubles 60 copecks per pood (65s. per cwt.).

Although this duty is rather high, especially on oil varnishes, being about 24 per cent. *ad valorem*, nevertheless, considering the great increase in the importation, from 419 poods a-year between 1851-53, to 1,386 poods a-year in 1862-64, the present duty might be left.

§ 119. Red lead, white lead, and dross of zinc. By the Tariff of 1850, white lead was subject to a duty of 1 rouble per pood for the encouragement of its manufacture at home.

Subsequently, however, in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the works established in Russia, it was considered better, from a sanitary point of view, instead of encouraging the increase of its production, to reduce the import duty, which, by the Tariff of 1857, was fixed at 40 copecks per pood (3s. 9d. per cwt.).

As regards the duty on red lead, it was left at the previous rate of 40 copecks per pood (3s. 9d. per cwt.). This duty being not more than 10 per cent. on the value, might be maintained, especially, as under the present Tariff the importation has more than doubled, viz., 16,736 poods a-year between 1851 and 1853, and 39,293 poods a-year between 1862 and 1864.

§ 120. Ultramarine (real and artificial), 2 roubles 20 copecks per pood (21s. 8d. per cwt.).

This duty might be retained, as the importation under the present Tariff has nearly trebled :—1,253 poods a-year between 1851 and 1853, and 3,269 poods a-year between 1862 and 1864.

§ 121. Saffron, 13 roubles 20 copecks per pood (130s. per cwt.). Being very low, this duty should be left unchanged.

§ 122. Extracts of dyewood and other colouring matters, except extracts from indigo and cochineal, and garancine. By sea, 1 rouble 76 copecks per pood (17s. 4d. per cwt.) ; by land, 1 rouble 32 copecks per pood (13s. per cwt.).

Since the reduction in 1857 of the duties on those articles from 2 roubles 50 copecks to 1 rouble 60 copecks by sea, and to 1 rouble 60 copecks by land, the importation has increased more than fourfold, viz., from 20,518 poods a-year between 1851 and 1853, to 86,542 poods a-year between 1862 and 1864.

Among the dye-stuffs that come under this head garancine (extract of madder) is one of the most important articles in relation to native industry, on account of its being prepared in Russia from Derbent madder.

How much the importation has increased since the reduction of the duty is not to be seen from the Custom-house returns, as garancine is included among other dye-stuffs.

The Moscow merchants assert that, while the production of garancine in Russia was possible under the duty of 2 rouble 50 copecks per pood, it was entirely suppressed by the Tariff of 1857, and that, in order to maintain its production at home, it is absolutely necessary to raise the duty to 4 roubles per pood.

The reduction of the duty on foreign garancine to 1 rouble 60 copecks per pood was considered necessary for the benefit of dye and print works, which use it extensively; and also because it is made in Russia of a plant grown in the Caucasus, yielding, moreover, a greater quantity of colouring matter than other madder.

An increase of the present duty from 1 rouble 76 copecks per pood (including the additional 10 per cent.) to 4 roubles per pood, being 1 rouble 50 copecks per pood beyond the duty fixed by the Tariff of 1850, by increasing the cost of madder to dyers and printers, would, at the same time, raise the price of dyed and printed stuffs, the production of which is an important branch of industry.

The duty on extracts of dyewood in general (including garancine) should, therefore, not be altered, but fixed in round numbers at 1 rouble 80 copecks per pood (17*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.), placing all preparations of madder under the same rate. This duty would still be twelve times higher than the Austrian or Prussian rates.

§ 123. Verdigris, French and Venetian, 2 roubles 20 copecks per pood (21*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.).

On the reduction of the duty in 1857 from 6 roubles to 2 roubles per pood, the importation, after having been 3,652 poods per annum between 1851 and 1853, increased between 1859 and 1860, to 4,798 poods; but between 1862 and 1864 it fell even below that of 1851 and 1853, namely, to 2,611 poods a-year.

The present duty being only equal to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, might be maintained without the additional 10 per cent.

§ 124. Miniature Colours of all kinds in pieces, and powdered on shells, and in bladders; China or Indian ink in common boxes, Florentine lac of all kinds, golden purple, cochineal extract, red carmine, and cartamine. 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood (43*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.).

Being about 12 per cent. on the value, and considering the smallness of the importation (about 400 poods a-year), this duty might be left unchanged.

Under the same head might be classified, as similar in kind, indigo, carmine, aniline colours, and in general all colours produced from coal-tar, and not specially mentioned in the Tariff.

§ 125. Colours and colouring stuffs, not specially mentioned, in lumps and pieces, ground or dry, prepared with water or oil, 1 rouble 10 copecks per pood (10*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.).

After the reduction of the duty under this § by the Tariff of 1857 from 1 rouble 60 copecks to 1 rouble per pood, the importation increased considerably, namely, from 1,905 poods a-year in 1851 and 1853, to 15,626 poods a-year in 1862 and 1864.

The duty might therefore remain as it is.

§ 126. Starch, arrowroot, and hair-powder, not perfumed, 55 copecks per pood (5*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.).

Starch may be left at the present duty, whilst arrowroot should be classified under sago, and hair-powder under cosmetics.

§ 127. Incense,* common or Turkish, and styrax :—

* The declared value of common incense is 12 roubles per pood, and of Benzoe 48 roubles per pood.

(a) In lumps or crushed, 1 rouble $4\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood (10s. 3d. per cwt.).

(b) Benzoe, or the best incense, and Toluton balm, 6 roubles 60 copecks per pood (65s. per cwt.).

Of these two kinds of incense, the Benzoe is four times dearer than the common description; and the duty should therefore be fixed in proportion. It is accordingly proposed to admit common incense at a duty of 1 rouble per pood (9s. 10d. per cwt.), and to reduce the rate on the superior kinds to 4 roubles per pood (39s. 6d. per cwt.), especially as its importation is decreasing.

As regards Toluton balm, used for medical and veterinary purposes, it should be placed under the head of drugs, like Peruvian balm, which is admitted free of duty.

§ 128. Linen, hempen, codilla, and tow-yarn, twisted and not twisted; also thread for weaving and sewing, bleached and unbleached, dyed and undyed, and jute yarn, 3 roubles 30 copecks per pood (32s. 6d. per cwt.).

This duty is very moderate, especially if compared with the duty on cotton yarn (3 roubles 85 copecks per pood).

According to the calculations of the Moscow merchants, the specific duty on linen and hemp yarn is equal to 10 and 15 per cent. on the inferior, 15 and 25 per cent. on the middling, and 5 and 8 per cent. on the superior qualities.

The development of flax-spinning in Russia shows that this industry can thrive even under such a moderate duty.

In 1862 the flax-mills in Russia had only 17,000 spindles, and produced not more than 200,000 poods of yarn. The numbers of spindles has now increased to 69,000, and the manufacture of yarn to 700,000 poods, whilst the importation from abroad does not exceed 10,600 poods.

As in the case of cotton yarn, it is a question whether it is not advisable to follow the example of foreign Tariffs, and to impose a scale of duties on flax and hempen yarn, according to its fineness or other qualities influencing the price, in lieu of the present uniform rate.

The Moscow merchants, considering it necessary to encourage the production of the higher numbers of linen yarn, have proposed three different rates, namely, 2 roubles per pood to No. 40, 4 roubles per pood to No. 50—70, and 5 roubles per pood to No. 80—120.

The adoption of such duties on linen yarn would scarcely be an advantage to the weaving establishments; the manufacture of flax is subject to peculiar conditions in Russia.

In order to obtain from the flax-plant not only the fibre but also the seed, the Russian cultivators allow it to ripen, which makes the fibre coarse, while in other countries the flax is cut when only half ripe, in order to obtain a soft fibre, even at the sacrifice of the seed. This is why Russian flax is not at all used abroad in the manufacture of fine linen, but a large quantity of it is consumed for making the middling and inferior kinds.

In consideration of this circumstance, and viewing the imperfect manner in which flax is prepared in Russia, and the consequent deficiency in the higher qualities of yarn, it would appear premature to encourage the spinning of the finer numbers of yarn by high import duties, and thus to prevent the weaving establishments from obtaining from abroad the small quantity of yarn which is annually imported.

It is therefore recommended to leave the present duty on (flax) linen and hempen yarn unaltered.

§ 129. Mineral oils for lighting; petroleum, kerosine, photogen

&c., 55 copecks per pood (5s. 5d. per cwt.). The most important of these, kerosine, was for the first time subjected to a duty in 1863, shortly after its introduction.

The importation of kerosine now amounts to 250,000 poods per annum. It is chiefly brought to St. Petersburg, and the kerosine raised in the south of Russia cannot be delivered cheaply, either at Moscow or St. Petersburg.

As the consumption of kerosine is still limited in Russia, the present moderate duty which it bears might be left unchanged.

Metals unwrought:—

§ 130. Cast iron in bars and scrap, $5\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood ($6\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.).

§ 131. *a.* Iron wrought, in bars, rails, and scrap, $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood (3s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.).

b. Assorted iron, $49\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood (4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.).

c. Boiler, still and sheet iron, and iron used for plated ships, 77 copecks per pood (7s. 7d. per cwt.).

Observations:—

1. The importation of cast and other iron direct from a foreign port, is prohibited at the ports of the Azof Sea.

2. Cast and wrought iron is admitted duty free for the use of manufacturers of machinery employing steam or water power.

By the Tariff of 1857, cast and wrought iron was for the first time permitted to be imported by sea, at very high duties, namely:—

Cast iron at 15 copecks per pood, and wrought iron at 50 to 90 copecks per pood, with a reduction to 40 copecks at the ports of the White Sea, and to 30 copecks by land.

The admission of cast and wrought iron by sea was founded on the following considerations:—

1. As regards the consumption of iron (only 6 lb. a-head of the population per annum), Russia occupies the last place in Europe, at a time when that metal has become most necessary to the productive powers of all nations, whether agricultural or manufacturing.

2. The small production of this metal in Russia (about 15,000,000 poods of cast iron and 10,500,000 poods of wrought iron) cannot be soon expected to increase, owing to the almost exclusive use of charcoal, and, on the contrary, it must decrease with the destruction of the forests.

The unsatisfactory financial condition of many of the mines is another reason of the insufficient production of iron in Russia.

At the same time, the development of manufacturing industry, and particularly the construction of railways, must constantly increase the demand for iron.

3. Owing to the concentration of four-fifths of our iron production in the Ural and of one-fifth beyond Moscow, this metal is burdened with very heavy expenses for carriage in the greater part of the empire, so that, out of 56,000,000 of inhabitants in Russia, 44,000,000 pay for iron about 50 per cent. more than its cost in the Ural, and of that number more than 11,000,000 are obliged to buy it at a price about double its cost in the Ural; while in six provinces, with a population of more than 6,000,000, iron is sold at 2 roubles per pood, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times higher than in the Ural.

These considerations having made it appear absolutely necessary to abolish the prohibition to import wrought and cast iron by sea, but in order to protect the mining interests, iron was charged with a duty equal to 40 and 70 per cent. on the value of middling qualities of English iron.

The objects in view were—that foreign wrought and cast iron, even of middling qualities, should cost somewhat dearer than Russian iron in the central parts of the empire, namely, at Moscow and Nijny-Novgorod, and that, on the other hand, these metals might be obtainable on lower terms in those parts of Russia which, on account of their great distance from the Ural, have to pay a very high price for Russian iron.

Experience, however, soon proved that the duties introduced by the Tariff of 1857 were too high, and that a reduction might be effected without any injury to mining interests in Russia; and, in accordance with a decision of the Council of the Empire, confirmed by his Imperial Majesty on the 19th June, 1859, the duties on iron were reduced as follows:—

1. Cast-iron, 5 copecks per pood.
2. Bar iron, rails, and scrap, 35 copecks per pood.
3. Assorted iron, 45 copecks per pood.
4. Boiler, still, and sheet iron, and also iron used for plated ships, 70 copecks per pood.

These duties were increased by 10 per cent. additional duty in 1858 and 1862 on all imports (except sugar).

The importation of cast and wrought iron for mechanical works was made free on the 8th May, 1861.

During the three years between 1862 and 1864, the yearly average importation of wrought and cast iron amounted to 1,317,000 poods, of which only 225,000 poods were cast iron. In addition, however, to that quantity, 1,532,673 poods of cast iron and 1,280,223 poods of wrought iron were admitted in 1863, 1864, and 1865, duty free for the use of engine and machine makers; making a total of 510,891 poods of cast iron and 426,741 poods of wrought iron per annum.

The importation of these metals was principally concentrated at the ports of the Baltic, and it remained insignificant in those places, where Russian iron was made dear by its distance from the Ural.*

Moreover, two-thirds (721,544 poods out of 1,091,876 poods) of the yearly importation consist of bar iron and rails for railway companies. This proves that, with the exception of the mechanical works, which import foreign wrought and cast iron duty free, the consumption of these metals by manufactories in Russia is very small: meanwhile the production of wrought and cast iron is almost stationary.

Between 1851 and 1853 the average quantity of cast iron produced was 14,958,100 poods, out of which (reckoning 140 poods cast to 100 poods wrought iron) not more than 10,725,000 poods of wrought iron could have been made.

Nearly the same quantity of cast iron was produced in 1863 (14,979,547 poods), and in 1864 the quantity was increased to 15,781,764 poods, solely in consequence of the increased activity of Government works, the quantity produced in those works having at the same time decreased on the abolition of serfdom.

Far from declining in this state of affairs, the price of iron in Russia has steadily advanced. Before the admission of foreign wrought and cast iron by sea, Ural iron was sold at St. Petersburg (1856) at th

* In 1864 the importation was as follows:—

			Cast Iron.	Wrought Iron.
			Poods.	Poods.
To Southern ports ..	..	..	2,789	268,078
On the Land Frontier ..	..	..	55,796	166,266

following prices:—Bar iron, 1 rouble 30 copecks per pood ; sheet iron, 2 roubles 75 copecks per pood ; whilst, according to the price current at St Petersburg in 1866, the former was sold at 1 rouble 70 to 75 copecks per pood, and the latter at 3 roubles to 3 roubles 60 copecks per pood.

All these data lead to the conclusion that the mines of Russia are still unable to meet the home demand for wrought and cast iron ; that the production of those metals in Russia, depending as it does on the supply of charcoal, cannot increase in proportion to the growing demand on the part of various branches of industry, and that consequently prices run high and limit consumption.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the obvious deficiency in the supply of iron for inland purposes, its importation remains inconsiderable—a fact that is to be attributed to the high specific duty, which is equal to 25 and 30 per cent. on the declared value.

The retention of such a high duty on iron would only be justified by the difficulties in which mining companies were placed by the emancipation of the serfs. For this reason, and with a view to the revision of the mining laws in general (the subject of a special enquiry at the Ministry of Finances), it would appear untimely to make any radical alterations under this head of the Tariff, and it therefore seems advisable to make only the following proposals, viz.:—

1. Sheet iron, charged with a duty of 70 copecks per pood, the same as boiler, still, and armour-plate iron, might be admitted at a duty of 45 copecks per pood, the same as assorted iron ; for Russian sheet iron, on account of its high quality, is exported in large quantities almost exclusively to England ;* and therefore there is no reason to apprehend that foreign competition will interfere with the sale of native sheet iron at home.

2. The Tariff of 1857 prohibits the importation of wrought and cast iron, direct from foreign ports, into the ports of the Azof and Black Seas, with the exception of Odessa, with a view to protect the expected development of the production of iron, by means of anthracite coal, in the Lugan Mine district ; but the object of the prohibition was not realized, and in the meantime it compels the importation of those metals at Odessa, from whence it is sent in coasters to other ports in the Black and Azof Seas, which increases the price by several copecks per pood. For this reason, in order to facilitate a supply of wrought and cast iron in the South of Russia, its importation might be permitted at the existing rate of duty in all the ports of the Azof and Black Seas.

3. The present rates on iron are increased by the additional 10 per cent.

Taking into consideration that the object of the latter is simply fiscal and that the original duties on iron are of themselves too high, it is proposed to abolish the additional 10 per cent.

As regards unwrought cast iron, the present duty of 5 copecks per pood has no protective object, for the cast iron of the Ural is either converted into wrought iron, or moulded into various articles on the spot ; but it is rarely sent in its unwrought state to the inland markets, because the expense of conveyance increases its price too much. Nor has the present duty on cast iron any fiscal importance ; the revenue it yields amounting only to about 12,000 roubles a-year, for owing to the privilege granted to the mechanical works to receive foreign cast iron duty free, its importation under duty is only one-third of the quantity which is passed free.†

* Between 1861 and 1864 the average exportation amounted to 63,707 poods per annum.

† Between 1861 and 1864 the average annual quantity imported free and under duty was as follows : Paid duty, 225,151 poods ; free, 510,741 poods.

In view of these facts, the importation of cast iron in general should be admitted free of duty in order to facilitate the supply of that metal in places distant from mining centres; but it is necessary to defer this measure until the revision of the mining laws, under which the dues on cast-iron raised at home are at present $2\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood in the case of freehold mines, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood in that of lands and forests held under a lease from the Government.

§ 158. Muriatic acid, chloride of lime, alkaline salt for bleaching (eau Tenant, eau de Javelle), &c., : 44 copecks per pood (4s. 4d. per cwt.).

This paragraph comprises saline or muriatic acid, merely to make the Tariff complete in detail, but not with a view to the possibility of its being imported, as no economical or safe means of transporting muriatic acid has yet been discovered.

A decline in the price of muriatic acid is, however, not to be expected from foreign competition, as it cannot become abundant and cheap in Russia until the production of soda is developed on a large scale, for, in making soda, muriatic acid is produced simultaneously and unavoidably, so that the manufacturers are always ready to sell it at low prices, and sometimes even pay for its packing. A protective duty on muriatic acid would therefore be quite useless. This acid costs in Russia from 1 rouble 50 copecks to 2 roubles per pood; its consumption is therefore limited.

The present duty is equal to from 28 to 41 per cent. on the sale price, and cannot promote the production of this article, as it depends entirely on the manufacture of soda.

As regards the other chemicals under the present head, viz., bleaching powder and alkaline salt for bleaching (which is rarely imported on account of the difficulty of carrying it), the production of alkali has been very costly to chemical manufacturers in Russia, on account of the dearness of muriatic acid, and has almost entirely ceased since the reduction made in the Tariff of 1850, in favour of bleaching, dyeing, printing, and paper works; which, under the previous high duty, were obliged to pay high prices for those products.

The present duty on bleaching powder (44 copecks per pood) being about 50 per cent. on the price of the article in England (90 copecks per pood), including freight, is an insufficient encouragement for the inland production of bleaching salts, which may, however, be developed in Russia without any Tariff protection, together with the manufacture of soda and of muriatic acid.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the duty on these products might be reduced in proportion to the duties on corresponding articles, viz., to 20 copecks per pood (2s. per cwt.).

§ 160. Oxalic acid (sorrel), oxalate of potash (sel d'oseille) : 2 roubles 20 copecks per pood (21s. 8d. per cwt.).

Until the enactment of the Tariff of 1850 these articles were prepared at a great expense in Russia under the protection of a prohibitive duty; and therefore manufacturers of cotton prints were obliged to pay high prices, or up to 45 roubles for oxalic acid, and 55 roubles for oxalic salts.

The duty of 8 roubles per pood fixed by the Tariff of 1850, admitted the importation of these articles, and put a stop to the inland production, the cotton printers having been thus enabled to obtain them at half those prices from abroad. It being therefore found impossible to burden those products with a protective duty without injuring the interests of cotton printing and dyeing, the Tariff of 1857 established

a fiscal duty of 2 roubles per pood, which is not more than 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Between 1851 and 1853, under the Tariff of 1850, the importation of the above-mentioned articles amounted to only 254 poods; but between 1859 and 1861, under the Tariff of 1857, it rose to 3,152 poods. and between 1862 and 1864 to 3,190 poods per annum.

This duty might be retained without the additional 10 per cent.

§ 159. Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol; sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol; sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol; Saltzburg vitriol, or mixed iron or copper sulphate, refined or not refined: 44 copecks per pood (4s. 4d. per cwt.).

In the Tariff of 1857, sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol was placed under this head for the same reason as muriatic acid was included under the previous paragraph, viz., in order to make the Tariff complete.

The production of sulphuric acid is protected in Russia by a duty that is equal to about 58 per cent. *ad valorem* (the price being 1 rouble 10 copecks to 1 rouble 25 copecks per pood); but as one pood of sulphur gives three poods of acid, and as the two additional poods are composed of water and air, it is only transported under very exceptional circumstances to any considerable distance, and it is not at all imported into Russia. A protective duty on this article would, therefore, seem quite useless, while it might be oppressive in those localities near the frontier to which the carriage of oil of vitriol from inland manufactories might be too expensive—localities which might stand in need of that article for various manufacturing purposes.

Moreover the importation of foreign oil of vitriol would not long be continued, for should the demand become important, its production would soon be developed under the protection of the cost of carriage.

The duty on sulphuric acid might, consequently, be reduced to 20 copecks per pood.

The other chemicals mentioned under this head were charged in the Tariff of 1850 with various duties; green vitriol, 60 copecks, and white and blue, 1 rouble 15 copecks per pood.

These duties having been found too high, a uniform duty of 40 copecks per pood was established by the Tariff of 1857, and the importation, which, between 1851 and 1853, was only 1,863 poods, increased, between 1859 and 1861, to 28,057 poods, while between 1862 and 1864 it was 21,003 poods per annum.

The duty of 40 copecks per pood, fixed by the Tariff of 1857, might be retained for every description of vitriol except for sulphate of iron, on which it is too high, being 100 per cent. on the selling price of 80 copecks per pood, with the duty, and it might therefore be taxed, like other products of a similar nature, with 20 copecks per pood (2s. per cwt.).

§ 166. Soda, natural and artificial; crystals of soda and salt of soda; sulphate of barytes and compositions of soda for cleaning wool; such as dissolved glass, &c., 11 copecks per pood, or 1s. 1d. per cwt.

The considerable increase in the importation of soda is the best proof of the great demand for this article, which is indispensable in the processes of bleaching, dyeing, and printing, as well as in the manufacture of chemicals, glass, and soap. At the same time soda is a substitute for potashes, the production of which is accompanied by the destruction of forests.

The following causes prevent the establishment of soda manufactories in Russia, viz., the dearness of salt in the districts where soda is consumed, and the absence of easy and cheap communications between

the localities where salt is found in abundance and the centre where soda is in demand. The absence, in some places, of fuel is likewise a serious impediment.

As long, therefore, as soda manufactories cannot be established near the saltworks, it is necessary to facilitate the supply of foreign soda.

For this reason the duty on soda was lowered to one half by the Tariff of 1857, namely, from 20 to 10 copecks per pood. The importation of soda, under the Tariff of 1850, amounted, between 1851 and 1853, to 185,884 poods; between 1859 and 1861, to 501,087 poods; and between 1862 and 1864, to 558,060 poods.

The Moscow merchants are of opinion that, in order to develop the home production of soda, it is necessary to allow the manufacturers to obtain, free of excise duty, the salt which they require for making soda, and at the same time to raise the duty on foreign soda tenfold on the strength of the following calculation:—

The production of 1 pood of soda costs—

	In Russia.		In England.	
	Rbbs.	Cop.	Rbbs.	Cop.
Salt	0	40	0	10
Sulphuric Acid.. ..	1	50	1	20
Fuel and Labour	0	70	0	60
Total	2	60	1	90

This calculation shows a difference of 70 copecks per pood, but, as for instance in France, sulphuric acid is still cheaper (only 67 copecks), the Moscow merchants consider that, in order to equalise the conditions of production, the duty on soda (only in a calcined state) should be raised to 1 rouble per pood.

The merchants find it necessary to increase the duty in the same proportion on the other kinds of soda, and also on the products which are obtained simultaneously of soda, such as bleaching powder, &c.

Meanwhile M. Tchugunoff, the well-known chemist, makes a very different estimate of the cost in the production of soda, which proves that by obtaining the salt free of excise, a pood of soda costs 1 rouble 18 copecks, and that while the price for foreign soda is 1 rouble 50 copecks or 1 rouble 60 copecks at St. Petersburg, soda produced at Perm, and sold at 1 rouble 40 copecks, would enjoy a premium of 22 copecks per pood. Moreover, if the manufactories shall have the right of producing sulphuric acid from copper pyrites, calcined soda would only cost them 88 copecks per pood, or 8s. 8d. per cwt.

It is moreover to be observed that the production of soda may be developed not only in the province of Perm, but also in the south of Russia, where manufactories of soap from soda might be established, whilst the muriatic acid obtained during the making of soda might be used in the beetroot sugar manufactories; besides, soda might also find a market from thence in the inland provinces. The question of remitting the excise on salt intended for chemical purposes is already under consideration at the Ministry of Finance.

This is the best and most durable means of developing the production of soda in Russia, even without increasing the import duty on soda; for it has been shown above that if the soda manufactories obtain their salt free of excise, the present duty would still be sufficient to enable them to compete with foreign soda in the interior of Russia.

On the strength of all these considerations, the duty of 10 copecks

per pood, imposed by the Tariff of 1857, might be maintained without the additional 10 per cent. on soda of all kinds, because the natural soda will always be worked over by skilful manufacturers at home, and it is principally only calcined soda which is imported for sale.

Soda in crystals is required only in particular cases where great purity is wanted, and finally, caustic soda is rarely seen in the trade. It does not therefore appear necessary to impose these various rates on soda.

§ 167. Salts, acids, oxides, and all other chemicals not specially mentioned either in the general Tariff or in the List of Drugs, 1 rouble 10 copecks per pood, or 10s. 10d per cwt.

In the Tariff of 1850 and 1857, the same duty was fixed on chemical products not specially mentioned, as on colours and dyestuffs not enumerated in order to prevent misunderstandings, and all attempts to introduce those articles under a wrong entry.

Under the duty of 1 rouble 60 copecks per pood, the importation amounted, between 1851 and 1853, only to 3,875 poods; but after its reduction to 1 rouble, by the Tariff of 1857, it increased, between 1859 and 1861, to 10,380 poods, and between 1862 and 1864 to 15,104 poods per annum.

The duty established by the Tariff of 1857 might be retained, without the additional 10 per cent. At the same time it is to be observed that in the List of Drugs some of the chemical preparations pay 1 and 2 roubles per pood, while others are admitted duty free. Many of the articles named in this List should be excluded from it, and brought under the head of chemicals.

Thus, for instance, phosphorus, which now pays 75 copecks, or 82½ copecks with the 10 per cent., might be placed under § 167, "Chemicals not specially mentioned," the present duty being far too high, or about 80 per cent. *ad valorem*, the price of a pood of phosphorus, without the duty, being only 1 rouble.

This is why the greatest part of the phosphorus used in Russia is smuggled. At the same time, from the cheapness of bones in Russia and the increasing demand for phosphorus, its manufacture does not require such a high protective duty.

Acetic acid natron should likewise be brought under § 167, as at present it is admitted duty free in the List of Drugs; and all acetic salts should be imposed with a duty of 1 rouble per pood, with the exception of acetic acid and verdigris, which might be left at the present duty, 2 roubles per pood.

The Moscow merchants are of opinion that the production of acetic salts in general (*sacharum saturni*, *verdigris*, &c.) requires greater protection than it has received heretofore. Those chemicals are, however, at present produced in Russia in no small quantities; and their production ought to be still more extensive, considering the great cheapness of timber in many districts. Tariff protection is scarcely required in this case, especially since Germany, and more particularly England (where wood is certainly not to be purchased at 1 rouble 50 copecks per cubic fathom), produce acetic salts; and indeed Mr. Reichel, a Russian manufacturer, finds it profitable to produce acetic acid lime at 60 copecks per pood for exportation.

In the List of Drugs, bromide and iodide of potassium are free articles, while from their value, which is 8 roubles and 6 roubles per lb., they might well bear a duty of 1 rouble per pood.

The inconsistencies that occur in the List of Drugs show the necessity of a thorough revision of the duties on medicinal substances, in order that they may be made to agree with the general Tariff.

SECTION III.

MANUFACTURES, &c.

The effect of the alterations made in 1857 in the Tariff of 1850, as regards the importation of foreign manufactures, will be seen from the following Table :—

Period.		Value.	Duty.
		Roubles.	Roubles.
1851-1853 (tariff of 1850)	..	17,695,671	4,318,686
1859-1861	„ 1857	29,527,912	7,535,435
1862-1864	„ „	22,062,045	5,557,697

Between 1859 and 1861 the importation of foreign manufactures increased 67 per cent., and the duty levied on them $74\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; while between 1862 and 1864, the increase, as compared with the period between 1851 and 1853; was only 24 per cent. in the importations, and 29 per cent. in the amount of duty raised ; but if compared with 1859 and 1861, the importation, as well as the duty, between 1862 and 1864, fell off by about 26 per cent.

The following figures will show to what extent the revenue on the principal foreign manufactures has fluctuated during the period above-mentioned :—

Manufactures of					Tariff of 1850.	Tariff of 1857.	
					1851-53.	1859-61.	1862-64.
					Roubles.	Rou' les.	Roubles.
Cotton	..	..	..	..	534,022	1,757,616	768,101
Linon	..	..	..	..	300,754	616,187	497,832
Silk	..	..	..	..	1,498,768	1,305,026	928,901
Woollen	..	..	..	..	612,192	1,306,514	993,113
Wrought Metals	..	..	..	..	344,676	697,527	754,979
Lace, Tulle, &c.	..	..	..	..	263,187	204,910	192,892
Small Wares—							
Valuable	..	..	..	..	63,233	92,161	95,996
Common	..	..	..	..	57,002	137,818	165,941
All other manufactures	..	..	..	..	644,841	1,417,676	1,189,922
Total	..	..	..	..	4,318,685	7,535,435	5,557,697

The revenue from the duties on foreign manufactures, as established by the Tariffs of 1850 and 1857, was dependent principally on consumption by the educated classes.

This explains the increase in the duties on foreign manufactures between 1859 and 1861, as compared with 1851 and 1853, as well as the decrease that took place in 1862 and 1864, as compared with 1859 and 1861.

Between 1854 and 1861, after the enactment of the Tariff of 1857, the demand for manufactures on which the duty had been reduced became more active ; whereas, between 1862 and 1864, the revenue from manufactures decreased, as compared with 1859 and 1861, principally from a decrease in the demand for articles of luxury. On the other hand, the revenue from articles of general use—as, for instance, the duties on

wrought metals and on common small wares—increased. The same result is obtained from a comparison of the period between 1862 and 1864, with that of 1851–53.

Notwithstanding its decrease between 1859–1861 and 1851–53, the Customs revenue derived from the principal articles of import, between 1862 and 1864, was larger than that between 1851 and 1853, under the Tariff of 1850; but it decreased, even as compared with 1851 and 1853, under the head of silk goods, laces, and small valuable wares.

In order to explain these results, it is necessary to state the principle on which the Tariff of 1857 was based.

The principal object of the alterations in the duties on foreign manufactures was the protection of home industry against foreign competition in the inland markets, as regards the sale of the cheaper articles of commerce, and those most in demand; and at the same time the alterations were intended to facilitate the importation of such superior manufactures as were but little produced in Russia.

For this reason, as well as in order to simplify the Tariff, goods of a similar description were charged with various rates of duty, according to categories, in which, however, manufactures of different quality and value were in many cases classed under the same duty.

At the same time, duties on inferior manufactures were made far too high in proportion to value, and exceeded the rate of protection required by producers at home; and, on the other hand, the duties on superior articles were made very moderate, and, in some instances, so so low as to prevent the home industries from competing with foreign goods.

In consequence of such an adjustment of the duties, it is only foreign articles of the highest quality that pay duty, whilst those of small value are smuggled in large quantities over the western frontier. The Treasury thus loses a revenue from goods which, at a duty more in proportion with their value, might be imported in a legal manner; whilst the manufacturers cannot sell their productions in the western provinces of the empire, on account of the latter being supplied with contraband goods, owing to the disproportionate character of the duties.

This shows that the principal object of a revision of the present section should be the adoption of duties which shall be as far as possible proportionate to the value of the goods, particularly by increasing the number of categories, with scales of duties on articles of the same origin, but of different quality and value.

This seems to be the only means of avoiding the defects of the present Tariff, and of combining the interests of the Treasury with those of the home industries, which still require a protective tariff.

In reviewing the results of the Tariff of 1857, it is impossible not to observe that the manufacturing industry of Russia has greatly increased under the last Tariff in those branches which satisfy the requirements of the masses.

While protecting the native manufacturer, and leaving the supply of such articles in his hands, the Tariff of 1857 had also in view a reduction of prices; and for this reason the duties on many raw and half-manufactured materials were lowered, and even abolished.

The importation of such materials between 1851 and 1853 under the Tariff of 1850, having amounted, according to the declared value, to 17,786,057 roubles per annum, increased to 25,794,978 roubles, or more than 45 per cent., between 1859 and 1864, under the Tariff of 1857.

Such an increase in the importation of materials required in manufacturing processes is an evident proof that the development of manufac-

turing industry in Russia during the latter period has continued to increase ; and the extent to which that increase has effected various branches of industry will be best seen from the facts adduced under each separate paragraph of the Tariff.

In the following pages will be found a translation of M. Kolesoff's observations under the head of those articles of commerce in which Great Britain is principally interested, viz. :--

1. Cotton Manufactures.
2. Woollen Manufactures.
3. Linen and Hemp Manufactures.
4. Silk Manufactures.
5. Metals Wrought.
6. Earthenware and Porcelain.
7. Glass and Crystal.
8. Paper.
9. Small Wares, Valuable and Common.

1. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

THE tariff of 1857 established the following rates of duty on cotton goods, inclusive of the 10 per cent. additional subsequently imposed, viz.:

Art. 244. Cotton textures of less than 15 square arshins (11,760 square inches) to a Russian pound (14 ozs.), $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb. (15ls. 9d. per cwt.).

Art. 245. Ditto printed and cotton velvets, $71\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per lb. (14l. 1s. 9d. per cwt.).

Art. 246. Cotton textures of more than 15 square arshins to a lb., 1 rouble 10 copecks per lb. (21l. 13s. 6d. per cwt.).

Art. 247. Ditto printed, 1 rouble 54 copecks per lb. (30l. 6s. 10d. per cwt.).

Art. 248. Cotton stuffs with pastings, &c., 2 roubles 20 copecks per lb. (43l. 7s. per cwt.).

By the tariff of 1819 cotton goods were admitted, like the greater part of other articles of foreign production, at rates of duty ranging from $37\frac{1}{2}$ copecks to 3 roubles 60 copecks per lb., which was a considerable reduction from former rates; but the tariff of 1822 prohibited their importation altogether, with the exception of dyed goods, which were allowed to enter on payment of duties that ranged between 50 copecks and 1 rouble 80 copecks per lb.

Until 1851, the changes in this part of the tariff were confined to a removal of prohibitions from a few articles, and to a further increase of the rates of 1822: thus, instead of the duty of 50 copecks per lb. on calico, established in 1822, the tariffs of 1826 and 1834 exacted 70 copecks, and that of 1841, 83 copecks per lb. The duty on muslin was raised from 1 rouble 80 copecks to 2 roubles 20 copecks in 1826 and 1834, and even to 2 roubles 75 copecks by the tariff of 1841. Cotton hosiery paid 70 copecks in 1826 and 1834 and 83 copecks and 1 rouble 25 copecks in 1841, in lieu of the duty of 55 copecks imposed in 1822. Lastly, by the tariff of 1841, transparent and semi-transparent handkerchiefs were raised from 1 rouble 50 copecks to 3 roubles 80 copecks per lb.

At the same time there is scarcely any branch of industry, either in Russia or in other countries, that has attained such a considerable reduction in price as cotton goods. This naturally altered the *ad valorem* relation of the specific duties, which were thus raised from 50 and 75 per cent. to 100 and 200 per cent., and even more, between 1820 and 1850. It is therefore not surprising that, notwithstanding the reductions made in 1850, many of the duties on cotton goods remained prohibitory.

By the changes introduced in 1857, many of these duties were reduced to one-half, and even to a quarter: thus cotton webs, grey or dyed, having up to 10 square arshins, and from 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ square arshins to a lb., paid 75 copecks and 1 rouble by the tariff of 1850, while by the tariff of 1857 those rates were reduced to 40 copecks. Similar printed fabrics were also reduced to 70 copecks from 1 rouble 20 copecks and 2 roubles 50 copecks per lb.

The results of these changes have been as follows:—

A. Influence of the Tariff of 1857 on the Cotton Industry of Russia.

The average annual importation of raw cotton into Russia, between 1851 and 1853, was 1,720,030 poods.

Deducting 258,000, or 15 per cent., as loss on cotton used in making wicks and wadding, the quantity of yarn produced was 1,462,026 poods.

The annual importation of foreign yarn during the same period

smuggled goods are seized, or perhaps even less; and, secondly, that the goods sold by auction in small towns inhabited by Jew contrabandists, rarely fetch more than two-thirds of their real value. Admitting these very moderate premises, it will be seen that in 1859-1861 the value of the cottons imported fraudulently must have been about 3,450,000 roubles (about 531,000*l.*), while the importation through Custom-houses only amounted to 4,750,000 roubles or only one-third more. During those years cotton contributed almost two-thirds of the value of the total confiscations, viz., the sale of cotton goods produced 230,434 roubles annually, and that of other goods 377,660 roubles.

The existence of such a contraband trade in cotton goods can only be attributed to the high duties imposed on the lower qualities, which, being articles of prime necessity, are introduced along the western frontier of Russia to an extent that almost precludes the sale of native cottons in the neighbouring provinces.

Notwithstanding, however, its extent, the contraband trade has not prevented either the increase both of the honest importation of cotton goods or a very rapid development of production at home. This is only natural: for the goods imported through Custom-houses, being of high quality, pay a relatively lower duty, while the goods imported fraudulently, for consumption principally in the western provinces, are of inferior quality, and far more heavily imposed in relation to their value. At the same time the home manufacture retains a wide market, where cheap goods meet with no foreign competition; and this is why the home production of cotton goods has increased to such an extent that its present value now reaches 86,000,000 roubles (about 13,000,000*l.*).

But while the consumption of cotton goods is thus rapidly increasing, the Customs revenue, under the articles of the tariff above enumerated, remains inconsiderable. During the period 1859-1861 the duties yielded 1,757,616 roubles yearly from manufactured articles, and about 507,000 roubles from yarn, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of the cotton goods consumed in Russia (excepting the importations from Asia), amounting as it does to 93,750,000 roubles (about 14,000,000*l.*), of which 86,000,000 roubles are produced at home, and 7,740,000 roubles imported from abroad, in yarn and cloth.

The principal cause of such an unsatisfactory condition of the duties under this part of the tariff is, that cotton goods of inferior quality are too highly taxed, without any benefit to the home manufacturer, but to the advantage of the smuggler in the western provinces; whereas articles of superior quality are admitted on payment of duties which are low relatively to value, which prevents their manufacture at home, and deprives the State of the revenue that might be raised by making the import duties more commensurate with the present cost of production.

The removal of the above imperfections in the tariff, with a view to an increase of the revenue, should be the principal object of the present inquiry. The duties on cotton goods, established in 1857, were intended to protect against foreign competition principally those articles of home manufacture which constitute the great mass of production, and to facilitate, as far as possible, the importation only of such articles of superior quality as are not manufactured to any extent at home.

This object has been attained so far that the contraband importation of superior cotton goods has been considerably reduced, while their honest importation has been increased; but, on the other hand, the retention of excessively high duties on cheap cotton goods could not but promote smuggling on the land frontier as the demand for cheap goods increased.

Owing to the classification adopted in 1857, the small reduction from

48 to 40 copecks per lb. on coarse cotton textures having, for instance, not more than 6 or 7 square arshins in a lb., did not alter the prohibitive character of the tariff of 1850, the more especially as the new duty of 40 copecks was subsequently increased by 10 per cent. additional. As regards, however, light textures, having up to $14\frac{1}{2}$ square arshins in a lb., which paid 1 rouble 60 copecks per lb. under the previous tariff, the duty on them was reduced, in 1857, to a quarter of the former rate. As a rule, the tariff of 1857 considerably reduced the duties on articles of luxury, of which the importation, as already shown, necessarily increased more than threefold.*

In order to establish a juster proportion between the duties and the present value of cotton goods, it is necessary to divide them under a great number of categories. The French tariff may, in this respect, serve as a model, the more so since it is, like the tariff of Russia, founded on a protective system.

The French tariff admits the cotton goods of countries with which France has concluded commercial treaties, at rates varying from 5 to 44 copecks per lb., with the exception of lace, printed and embroidered textures, &c., which pay 15, 10, and 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Comparing these rates with the duties in Russia, it would appear that the lowest specific duty in France, as compared with the highest rate, is almost 1 to 9, while the lowest duty in Russia (35 copecks per lb.) is, relatively to the highest rate (1 rouble 40 copecks per lb.), as 1 to 4.

The Russian tariff has only four rates of duty on cotton goods (excepting lace, tulle, and dresses cut out), while the French tariff establishes 33 different rates, in addition to the *ad valorem* duties above mentioned.

The French duties on cottons being the result of one of the most modern attempts at transition from a prohibitive to a moderately protective tariff, are worthy of attention, particularly in respect to the manner in which they affect goods of a similar character but of different quality. The tariff of France at the same time shows how complicated specific duties may be made in reference to goods of light weight and comparatively greater value, the specific duties on which are consequently in an inverse ratio to their value.

As regards cottons, the Russian tariff is far simpler than that of France; but then it does not establish a proper proportion between the duties and cost of production. This defect is owing to the system adopted in Russia of protecting by high duties the production at home of cheap cotton goods forming the bulk of the consumption; but those duties are more protective to smugglers than to manufacturers, for, as shown above, the former introduce only about one-third less than the honest merchant.

The comparatively small circle of territory to which the trade in contraband goods is confined shows that the present high duties on cheap cotton goods are in no way required for the protection of home industry. It is an established fact that smuggling is carried on almost exclusively within the localities adjoining the western land frontier of Russia, viz., in Poland and in the provinces of Kowno, Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, Volhynia, Podolia, and Bessarabia. It sometimes extends to the provinces of Smolensk, Witebsk, Kherson, &c. The absence of contraband goods in the latter provinces can only be explained by the expense of transit, which, raising their price, prevents them from competing with home manufactures, although, generally speaking, contraband goods, and particularly those which, like cottons, come under the category that requires the affixing of a Custom-house leaden seal, are sold considerably cheaper

* Thus a light ball dress pays relatively less duty than a gown of cheap print.

than goods which have been honestly cleared; never less than 35 or 40 per cent. below the price of the latter, for the smuggler is always impatient to get rid of goods not furnished with the proper seals, or to which false seals, or seals taken from other goods, have been affixed.

It would certainly be more advantageous if the Russian manufacturer had the possibility of competing with foreign goods, not only in the central provinces but in those bordering the frontier as well, by meeting in those markets goods that have paid a duty commensurate with their value, and not contraband goods, with which competition is out of the question; for the manufacturer can never calculate the price at which they can be sold, and he cannot therefore find any regular or constant market in those provinces.

The following fact may here be stated in support of this argument:—At the request of the Department of Customs, the officers charged with the suppression of smuggling at Kowno forwarded four patterns of cotton prints current in the trade of that district, viz., two of Moscow goods and two of prints that had been fraudulently introduced; reporting at the same time that the retail prices of these goods were severally 30 and 21 copecks per arshin for Moscow goods, and 29 and 24 copecks for the smuggled articles. On comparing these patterns, it appeared that they were almost of similar quality, the only difference being that the smuggled goods were a trifle broader. But if Russian cotton prints can compete even at Kowno with similar contraband articles, why should these goods be imposed with a duty that is equal from 50 to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*?

The merchants of Moscow, in their Report on the duties on cottons, while explaining in detail why their goods are dearer than foreign manufactures (owing, they state, to the dearth of fuel, the want of proper communications, the high rate of discount, &c.), consider it necessary to retain, in general, the present rate of duty, making only a few alterations in matters of detail, viz.:—

1. To admit as close cotton webs only such goods as have not more than 10 square arshins to a lb., as thinner textures are termed muslin, tarlatan, &c., and should therefore be considered as light goods.

2. Turkey red goods to be treated as printed goods, being of greater value than even the latter.

3. Textures of horse-hair, used for crinolines, mixed with silk or wool, to be classified under silk and woollen goods, not under close cotton webs.

4. T cloth, which only pays 10 copecks per lb. on importation in the Transcaucasian ports, without reference to the number of square arshins in a lb., to be admitted under that duty only when of a quality not surpassing 5 square arshins to a lb., as T cloth and printer are only to be distinguished by their weight, viz., textures of yarn of low numbers are called T cloths (*biaz*), and those of higher numbers printer (*mitkal*). Textures having more than 5 square arshins to a lb., they propose should be cleared as printers.

5. Haberdashery of flax and hemp, now admitted under cottons, to be included in flax and hemp manufactures.

Of all these suggestions, the most important is the first, relative to the classification of close cotton webs. If this suggestion, which is certainly well founded, be carried out, the duty would fall more proportionately on light textures having 10 to 15 square arshins in a lb.; but at the same time heavy and cheap cotton textures would remain taxed to an extent that far exceeds the measure of protection required by the Russian manufacturer, and only promotes the contraband trade in those goods, pronounced "immense" even by the merchants of Moscow.

With reference to the other suggestions, it is necessary to explain—

1. That Turkey red goods were classified in 1850 under other dyed goods, more especially since the use of Caucasian madder has reduced the cost of dyeing to the same level as in other countries ;

2. The classification of crinoline stuffs under silk and woollen goods would be equal to a prohibition of that insignificant article of trade which is already being superseded by the use of stout cotton stuffs (*d'Erosee*). But for the better arrangement of the tariff it is advisable to place these goods under the head of horse-hair manufactures, leaving them subject to the present rate of duty ;

3. The observations respecting the difference between T cloth and printer should be taken into consideration when the tariff of the Transcaucasus is revised ; and

4. Haberdashery of flax and hemp (likewise an insignificant article of trade) has been made subject to the same rate of duty as cotton goods, solely for the purpose of simplifying the Customs entries ; but in order to improve the arrangement of the tariff it might be placed under the head of flax and hemp manufactures, while the present duty of 35 copecks per lb. (which is sufficiently high on goods of which the principal weight consists of wood, not thread) might be maintained.

Guided by the above considerations, as well as by information collected with reference to the relative cost of Russian and foreign cotton goods, the following principles might be adopted in the revision of the duties on cottons :—

1. In order to attain a juster proportion between the duties and the prices of cotton goods, of which the principal value lies in their *fineness* of texture, grey, bleached, and dyed goods should be classified under a greater number of categories than at present, retaining, however, the present system of calculating the duties according to the number of square arshins in a lb. The system adopted in the French tariff, that of classifying the goods according to the number of threads in a certain square unit, cannot be conveniently introduced into Russia. The want of habit would lead to inaccuracies and difficulties of control.

2. According to information collected, the present duties on foreign close cotton textures (of not more than 10 square arshins to a lb.) are equal to from 42 to 73 per cent., and even more on the foreign cost, and to 37 down to 5 and 4 per cent. *ad valorem* on light goods. At the same time the foreign prices are lower than ours—14 to 38 per cent. on close textures, and not in a few cases 80 per cent. on light goods. Therefore, under the present duties, English close textures come to 35 per cent. dearer than similar Russian goods, while light good muslins are 40 per cent. cheaper.

These figures show that the present duties on cotton goods far exceed the measure of protection required by Russian manufacturers, and that if they be reduced 25 and 35 per cent. (and even more in the case of heavy goods) the Russian manufacturers of articles in common use would be fully protected from foreign competition in the home market. This measure would, after some time, permit the regular importation of goods, which are now almost exclusively smuggled into the country. The duties on light cotton goods should, on the contrary, be raised.

3. The tariff of 1857 imposes the same duty on grey, bleached, and dyed goods. There is certainly no great difference in the price of grey and bleached goods, for the cost of bleaching is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per square arshin. But, according to information obtained, the difference in price between grey and dyed goods is on an average about 25 per cent. This is also evidently the calculation that has been adopted in France. Even the liberal tariff of the Zollverein makes a distinction between the two descriptions of goods. It further appears only fair to impose 25

per cent. more on dyed than on grey goods, since the greater part of the materials used in dying by Russian manufacturers are imported from abroad, and in some cases pay very high duties.

4. The imposition of a specific duty, commensurate with cost of production, on printed goods, appears very difficult, for the price of the goods does not depend so much on the fineness or closeness of the web as on the beauty or rarity of the design. Moreover, a specific duty on goods of this kind, imposed with a view to protection, *i.e.*, a high specific duty, would have this drawback, that for cheap goods, which are generally the heaviest, it would be too high, whereas for dear goods of a complicated or fashionable pattern, but light in weight, it would be too low. At the same time, the former description of goods requires strong protection in Russia, while the latter cannot, without that protection, be manufactured at all. In order to avoid the inconvenience of a specific duty on printed and embroidered cotton goods the French tariff imposes an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent., the specific duty being retained for all other cotton goods excepting lace and the thinnest fabrics. The highest *ad valorem* duty imposed by the Russian tariff is 35 per cent.; this would be a sufficient duty on all cotton prints, as well as on embroidered fabrics, with pastings, &c., which constitute an insignificant item of trade, and which are scarcely at all manufactured in Russia.

The imposition of an *ad valorem* duty is objected to, principally on account of the difficulty which Custom-house officers, having no technical knowledge of manufactures, encounter in determining whether the declared value is correct or not, and also because the Custom-house officers, even if they are convinced that the declared value is incorrect, do not like to take the goods for their own account, fearing that by a combination of purchasers at the auction they may not be able to cover the expenses which would fall upon them—*viz.*, the payment of the declared value, with the addition of 10 per cent., besides the duty and the cost of sale.

The material drawbacks to an *ad valorem* duty may, to a considerable degree, be removed, as in France, by certain administrative measures—*viz.*, by furnishing the Custom-houses with patterns of printed goods with an indication of their wholesale and retail prices, and by selling at the principal Custom-houses only, the contraband goods seized at Custom-houses in thinly populated districts.

It would also be advisable to follow the example of France in reducing to 5 per cent. the indemnification made to the importer for the stoppage of his goods.

5. By the tariff of 1857, as well as by that of France, cotton velvet and plush pay more than other cotton fabrics without reference to the fineness of the material, which has no influence on the price.

It appears necessary to retain this rule, for cotton velvet and plush are more expensive than other cotton fabrics, and are, moreover, to a great extent, manufactured in Russia for the Kiakhta trade with China. With reference, however, to the present rate of duty, which is 65 copecks per lb., or 80 per cent. on the value of English cotton velvet, it is proposed to reduce the rate to 45 copecks, in order to counteract the somewhat considerable contraband traffic in those goods that exists on the western land frontier.

6. The duty of 35 copecks per lb. imposed by the tariff of 1857 on cotton tapes, buttons, trimmings, &c. (§ 244), might be retained, as it is moderate, together with the duties on mixed goods of the same nature, and on "toilet articles" made of cotton fabrics; annulling only the rule by which additional duty is charged on goods with both web

and woof of pure cotton, but with small ornaments of silk or wool, which are scarcely ever seen in the trade.

The following draft of duties on cotton goods has been made on the strength of preceding observations:—

Cotton goods, woven, knitted, or plaited, mixed with any other material excepting silk or wool:

1. Cotton textures, grey or bleached, having in a pound (14 oz.)—

		per lb.
a. Less than 5 square arshins	..	15 copecks.
b. From 5 to 8 "	..	25 "
c. " 8 10 "	..	45 "
d. " 10 12 "	..	80 "
e. More than 10 "	..	1'20 "

2. Dyed one or more colours 25 per cent. in addition to the foregoing duties.

3. Cotton velvet and plush 45 copecks per lb.

4. Cottons printed, embroidered by the hand or by machinery; also with pastings and trimmings of straw, gold, silver, or tinsel, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

5. Cotton haberdashery, tapes, and buttons, cotton chenille, and articles of the same; cotton, knitted, or plaited goods (hosiery) (except lace and tulle); cotton canvas, with or without embroidery, 35 copecks per lb.

A comparison of the proposed rates with those of 1857 suggests the following observations:—

1. The proposed duties on grey and bleached goods are higher in respect of all textures except those which have up to 5 and from 5 to 8 square arshins to the lb. For the first of these two categories the duty would be 15 copecks instead of 35 copecks. But this category would comprise exclusively T cloth, an article of very little value, which is already imported into the ports of the Black Sea and Transcaucasus at a duty of 10 copecks per lb.

As regards fabrics of 5 to 8 square arshins to a lb., on which the proposed duty is 25 copecks in lieu of 35 copecks, this rate would be principally paid by coarse printer, towards which the duty would bear a relation of 28 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. Under this duty foreign printer could only be sold at an average price of 12 to 15 per cent. dearer than similar Russian goods.

2. The proposed duties on dyed cotton goods will be higher than those now levied, with the exception, however, of stuffs which have less than 5 and from 5 to 8 square arshins to a lb. The duty on the former will be 18½ copecks, and on the latter 31½ copecks, instead of 35 copecks imposed by the tariff of 1857 on all goods having less than 15 square arshins to a lb. It is only heavy cotton cloths (tricot) that will come under the lowest rate of duty, which will be equal to not less than 25 or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. This will permit the importation of that class of goods through the Custom-houses in localities where Russian cotton tricot (twill?) cannot penetrate, owing to the expense of carriage and the contraband trade.

3. The proposed duty of 35 per cent. on cottons printed, embroidered, &c., will afford sufficient protection to cheap Russian prints and for light textures of the same description the duty will be much higher than the present specific duty which is only 4 or 5 per cent. *ad valorem* in respect to several articles. The *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent. will only allow the higher qualities of French chintzes to be sold in Russia at a lower price than similar Russian goods; but even the present specific duty on chintzes does not amount to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The principal object to be attained by the proposed duties is that the goods at present chiefly introduced by smugglers should in future pass through the Custom-houses, while goods which are at present little taxed should pay a rate of duty more in proportion with their value.

Of course it cannot be hoped that the smuggling of goods of low quality will be entirely suppressed by the introduction of these rates of duty, but there is every probability of the contraband trade being thereby considerably decreased, so that the cotton goods imported fraudulently will no longer be $\frac{2}{3}$ but only $\frac{1}{10}$, or perhaps $\frac{1}{5}$ of the regular importation.

THE DUTIES ON COTTON LACE GOODS.

§ 276. Lace, tulle of all kinds, embroidered batiste, and all kinds of articles made thereof, with ornaments of lace, tulle or batiste, 4 roubles 40 copecks per lb. (86*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.)

Under the Tariff of 1850, lace and tulle were charged with the following duties: if made of cotton and flax, 6 roubles; of silk or wool, 10 roubles per lb.

In order to counteract smuggling, those duties were reduced to 4 roubles per lb. by the Tariff of 1857.

This rate is quite insignificant on light silk, flax, and woollen lace, and moderate on cotton lace of medium fineness; but on cotton tulle, and on heavy cotton lace, it far exceeds the value of the article.*

The revenue under this head of the Tariff, amounted, between 1851 and 1853 (at a duty of 6 and 10 roubles per lb.), to 263,234 roubles, to 224,910 roubles between 1859 and 1861 (after the imposition of the 4 roubles duty), and to 192 892 roubles per annum between 1862 and 1864.

Such a decrease in revenue may partly be explained by the reduction of the duty, which had not the effect of increasing the importation, and partly by the fact that heavy cotton lace and tulle remained subject to an excessively high duty.

In Russia, only cheap cotton and flax lace is produced, which, far from requiring protection, finds a market abroad.

At the same time there are no manufactories of tulle in Russia, notwithstanding that the duty exceeds the value of the article.

In consideration of these circumstances, and owing also to the inconvenience of levying a specific duty on such articles as lace and tulle, the value of which is very different, according to the pattern and the fineness of the thread, these goods might be imposed with a moderate *ad valorem* duty of not more than 15 per cent., as a higher rate would give rise to the smuggling of an article which is so susceptible of clandestine introduction.

As regards embroidered batiste, under § 276, by which it pays the same duty as lace, this article should be excluded from the present paragraph, and charged with the same duty as that proposed for embroidered batiste, namely, 1 rouble 25 copecks per lb., not only because embroidered batiste often costs less than fabrics not embroidered, &c., but generally on the ground that embroidery, by increasing the weight, augments also the amount of duty leviable.

* As a proof of this the following instance may be cited: A firm at St. Petersburg received from Paris flax lace valued at 1,333 francs, and tulle curtains for one window of the value of 50 francs; the duty only amounted to 55 copecks on the lace, but to 16 roubles on the curtains for a single window.

2. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

I. MILLED STUFFS.

The rates of duty at present imposed on woollen manufactures are as follows :—

§ 263. Cloth, half cloth, ladies' cloth, castor, Vicuna, Cashmere, tricot (*satén de laine*), of one colour, woven of various colours, plain and printed, 1 rouble 54 copecks per lb. (30*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.)

§ 264. Baize, Petersham, and all napless woollen trousers' stuffs, flannel, plush, velveteen, freize, swans-skin (a stuff like plush or baize of wool, or with an admixture of cotton and *bourre de soie*); of one colour, woven of various colours, plain, interwoven, and printed, 88 copecks per lb. (17*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.)

General observations to §§ 263 and 264.

1. Shawls, scarfs, blankets, etc., made of the above woollen milled stuffs pay the same duty as the material.

2. Stuffs mentioned above and also shawls, blankets, etc., made of them, if embroidered, or with pastings and trimmings, pay 50 per cent. additional; but if the admixture of silk only consists of small interwoven ornaments the additional duty is not charged.

§ 265. Cloth of a peculiar make and rough woollen webs used in oil mills, paper-printing, and other manufactories; also woollen bags for oil-pressing, cloth list, and all kinds of felt, 11 copecks per lb. (43*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.)

§ 266. Carpets of wool, reps, &c., and such like, heavy carpeting stuffs, excepting printed, with fringes or without, 44 copecks per lb. (173*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.)

Observations: Reps and other carpeting stuffs printed pay 30 per cent. additional. The same goods with an admixture of silk or *bourre de soie*, or gold, silver or tinsel, 66 copecks per lb. (13*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.)

In the Tariff of 1850 milled woollen stuffs were subjected to seven different rates of duty, varying from 20 copecks to 2 roubles 20 copecks per lb. By the Tariff of 1857 the rates were reduced to five, ranging from 10 copecks to 1 rouble 40 copecks per lb.

The goods specified in this section are divided into three well-defined categories, viz.:

1. Milled stuffs used in clothing.
2. Cloth for the use of manufactories.
3. Carpets and heavy carpeting stuffs.

1. Milled woollen stuffs used for clothing:

The following Table shows the comparative annual importation of woollen milled goods under the two paragraphs of the present Tariff and the five paragraphs of the Tariff of 1850 :—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Poods.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1851-53 (Tariff of 1850) ..	4,706	536,961	229,457
1859-61 (Tariff of 1857) ..	7,393	783,169	263,708
1862-64 ,, ..	4,752	555,156	163,050

These figures prove that after the Tariff of 1857 the importation

increased 55 per cent., but the duty only 15 per cent. as compared with 1851-1853; but in 1862-1864 the importation decreased to its former dimensions, *i.e.*, it was nearly equal to the importation under the Tariff of 1850, while the amount of duty raised was nearly 24 per cent. below that which the previous Tariff had yielded. This result, as regards the falling off in revenue, can only be explained by a decrease in the importation of cloths subject to the higher rate of 1 rouble 40 copecks per lb., and to an increase in the importation of other stuffs which have replaced cloth in men's clothing, and which are only liable to 80 copecks per lb. instead of the former high duties of 2 roubles 50 copecks, 2 roubles 20 copecks, and 1 rouble 60 copecks per lb.

Examining paragraphs 263 and 264 relating to milled woollen stuffs, it is important to observe that the goods specified in §§ 263 and 264 are subjected to two very different rates of duty (1 rouble 54 copecks and 88 copecks) and are classified solely according to their names in the trade. There is no proper rule for the classification of goods not specially mentioned. This defect is particularly felt in the case of milled woollen stuffs, for their production both at home and abroad has attained a great variety, and goods with new names are continually making their appearance in the market. The development of this branch of industry is due to the fact that these stuffs have not only come into general use for men's clothing, in lieu of cloth, but that they are widely used in female attire, *viz.*, for mantles and cloaks. There is, perhaps, as much correspondence between the Custom-houses and the Department of Customs with respect to the classification of these goods as with reference to all the remaining articles of the Tariff taken together. The clearing of the goods is thereby retarded, and the importer can rarely calculate on a profit, owing to his uncertainty as to the rate of duty to which the goods will be subjected. Latterly, having no better guide, the Customs' authority have adopted the rule of admitting under the low duty only *napless* stuffs; for § 264 mentions "all *napless* trousers' stuffs," although § 263 includes *castor* and *tricot* which have sometimes no nap.

Nevertheless, the price of woollens chiefly depends on the quality of the material, its design, or its novelty, not on its having a nap. It therefore frequently happens that stuffs with a nap, or of great weight and little price, are charged with a high duty which they are unable to bear; while, on the other hand, light fashionable stuffs, which are almost always *napless*, are admitted under the low duty.

In order to remedy this, milled woollens might be divided into categories according to the number of square arshins in a lb., placing, under the heavier duty, cloth, ladies' cloth, half cloth, and Cashmere *tricot* (*satén de laine*), and all the rest under the lower rate, with a special rate on blankets. Such a classification could not give rise to misunderstandings, for the goods under the first category would be easily distinguishable.

The average prices of milled woollen stuffs might be adopted as a basis in determining the duties to be hereafter levied; for the goods specified in §§ 263 and 264 are only imported in small quantities.

According to the declarations of importers those average prices are—

- a. Stuffs specified in § 263 cloth, half cloth, ladies' cloth, *castor*, Vicuna, Cashmere, and Cashmere *tricot*, 183 roubles per pood.
- b. Baize Petersham, etc., 108 roubles per pood.
- c. *Napless* trousers' stuff, flannel, velveteen, and plush, 110 roubles per pood.

The duties on these (1 rouble 54 copecks and 88 copecks per lb.) would therefore be equal to 32 or 33 per cent. *ad valorem*.

According to the calculations of the Moscow merchants the specific

duties on cloth are equal to 35 per cent., and on tricot 36 per cent. *ad valorem*.

According, however, to the prices adopted in the French Custom-house returns for 1864* the Russian duties bear the following *ad valorem* relation:—Cloth, about 72 per cent.; Cashmere, about 63 per cent.; other stuffs, about 40 per cent.; calculating the latter at the lower duty of 88 copecks per lb.

The average prices of Hamburg quoted by the Prussian merchants will give the following *ad valorem* relation, viz.,—Cloth, 72 per cent.; tricot, 132 per cent.; flannel, 185 per cent. This calculation cannot, however, be admitted, because it relates to cheap German goods, which being subject to high specific duties, are not imported into Russia through Custom-houses. But even if the prices stated in the declarations of importers be alone taken into consideration, the present duties on milled woollen stuffs still exceed the rate adopted for most other manufactures. At the same time, the production of these goods, particularly of heavy woollen stuffs, is under more favourable conditions in Russia than abroad, for the principal material—wool—is grown at home, and only a small quantity of a more superior quality is imported for the thinner descriptions of cloth and tricot. This is why it is suggested that the duties should be somewhat reduced on heavy goods and that §§ 263 and 264 be altered as follows:—

I. Milled Woollen Goods.

1. Cloth, half-cloth, ladies' cloth, cashmere, tricot (*satin de laine*) having more than 3 square arshins to a lb. (3.35 sq. yards), 1 rouble 40 copecks per lb.

2. The same, having not more than 3 sq. arshins to a lb., and all other milled stuffs (except those mentioned below) having more than 2 sq. arshins to a lb., 80 copecks per lb.

3. All milled woollen stuffs, except those mentioned under 1, having not more than 2 square arshins to a lb., 60 copecks per lb., and

4. Woollen blankets, 40 copecks per lb.

The importation of stuffs with pastings and trimmings being very insignificant, the additional duty of 50 per cent. imposed by the Tariff of 1857 should be abolished.

II. Cloth of a peculiar make for Manufactories and Felt.

By the Tariff of 1850 this description of cloth paid 20 copecks per lb., while felt paid, like flannel, velveteen, &c., 1 rouble per lb. In 1857, felts were placed under the present paragraph with a duty of 15 copecks by sea, and 10 copecks by land. In 1863, the duty was reduced to 10 copecks at sea ports.

The result of the changes under this paragraph of the Tariff was an increase of importation from 1,164 poods to 10,547 poods, but there are no returns to show whether this increase was in felts or in cloths for manufactories. The duty imposed by the Tariff of 1857 being only 19 per cent. *ad valorem*, the value of the goods being (according to the declarations of the importers), 23 roubles per pood, it is proposed to maintain it, without, however, the additional rates that have been subsequently imposed, as the cloth imported under this duty is in great part used in manufactories.

* Cloth, 21 francs per kilo., or 86 roubles per pood.

Cashmere, 24 francs per kilo., or 98 roubles per pood.

Other Stuffs, 21 francs 75 cents. per kilo., or 89 roubles per pood.

Blankets, 7 francs 25 cents. per kilo., or 29 roubles per pood.

III. Carpets.

The duty of 50 copecks per lb. levied by the Tariff of 1850 on carpets was reduced in 1857 to 40 copecks; reps and other heavy carpet stuffs being also made subject to the same duty, instead of being cleared under the general rate for stuffs of combed wool. A further rate of 50 per cent. was charged on printed carpets and reps. The average annual importation has been as follows:—

Period.	Description of Goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
1851-53 (Tariff of 1850) ..	Carpets.	Poods.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1859-61 (Tariff of 1857) ..	Carpets, reps, &c.	3,423	174,623	60,368
1862-64 ..	..	7,455	495,432	140,403
..	..	3,833	243,656	72,049

The above figures show that the importation was more than doubled in 1859-1861, as compared with the period when the Tariff of 1850 was in force; but this is due to the fact that reps and other heavy carpet stuffs were admitted under the same duty. In the last period however (1862-1864), the importations fell off considerably, and were only equal to that of 1851-1853, when carpets were almost alone imported under this duty; the diminution may, therefore, in great part, be attributed to a falling off in the demand for carpets.

The declared value cannot, in this case, be adopted as a basis for calculating the *ad valorem* relation of the specific duties, for goods of a very different description are cleared under the same paragraph. On referring to the valuation of carpets in French Custom-house returns, we find that the price of heavy English carpets is taken at 28 roubles per pood. The present duty of 17 roubles 60 copecks per pood is, therefore, more than 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, and almost 80 per cent. on printed carpets, which pay 22 roubles 52 copecks per pood.

Such a high protective duty on carpets appears to be quite unnecessary, for the chief materials of which they are made—wool and hemp—are cheaper in Russia than abroad. It is also evident that such excessive protection has not promoted the manufacture of carpets in Russia, for it is less advanced than any other branch of weaving.

Taking, therefore, into consideration the protective rate established for other branches of manufacture, it is proposed to reduce the duty on carpets by at least one-half, *i. e.*, to 20 copecks per lb., abolishing, at the same time, the 30 per cent. additional on printed carpets, which are generally cheaper than those which are dyed in the yarn. As regards the duty of 60 copecks per lb. on carpets mixed with silk, gold, silver, or tinsel, the rate may be retained, for carpets of that description sell much dearer than the others. It should also be borne in mind that, under the head of reps stuffs (*étoffes repsées*), which are at present imposed the same as carpets; light stuffs used for furniture and ladies' dresses and bonnets are imported, as well as heavy curtain stuffs, which gives rise to frequent disputes between importers and Custom-house officers. The former endeavour to pass reps mixed with silk, and intended for ladies' dresses, and which are not infrequently heavy stuffs, under the duty of 60 copecks, established for carpets, while the Customs officers insist on their paying the duty of 2 roubles per lb. on stuffs partly of silk. It is, therefore, proposed to omit the term "reps," and to admit those stuffs at a duty regulated according to the value of the material of which they are principally made,

§§ 266 and 267 should, therefore, be amended as follows :—

Carpets and Carpet Stuffs.

- (a.) Of all kinds, except those below mentioned, 20 copecks per lb.
 (b.) Ditto, mixed with silk, gold, silver, or tinsel, 60 copecks per lb.

II UNMILLED STUFFS.

The Tariff of 1857 imposes the following duties on unmilled woollen stuffs, viz. :—

§ 268. Stuffs of combed wool and goats' hair, having less than 5 square arshins to the lb. (3·35 square yards to a lb. avoirdupois), except those undermentioned, 55 copecks per lb. (10*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.)

§ 269. The same, printed or embroidered, 77 copecks per lb. (15*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.)

§ 270. Stuff of combed wool and goats' hair, having more than 5 square arshins to the lb., except those below-mentioned ; also chenille and manufactures of, 1 rouble 32 copecks per lb. (26*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.)

§ 271. The same, printed, 1 rouble 76 copecks per lb. (34*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.)

Observations to §§ 268–271 :—

1. Stuffs of carded wool, mixed with silk, *i. e.*, having the warp or woof of silk or *bouurre de soie*, pay duty as silk manufactures ; but if the admixture of silk consists only of narrow stripes, spots, or such like small interwoven ornaments, the duty is 20 per cent. above that fixed in §§ 260–271.

2. Shawls, scarfs, &c., of carded wool and goats' hair, except those named in § 273, pay the same duties as the stuffs of which they are made.

By the Tariff of 1850, unmilled stuffs were divided into two categories, 1st, close stuffs having up to 5 square arshins to the lb., and 2ndly, light stuffs having more than 5 square arshins to the lb. Two rates of duty were established in each category, the lower rates for stuffs not printed or embroidered, and the higher for printed or embroidered stuffs.

This classification was altered by the Tariff of 1857, as regards light embroidered stuffs, which were placed under the low instead of the high duty. The duties on unmilled stuffs in general were, at the same time, considerably reduced, viz., close stuffs, from 1 rouble 20 copecks and 2 roubles to 50 copecks and 70 copecks per lb. ; and light stuffs from 1 rouble 80 copecks and 3 roubles 40 copecks to 1 rouble 20 copecks and 1 rouble 60 copecks per lb.*

Under the action of the last Tariff, the importation of these goods has increased, together with the Customs revenue from them. The average annual importations have been as follows :—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Poods.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1851–53 (Tariff of 1850) ..	4,308	457,973	225,855
1859–61 (Tariff of 1857) ..	22,613	1,924,379	679,050
1862–64 „ ..	13,717	1,441,613	504,542

After the introduction of the Tariff of 1857, the annual importation

* Close stuffs of wool were imposed 10 copecks per lb. higher by sea than by land but this differential duty was abolished in 1863.

of those goods between 1859-1861 increased five-fold and the duties three-fold, as compared with 1851-1853; and, although there was a considerable diminution in 1862-1864, as compared with 1859-1861, both in the quantity imported and in the amount of duty received, yet the increase was still severally three-fold and double, as compared with 1851-1853.

The greatest increase took place in goods on which the duty had been lowered most, viz., in close, not printed fabrics, paying 50 copecks instead of 1 rouble 20 copecks per lb., and in printed fabrics having more than 5 square arshins to the lb., paying 1 rouble 60 copecks per lb., in lieu of 3 roubles 40 copecks, as will be seen from the following Table:—

Period.	Average Imports.		Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	
	Poods.	Roubles.	Roubles.
Close Fabrics, not printed—			
1851-53	2,356	197,130	88,923
1859-61	15,822	1,130,742	361,072
Printed Fabrics, having more than 5 sq. arshins to a lb.—			
1851-53	125	26,362	17,611
1859-61	649	100,819	43,639

Notwithstanding an increase in the importation of fabrics of combed wool in general, their production at home grew to an extraordinary extent, as will be seen from the following data:—

Under the action of the Tariff of 1850, viz., in the period between 1851 and 1853, the annual importation of yarn of combed wool amounted to 53,935 poods, while there was scarcely any spun in Russia.* Under the present Tariff (in 1858-1864), the importation of this yarn inowased to 80,263 poods annually, and its production at home, as sh n creby the merchants of Moscow, grew to 40,000 poods, or one third of the total consumption at home, which was formerly supplied entirely from abroad.

Thus, while the internal production had increased almost by 70,000 poods, the foreign importation of those goods (even if we take the period of 1859-1861, so favourable to the Tariff of 1857) was only increased by 18,605 poods, which is little more than a quarter of the increase of the home production.

In view of these facts, it appears unnecessary to prove that the great reduction made in 1857 in the duty on goods of combed wool inflicted no injury on their manufacture at home. On the contrary, it is evident that the reduction, by facilitating foreign importation, stimulated consumption, and that, in order to meet the growing demand, the home supply was considerably increased. As a rule, woollen stuffs have entered more and more into public consumption, owing partly to the increased dearness of cotton and silk.

Notwithstanding, however, the considerable reduction of the duties on woollens, their fraudulent importation has increased. This is proved by the seizures made; the annual sale of confiscated woollens between 1851-1853 having produced the sum of 45,264 roubles, while in 1858-1864, the sales realised the average annual sum of 61,849 roubles. The

* The Moscow merchants state in their memorandum that the spinning of combed wool only began to be introduced during the last ten years.

principal part of the woollens thus seized is composed of unmilled fabrics of combed wool.*

In order to ascertain why the fraudulent importation of these goods has not decreased under the Tariff of 1857, it is necessary to determine the relation which the present duties bear to the value of the goods.

The average value of close fabrics of combed wool (except printed and embroidered) is, according to the entries made on importation, 65 roubles per pood (about 32*l.* per cwt. at par), and the duty on them would, therefore, amount to about 33 per cent. *ad valorem*; but this cannot be taken as a true relation in respect to the goods imported overland from Germany, which are much cheaper than the French and English goods brought to Russian seaports. At the same time, in order to determine the present question, it is necessary to take into consideration principally the value of close fabrics of combed wool imported at Custom-houses on the land frontier, for nearly two thirds of the total importation of these goods takes place overland, and the smuggling in these woollens ranks next to that of cottons in extent.

On referring to the importation of fabrics of combed wool between 1859 and 1861, *i. e.*, prior to the rise in prices occasioned by the greater dearthness of cotton, and calculating the quantities imported over the land frontier, and the declared values of those years, we find that the *ad valorem* relation of the duties was as follows:—Close fabrics, not printed, 55 roubles 63 copecks per pood (40 per cent.); printed and embroidered ditto, 78 roubles per pood (39 per cent.); light fabrics, not printed, 97 roubles per pood (54½ per cent.); printed and embroidered ditto, 133 roubles per pood (52¾ per cent.)

According to calculations made by the merchants of Moscow, the duties on goods of combed wool amount to 21 per cent. on close fabrics, and to 44 per cent. on light webs, while the Prussian merchants, in their Memorandum, consider that the duties are 35 to 75 per cent. *ad valorem*.

From the figures here adduced, it would appear that light fabrics of combed wool are more heavily imposed than close fabrics; but this is because the values given are only those of close goods of high quality, which are imported through Custom-houses, owing to the specific duties falling comparatively light upon them, whereas close fabrics of low quality are alone smuggled, being unable to bear the present duty.

Judging by the patterns of goods confiscated at the land Custom-houses, it would appear that the smuggler principally introduces very heavy camlets (which have often less than 4 square arshins to the lb.), used by Jews in their clothing, and purchased abroad at 23 copecks to 35 copecks per arshin (10*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard); also light fabrics of a very cheap kind, not closely woven, on which the duty of 1 rouble 20 copecks per lb. is too high.

In order to establish a juster proportion between the duties and the value of goods of combed wool, it is necessary to divide the latter into a greater number of categories, establishing for each a rate of duty equal to about 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is the rate here adopted for the greater part of manufactured articles.

These categories might be established according to the number of square arshins in a lb., placing under the lower duty goods having up to 4 square arshins to the lb., and the rest under various rates as shown below.

With respect to printed fabrics, it would be sufficient to add 25 per

* Milled stuffs are smuggled in considerable quantities in the shape of clothes made of stuffs, which, being charged 1 rouble 40 copecks per lb. (§ 263), are unable to bear the duty owing to their weight.

cent. to the above rates, that being the extra value of printed woollens, according to the entries made on importation. Embroidered fabrics being an insignificant article of trade, might be placed under the duty on plain—not printed—fabrics; for the embroidery being principally produced by machinery, does not increase the price of the goods, while it adds to their weight, and causes the duty on them to fall more heavily.

Lastly, attention may be called to the disputes which arise on the clearing of woollen goods with an admixture of silk. By the Tariff of 1857, woollen stuffs with a weft or woof of silk, are considered half-silk goods, while those which have only narrow spots, &c., of silk interwoven are only liable to an addition of 20 per cent. above the duty for similar articles of pure wool. Custom-house officers are sometimes unable to decide which should be considered narrow or small ornaments and which broad and large.

There being a somewhat considerable difference between fabrics of half silk and of pure wool (the former having frequently the appearance of silk goods) and there being, on the other hand, little difference in price between woollen fabrics with silk ornaments more or less broad and large and goods of pure wool, it is proposed to omit the definition "narrow and small," and to retain the additional 20 per cent. on fabrics with ornaments of silk, for the additional duty will, in many cases, express the difference in price caused by such ornaments.

On the strength of the above considerations, and taking as a basis the comparative cost of fabrics of combed wool in Russia and abroad, the Tariff might be amended as follows, with respect to §§ 268-271 :—

Unmilled Woollen Goods.

1. Fabrics of combed wool and goats' hair except those mentioned in class 2.

			copecks.
a.	Having up to 4 square arshins in the lb..	..	35 per lb.
b.	" 4 to 6 " " ..	..	50 "
c.	" 6 to 10 " " ..	..	75 "
d.	" more than 10 square arshins in the lb..	..	1 rouble.

2. The same printed pay 25 per cent. addition.

Observation 1. Fabrics of combed wool and goat's hair mixed with silk, *i. e.*, having a weft or woof of silk or silk waste (*bourre de soie*) pay the same duty as silk goods, but if the admixture of silk consists only of stripes, spots, and such other ornaments, an additional duty of 20 per cent. is charged above the rates specified in classes 1 and 2.

2. Handkerchiefs, scarfs, etc., of combed wool and goat's hair, except those mentioned below are subject to the same duties as the fabrics of which they are made.

§ 272. Bunting, white woollen stuffs for mill sieves and woollen sashes, without admixture of silk, 22 copecks per lb. (86s. 9d. per cwt.)

This rate might be abolished and the goods specified be cleared as fabrics of combed wool.

§ 273. Cashmere and Turkish shawls, handkerchiefs, and scarfs, with interwoven flowered patterns in imitation of Cashmere and Turkish shawls; of pure wool, or mixed with cotton, silk, or *bourre de soie*; also plain shawls with interwoven borders of one piece, or with borders sewed on, or with edgings, or such like stuffs, 4 roubles 40 copecks per lb. 86l. 13s. 11d.)

In the Tariff of 1850, shawls and handkerchiefs of combed wool, with interwoven flowered patterns, were grouped under two paragraphs (426-430), goods in imitation of Turkish and Cashmere paying the duty of

8 roubles per lb., and those of Turkish and Cashmere origin 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

By the Tariff of 1857, the former of these rates was reduced to 4 roubles per lb., while the latter was retained; but, subsequently, in 1863, Turkish and Cashmere shawls and handkerchiefs were made subject to the 4 roubles per lb. duty, for the reason that scarcely any revenue was derived from the high duty of 35 per cent. charged on those valuable goods.* At the same time Cashmere shawls have again come into fashion abroad, and are driving French shawls out of the market, in consequence of which the prices of the latter have fallen considerably. As regards shawls and handkerchiefs, in imitation of Turkish and Cashmerian, notwithstanding the reduction of duty, their importation has decreased as follows:—

				Poods.
In 1851–53 the annual importation was	..	..	..	132
1859–61	..	..	..	206
1862–64	..	..	..	105½

In examining the present paragraph of the Tariff, it is first of all necessary to determine the object of the duty.

Neither Cashmere nor French shawls being made in Russia, the object of the duty has been merely fiscal, an object, however, which has not been attained, the revenue yielded (about 19,000 roubles) being insignificant, considering that handkerchiefs and shawls are articles of very general use.

This unsatisfactory result is due to the fact that the present paragraph of the Tariff embraces goods which, while of the same weight, are of very different value, the specific duty on some of them being only equal to 1½ per cent. *ad valorem*, whereas on others, of little value, they are equal to complete prohibition, exceeding not unfrequently twice the value of the goods.

Under the first category may be placed—1. Indian Cashmeres, of which the prices range up to 3,000 francs each; and 2. French shawls in imitation of Cashmere, *i.e.*, with long borders, and costing at present not more than 700 francs. To the second category belong handkerchiefs and shawls with interwoven patterns without ground, and more or less striped (*brochés*) manufactured of pure wool, or with an admixture of cotton; the former being sold retail at 15 to 20 francs, and the latter 25 to 60 francs, according to the pattern, the closeness, and the fineness of the texture.

The most rational means of enabling the importation of these cheap goods, now either introduced by smugglers or as passengers' effects, and likewise of obtaining a revenue from shawls and handkerchiefs of great value appears to be the imposition of a moderate *ad valorem* duty after the model of the last French Tariff, according to which Cashmere shawls paid 5 per cent., and all others 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

It may be objected that the importers will declare the value of these goods too low, from a conviction that the officers at the land custom-houses would only, in rare cases, avail themselves of their right of purchasing the goods at their declared value, from a fear that being articles of luxury the goods would meet with no purchasers at an auction.

This objection is certainly to some extent well founded, but the difficulty may to a considerable extent be obviated by making the duty, which is purely fiscal, as low as possible, or about 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on all European machine-made shawls, and not more than 10 per cent. on valuable Cashmere shawls. Under such duties it will be the interest

* The duties paid were as follows: In 1859, 246 roubles; in 1860, 110 roubles; in 1861, 184 roubles; in 1862, 8 roubles.

of the merchant (as explained in the observations on Linens) to declare the real value of his goods.

It might perhaps be found advisable to establish a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* only on hand-made Cashmere and Turkish shawls and handkerchiefs, which are easily distinguished, placing all other machine-made shawls under a specific duty, not exceeding 1 rouble 25 copecks per lb., which would be equal to about 50 per cent. on the foreign price of cheap shawls and handkerchiefs. This high duty would not prevent their importation, and might indeed give rise to their production in Russia.

§ 274. Hosiery and haberdashery of all sorts of pure wool, or mixed with cotton, flax or hemp, 55 copecks per lb. (10*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.)

Obs. Haberdashery and hosiery of all sorts mixed with silk pay duty as silk manufactures.

The present duty being moderate, or only 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the import entries, might be left unchanged, especially as the importation has increased from 1,280 to 5,840 poods.

§ 275. Fez's or woollen Turkish caps, embroidered with spangles or plain, 1 rouble 98 copecks per dozen (6*s.* 3*d.*)

The duty of 1 rouble 80 copecks per dozen established by the Tariff of 1857, might be retained without the additional duty, as the importation of these goods has decreased almost by half (from 1,042 to 527 dozen).

3. LINEN AND HEMP MANUFACTURES.

§ 249. Tissues of linen or hemp, mixed or not mixed with cotton (excepting the tissues separately specified in paragraphs 251 and 252), by sea $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and by land $25\frac{3}{10}$ per cent., *ad valorem*.

In the Tariff of 1850, linen and hemp cloths, mixed or not mixed with cotton, were divided into two categories: *a.* Stout cloth, having more than 5 square arshins to the lb.; and *b.* Fine cloth, having more than that number of square arshins to the lb. The duties were fixed as follows: stout cloth brought by sea 60 copecks, fine 1 rouble per lb.; by land, 40 copecks for the stout and 60 copecks for the fine per lb. In 1854 these land duties were further lowered by 10 copecks per lb.

The practice of levying a specific duty on linen cloths met with complaints from two quarters, viz., on the part of the Russian merchants (communicated officially to the Russian Government), and from the home manufacturers. The Russian merchants found that on cloths of middling quality, most in demand, the specific duty was extremely high, inasmuch as it was equal from 40 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. On the other hand, the Russian manufacturers who had established mechanical flax-weaving mills declared that they were able to compete with hand-spun yarn, as regards cheapness, only in fine cloths, the manufacture of which was insufficiently protected, as the specific duty, compared with the value of those cloths, was disproportionately small.

On the revision of the Tariff of 1850, information was collected respecting the manufacturing and selling prices of foreign linen cloths; and it was ascertained that the specific duty on the fine cloths was not more than 5 per cent., on the stout cloths, an average of 34 per cent., and on the cheap Silesian and Irish cloths, from 40 to 50 per cent. Two methods were open to obviate such a disproportion in the duties, arising solely from their being levied by weight—either to establish, after the example of foreign Tariffs, a scale of duties according to the number of threads in the woof in a given unit of measurement, or to subject linen cloths to a fixed rate of duty on the declared value.

It was found that the first method could not be conveniently adopted: firstly, because the counting of the threads of the woof through a magnifying glass requires special aptitude, and might lead to mistakes on the part of the examining Custom-house officers; secondly, that cloths of various origin are imported into Russia, which, though similar in fineness and closeness of texture, differ considerably in price; and, thirdly, under that system the assessment of the duty would have to be left to the discretion of the officers of Customs, without demanding that the quality of the goods should be declared according to the classification adopted in the Tariff.

In fixing, therefore, the duty on linens, preference was given to the system of *ad valorem* rates.

The imposition of an *ad valorem* duty is the best mode of assessment, both for linens and many other articles, as a specific duty is frequently disproportionate to the cost of the article, which, though of the same description, may yet vary in quality. An *ad valorem* duty is more convenient in the case of linen cloths, because, in the event of such goods being seized for an incorrect declaration of value, they are easily sold, being articles of general use, and the Customs officers can easily determine their value, which principally depends on the fineness and closeness of the texture. Moreover, by supplying the Custom-houses with patterns of linen cloth of various qualities, marked with their approximate prices, the real market value of linen cloths can be arrived at by the Customs officers on comparing them with the goods declared by merchants.

On these grounds, therefore, and in conformity with the duties fixed in the Tariff on the greater part of manufactured goods in proportion to their value, it was determined to abolish the various rates on linen cloths, and to substitute an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. at seaports, and 23 per cent. at the land frontier, on the consideration that such a small differential duty would not have the effect of unduly stimulating the importation of linen over the land frontier, as was the case under the Tariff of 1850, to the injury of the maritime trade of Russia. This change produced the following results:—

AVERAGE Importation of Linens according to declared Value.

Period.	Value.	Duty.
	Rbbs.	Rbbs.
1851-53 (Tariff of 1850)	773,881	233,026
1859-61 (Tariff of 1857)	1,718,785	423,739
1862-64	1,376,161	353,955

Between the years 1859 and 1861, after the Tariff of 1857, the regular importation of linens increased more than double; and the contraband trade, judging from the quantity of those goods that were confiscated, decreased in the same ratio. Although subsequently the importation of linens decreased, together with that of all other foreign merchandise, yet the average aggregate of the imports, between the years 1862 and 1864, exceeded that of 1851-53 by 600,000 roubles, or about 80 per cent., while the relative increase of revenue amounted almost to 55 per cent. As regards the smuggling trade, it appears from the reports of persons well acquainted with Custom-house matters on the western land frontier, that the contraband articles introduced at present are almost exclusively those which remained charged at the former specific rate of duty, such as table linen, drills, &c.

The Moscow merchants, after giving a very clear and detailed account of the development of the linen industry in Russia, proposed to supersede the present *ad valorem* duty by a specific rate, and to divide linen cloths into eleven classes, according to the weight, measurement, and breadth of the piece. They suggested, at the same time, a scale of duties ranging between 2 roubles 40 copecks and 10 copecks per lb., on sailcloth and ticking for mattresses, with an addition of 10 per cent. on cloth dyed or of various colours.

This proposal was based on the opinion that even those linens which are regularly introduced into the country never pay more than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is sufficient for the protection of the native manufacturer against foreign competition; and that in consequence of this the production of linens in Russia, with the exception of the coarsest kinds, is falling off altogether, in spite of the best efforts of the manufacturers. According to the calculation of the merchants, the proposed specific duties would be equal to 30 or 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on sailcloth and ticking, under the present duty, only 17 per cent.

To this it may be observed, that the supposition that linen cloths, under an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent., only pay in reality 20 per cent. is scarcely correct; for under a moderate *ad valorem* duty the merchant declaring the goods somewhat below their real value, risks a loss rather than a gain. For instance, if a piece of linen cloth worth 50 roubles is declared at 40 roubles, the merchant, when clearing it at the Custom-house, can only gain 2 roubles 50 copecks on the duty, whereas, in case the linen is seized, he loses more than double, viz., 6 roubles. Supposing

even that through an irregularity at the Custom-house, linen cloth is sometimes charged at a lower rate of duty than it should be, yet it cannot be denied that, even under specific duties, such frauds are quite as likely to occur, and their possibility is in reality greater than under an *ad valorem* rate, as, in the first case, collusion between the merchant and Customs officers examining the goods is alone necessary, and they only risk discovery in the event of the Director of the Custom-house ordering a re-examination of the goods; whereas, under an *ad valorem* duty, nearly the whole Custom-house must participate in the fraud, as the goods are not delivered until three days after their examination, and samples of them are exhibited in the board-room for the cognizance of all the officers and *employés*, each of whom has the right of notifying that, in his opinion, the goods have been declared at too low a value, in which case the members of the Board are obliged to pay attention to such notifications and to deal with the goods according to the Customs regulations.

As a proof of the duties on linen being really levied at a rate lower than that specified in the Tariff, the Moscow merchants adduce the insignificance of the confiscations between 1863 and 1864, as compared with the total value of linen cloth imported, and they further assert that the seized goods were sold at a price a little above the declared value, so that, if the price they realized at the auctions be accepted as their real value, the owners of the goods only lost a small rate of interest. The smallness of the confiscations as compared with the total importation of linens should, however, rather be accepted as a proof that after the Custom-houses were supplied with the patterns and prices of various linen cloths, merchants declared their goods in a more regular manner, seeing that the Custom-house officers were aware of their approximate value. As regards the inconsiderable difference between the declared and realized value of seized linen cloths, this difference can in no way serve as a measure of the loss which the merchant sustained by the seizure of his goods, for it is well known that goods at the Customs sales are generally sold below their real prices.

The Moscow merchants point also to the fact* that by the last Treaty between France and Great Britain, specific, not *ad valorem* rates of duty have been adopted for flax and hemp manufactures, with a division of yarn into seven classes (by numbers) and linen cloths into six, according to the number of threads in a certain unit of measurement. Of course, it cannot be denied that an *ad valorem* rate, as every other duty, has its drawbacks; but the true state of the case is that, instead of an *ad valorem* rate of duty in France, England, and Belgium, the duty on linen is charged according to the "pick." The Moscow merchants, however, do not propose the introduction of such a method in Russia, evidently on account of its inconvenience; but they deem it necessary to establish a specific duty, according to the weight of a piece containing a certain number of arshins and of a certain breadth.

A duty of 2 roubles 40 copecks per lb. on the finest linen cloths, as proposed by the Moscow merchants, would exceed by 55 copecks, or nearly 30 per cent., the duty fixed on linen cloth by the prohibitive Tariff of 1841 (1 rouble 80 copecks per lb.) According to the calculation of, the Moscow merchants this duty on a piece of 48 to 50 arshins long 35 inches broad, and from 7 lbs. to 9 lbs. in weight, would amount to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; but as it appears from information obtained that a piece of such linen cloth weighing about 9 lbs., sells at the mill in

* In the French Tariff for British goods, yarn is divided into 6 categories according to the number of mètres in 100 kilos. of weight, and cloth into 8 according to the number of threads in 5 millimètres.

Billefeld at 42 roubles 62 copecks Russian currency (at the normal rate of exchange), the proposed duty would thus amount, not to 35 per cent., but to more than 50 per cent. on this value. Such a rate cannot but be considered excessive.

Altogether the introduction of a specific rate of duty would be attended by the following serious drawbacks:—

a. Linen, like all other textile fabrics, is never weighed in the course of trade, and it therefore cannot be expected that the weight of the goods should be declared at the Custom-house by the merchant: the Government would, at the same time be exposed to the great risk of losing the proper amount of duty on the clearance of the goods.

b. In order to ascertain the correctness of the declared measurement of the linen, it would be necessary to remeasure it at the Custom-house, which would occasion considerable inconvenience to importers, on account of the tediousness of the process, and especially because the measurement would damage the careful mill-packing of the linen and depreciate the value of the goods. To this it may be rejoined that foreign linen is generally of one measurement, viz., in pieces of 40 to 50 arshins, and in half pieces of 24 to 25 arshins, and that, therefore, the Custom-house would only have to ascertain whether whole pieces are not declared as halves. It should, however, be borne in mind that foreign manufacturers adapt themselves to the requirements of the Tariff, and generally prepare the goods destined for Russia in a form in which they become liable to the least possible amount of duty. Hence, should the proposal of the Moscow merchants to the effect that linen should not be remeasured at the Custom-house, be adopted, it is possible that foreign manufacturers may send linen in pieces of greater lengths than at present, so as to increase the weight, in order that the goods may come under the lower rate of duty.

In the opinion of the Moscow merchants, the flax industry of Russia requires protection, inasmuch as it has to meet the active competition of foreign linens, the importation of which under the present Tariff has increased four-fold, as compared with the importation under the Tariff of 1841. This increase in the regular importation of linen cloth is owing to the almost complete discontinuance of the contraband trade since the establishment of the *ad valorem* duty, and also to the natural increase in the demand. In general, when the extent of the importation of certain articles is adduced, it is equally necessary to take into consideration the relative growth of the home industry.

Between 1858 and 1860 the value of the yearly production of flax and hemp manufactures amounted to 135,000,000 roubles; and according even to the admission of manufacturers, the number of power-loom in Russia has increased during the same period from 17,000 to 60,000, and the mechanical spinning of flax yarn from 200,000 to 700,000 poods. It is therefore evident that this branch of industry alone has increased in value of production by 9,000,000 roubles, reckoning a pood of yarn at the moderate price of 18 roubles. The value of the flax and hemp goods produced in Russia may at the present moment be estimated at no less than 144,000,000 roubles, while the total value of the flax and hemp manufactures (including batiste, which is not made in Russia) imported from abroad between 1862 and 1864 was entered at 1,953,290 roubles, which is less than 2 per cent. of the total production in Russia. It is therefore evident that such an importation cannot be prejudicial to the flax and hemp industries of Russia.

In any case the necessity of increasing the duty on linen ought to have been proved by showing that under the present Tariff foreign linens, equal in fineness and substance to the Russian, are sold cheaper

or at the same price. But it is well known that Russian linen is cheaper than foreign linen by 30 or 35 per cent., and if the foreign article is preferred by purchasers, it is only because it excels the Russian in finish and bleaching. It consequently depends on the manufacturers themselves to impart qualities to their goods, which will enable them to stand foreign competition.

It should also not be forgotten that an increase of the duty on linen might again encourage its illegal introduction, to the injury of native manufactures; also that under the duty on linen fixed by the Tariff of 1857, smuggling in those goods, which previously existed on a large scale, has almost entirely ceased; and that consequently the regular importation of linen cloth has, as a matter of course, considerably increased—the increase, however, only representing the quantity of linen goods that used to be introduced surreptitiously. But such an increase in the importation of linen goods, considering the smallness of the total amount imported, as compared with the home production, ought not to give rise to complaints on the part of manufacturers in Russia. At all events it is easier for them to compete with foreign goods that pay a duty which increases their price by 25 per cent., than with smuggled linens, which command a ready market.

It would, therefore, appear advisable to leave unchanged the duty fixed by the Tariff of 1857 on foreign flax and hemp cloths, mixed and unmixed with cotton, at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, both by land and by sea.

§. 250. Batiste, cambric, lawn, &c., light tissues of pure flax or hemp, or mixed with cotton, in pieces or handkerchiefs, excepting embroidered goods, mentioned in paragraph 276, 1 rouble 37½ copecks per lb. (27l. 1s. 10d. per cwt.)

The present duty on batiste amounts, according to the entries of importers (203 roubles per pood), to about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, but according to the French Custom-house valuation, the duty is only equal to about 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.*

In the opinion of the Moscow merchants this article ought to be charged a duty of 4 roubles 60 copecks per lb., or above 50 per cent. than the duty fixed by the Tariff of 1850 (3 roubles per lb.), which was reduced to its present amount entirely on account of batiste and batiste handkerchiefs being in most part introduced fraudulently. The increase of the present duty as proposed, would resolve itself into an encouragement of smuggling, and is all the more unnecessary, since batiste is not manufactured in Russia. Moreover, the importation of batiste has diminished from 204 to 142 poods.

On all these grounds the duty of 1857, viz., 1 rouble 25 copecks per lb. (24l. 12s. 8d. per cwt.) should be retained.

It is also desirable to retain the additional charge of 20 per cent. on toilet articles made of linen and batiste, as that surcharge is a sufficient premium for the production of such articles in Russia, as proved by their small importation (55·8 poods of batiste, and articles of linen of the value of 23,859 roubles).

§ 251. Flax and hemp coarse tissues, mixed and not mixed with cotton, excepting all drills and union drills for trousers, waistcoats, &c. (*vide* 252), such as sail-cloths, ticking, and other common hempen and flax stuffs, 11 copecks per lb. (43s. 4d. per cwt.).

The present duty, according to the values declared by importers amounts to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and to about 30 per cent. according to the French Custom-house valuation.†

* In 1864, 82 francs 15 cents. per kilo., or 338 roubles 50 copecks per pood.

† 3 francs 50 cents. per kilo., or 14½ roubles per pood.

The manufacture of coarse flaxen and hempen stuffs does not require any Tariff protection in consequence of the cheapness of the raw material. It would therefore be advisable to fix the duty on these articles at 10 copecks per lb. (39s. 5d. per cwt.)

§ 252. Fine checked flax and hemp stuffs, mixed or not mixed with cotton, such as table-cloths, napkins, towels, all kinds of drills and union drills, &c., as well as printed linen, 71½ copecks per lb. (14l. 1s. 9d. per cwt.)

The articles mentioned under this head are very different in their relative values. For instance, the French valuation of drills for trousers, waistcoats, &c., is 26 roubles 60 copecks per pood; * of the table linen, 53 roubles 24 copecks per pood; † and of printed linen, 90 roubles 91 copecks per pood. ‡

According to the Customs entries of importers, the medium price of all these articles is 68 roubles, on which the duty is equal to 42 per cent.

Of these articles drills are charged with the higher duty.

At the same time, it is principally the heavy kinds of drills that have lately come into use, and on which the present duty is heavier than on lighter linen goods.

It would therefore appear sufficient to tax these articles with a duty of 50 copecks per lb.

Printed linens should be brought under the general head of linen, while table linen could be left at the duty fixed by the Tariff of 1857, viz., at 65 copecks per lb. (12l. 16s. 2d. per cwt.), especially since the importation is limited to the higher qualities, which are able to compete with Russian linen.

§ 253. Wax and oil cloth of every kind, except silk (*vide* § 261) and articles made thereof, also stained with colours, &c., 11 copecks per lb. (2l. 3s. 4d. per cwt.)

After the reduction, in 1857, of the duties on all kinds of wax and oil cloth (except of silk), from 20 to 10 copecks per lb., the previous insignificant importation of that article increased nearly 18¾ times, viz., from 689 to 12,923½ poods.

Such an increase must be attributed to the fact that wax and oil cloth has only come into use during the last ten years, as a substitute for furniture leather. At the same time the home manufacture has not kept pace with the demand.

Cotton wax-cloth is mostly imported, whilst from the cheapness of coarse linen in Russia, the manufacture of linen, not cotton, wax-cloth might be developed at home.

In order to ascertain the relation of the present duty to the value of the article, it may be stated that the French valuation of waxed linen cloth is 14 roubles 33 copecks per pood, and that of cotton wax-cloth 21½ roubles per pood. §

According, however, to the Customs entries of importers into Russia, wax-cloth in general is valued at 22 roubles—a price that approximates very nearly to the French valuation of cotton wax-cloth, which, as stated above, forms the principal part of the importation. The duty is therefore equal to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Taking into consideration—

1. That the greater part of manufactured articles are calculated to

* 3 francs 50 cents. per kilo., or 14½ roubles per pood.

† 13 " 00 " "

‡ 22 " 20 " "

§ The first at 3 francs 50 cents., the latter at 5 francs 25 cents. per kilo.

pay a duty of about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and a still higher rate in the case of woven articles; and

2. That wax cloth, being a heavy article, cannot be smuggled, the duty might be fixed in round numbers at 5 roubles per pood, which would amount to 23 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the entries made by importers.

§ 254. Every kind of hosiery of flax and hemp, and all woven and knitted flax and hemp manufactures, except tulle and lace (*vide* § 276), by sea, 55 copecks per pood (10*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.). By land, 49½ copecks per pood (9*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.).

The duty by land (45 copecks per lb.), as fixed in 1854 was left unchanged in 1857, but the duty by sea was reduced from 60 to 50 copecks per lb., which, according to the Customs entries of importers, is equal to about 33 per cent. *ad valorem* (60 roubles per pood), and according to French Customs valuation (54 roubles per pood) to about 37 per cent.

The importation by land increased between 1862 and 1864, as compared with 1851 and 1853, from 56 to 339 poods, but decreased by sea from 114 to 76 poods.

The duty by sea, namely, 50 copecks per lb., might be imposed on the land frontier, the importation having increased by that route.

§ 255. Common linen bags, by sea, 3 roubles 30 copecks (10*s.* 5*d.* per 100 pieces), by land, 2 roubles 64 copecks (8*s.* 4*d.* per 100 pieces).

Instead of the present two duties on common linen bags, a single rate of 2 roubles 50 copecks (7*s.* 11*d.*) might be established, particularly since the chief supply comes over the land frontier.

4. SILK MANUFACTURES.

The present duties are as follows:—

§ 256. Silk stuffs, not transparent, &c.; silk velvet and plush; silk chenille, &c.: 440 copecks per lb. (15s. 6d. per lb. avoirdupois).

§ 257. The same, with gold, silver, or tinsel pastings or trimmings, brocades, or glazet: 660 copecks per lb. (23s. 3d. per lb. avoirdupois).

§ 258. Silk stuffs, transparent or semi-transparent; gauzes, muslins, crape mixed with gold, &c.: 770 copecks per lb. (27s. 1d. per lb. avoirdupois).

§ 259. Stuffs, handkerchiefs, &c., of *bourre de soie*; hosiery, haberdashery, &c.: 220 copecks per lb. (7s. 9d. per lb. avoirdupois).

§ 260. The same, with admixture of gold, silver, &c.: 330 copecks per lb. (11s. 7d. per lb. avoirdupois).

§ 261. Wax and oil silk cloth: 110 copecks per lb. (3s. 10d. per lb. avoirdupois),

§ 262. Apothecaries' silken sieves and glazed silk stuffs, loosely woven for sifting flour, &c.: 11 copecks per lb. (5d. per lb. avoirdupois),

In the Tariff of 1857 silk goods were classified under nine paragraphs charged with duties that ranged between 5 roubles and 12 roubles 50 copecks per lb.

In the Tariff of 1857, however, the number of paragraphs was reduced to seven, and the duty was made 2 roubles to 7 roubles per lb.

The principal alterations made in 1857 in the duties on silk goods were the following:—

1. On the chief article, "not transparent stuffs," the duty of 5 roubles per lb. was reduced to 4 roubles per lb., and the printed silk stuffs (*chiné*) were placed under the same head, instead of being classed under the duty of 7 roubles 50 cents per lb.

2. All not transparent expensive silk stuffs, interwoven with gold, silver, or with pastings and embroidery, were charged with a uniform duty of 7 roubles 50 copecks per lb.

3. A duty of 7 roubles per lb. was imposed on transparent and semi-transparent goods, which formerly paid 10 roubles and 12 roubles 50 copecks per lb.

4. A duty of 2 roubles per lb. was charged on half silk goods which, by the Tariff of 1850, paid according to their quality, two-thirds of the duty chargeable on similar goods of pure silk; and

5. Ribbons, which, under the Tariff of 1850, had to pay the same duty as woven stuffs, namely, 5 roubles, 7 roubles 50 copecks, 10 roubles, and 12 roubles 50 copecks per lb., were placed under the head of haberdashery, with a duty of 2 roubles per lb.

The Moscow merchants consider that the duties of 1857 are not sufficient for the protection of silk weaving in Russia, alleging in proof thereof a diminution in the home production, and an increase in the importation of foreign silk goods since the enactment of the present Tariff.

But, in expressing this opinion, they do not explain to what extent and on what particular descriptions of silk goods the present duties should be raised.

Meanwhile an attentive examination of the duties on silk goods will

show that the Tariff of 1857 was far from being the cause of the decrease in home production.

The considerable reductions made by the Tariff only related to such goods as were either not manufactured in Russia (*viz.*, transparent and semi-transparent stuffs and ribbons, excepting ribbons for decorations), or such as were already imported in very small quantities (not transparent, with gold and silver pastings, &c.), and of which the importation, far from increasing, almost entirely ceased after 1857.

The duty, therefore, on the principal class of silk goods, *viz.*, on not transparent stuffs, which, under the Tariff of 1850, constituted six-sevenths of the total importation of silks, was reduced only by 1 rouble, *viz.*, from 5 roubles to 4 roubles, making, with the two additional duties of 5 per cent. each, only a diminution of 60 copecks per lb., as compared with the Tariff of 1850.

To prove their assertion the Moscow merchants point to an increase in the importation of silk goods during the first two years after the Tariff of 1857. But it must be observed in reply, that importation invariably increases after a reduction of duty; but that, as regards silks, it increased between 1859 and 1861, but fell again between 1862 and 1864, even as compared with 1851 and 1853. If, during the last 10 years, the home manufacture of silk goods has decreased, the reason is not to be sought in the Tariff, but in the fact that the disease among silkworms raised considerably the price of pure silk, which was consequently replaced by mixed silk and woollen stuffs.

The rise in price occurred simultaneously with the disturbance that took place in the economical condition of the principal consumers of silk goods, *viz.*, the landed proprietors; so that it is not astonishing that the inland manufacture of silk goods should have fallen off in Russia.

There is, therefore, no reason to attribute to the Tariff of 1857 the decrease in the production of silks at home. This conclusion is confirmed by the following data:—

AVERAGE Importation of Silk Goods.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Poods.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1851-1853 (Tariff of 1850)	7,654	3,914,662	1,497,768
1859-1861 (Tariff of 1857)	10,628	4,799,604	1,805,026
1862-1864 ; 	7,276	3,188,567	928,902

But, setting aside the period during which the importation of all articles of luxury, including silks, fell off, the years between 1851 and 1853 may be compared with 1859 and 1861.

After the Tariff of 1857 the importation of silk goods increased, between 1859 and 1861, as compared with 1851 and 1853, by 39 per cent. in quantity, and by 23 per cent. in value; while the duties collected decreased by 193,742 roubles, or nearly 13½ per cent.

At the same time, judging by the seizures that were made, smuggling did not decrease at all; for in the three years between 1851 and 1853 the sales of confiscated silk goods produced 12,485 roubles, while the average value of the seizures, during the seven years between 1858 and 1864, was 17,211 roubles per annum. It must at the same time be borne in mind that smugglers take every possible precaution to avoid the confiscation of such valuable goods as silk stuffs.

If it may be assumed that only one-tenth part of the cotton goods secretly introduced is seized, the proportion of confiscated silk goods must be smaller still.

In order to show why the Tariff of 1857 was not favourable to an increase of revenue, it is necessary to establish a comparison between the years 1851-1853 and 1859-1861, as regards the importation of the several classes of silk goods:—

Period.	Importation.	Average Amount of Duty.
	Poods.	Roubles.
1. Not transparent, without gold, &c.—		
1851-1853	6,046	1,177,833
1859-1861	4,712	792,253
2. Not transparent, with gold, silver, and other ornaments—		
1851-1853	114	33,574
1859-1861	7½	1,919
3. Transparent and semi ditto—		
1851-1853	401	157,651
1859-1861	93	27,298
4. Half silk goods—		
1851-1853	489	67,501
1859-1861	2,231	187,438
5. Miscellaneous*—		
1851-1853	514	40,971
1859-1861	3,468	291,589

These figures lead to the following conclusion:—As regards the principal item, namely, the duty on not transparent silk stuffs without gold, &c., it appears that although the duty was reduced from 5 to 4 roubles a lb., yet the importation decreased apparently between 1859 and 1861, as compared with 1851 and 1853, by 1,334 poods; but this difference is probably due to the fact that the returns for 1851 and 1853 include ribbons among the not transparent articles, which, by the Tariff of 1850, paid various rates of duty, the same as stuffs; while by the Tariff of 1857, ribbons were charged with a duty of 2 roubles per lb. They are therefore included under "Miscellaneous Goods" between 1859 and 1861.

Taking into consideration that the ostensible decrease of 1,384 poods in the importation of not transparent silk stuffs between 1859-1861 and 1851-1853, arises principally from the alterations made by the Tariff of 1857 in the duty on ribbons, it may safely be assumed that if the importation of not transparent silk stuffs, between 1859 and 1861, did not decrease, it certainly did not increase, as compared with that between 1851 and 1853.

In the same manner the decrease of transparent and semi-transparent silk stuffs, also of those with gold, silver, &c., was prejudicial to the revenue.

The influence which the considerable reduction in the duty on ribbons exercised on the Customs revenue can only be ascertained by an approximate calculation, because they were variously classified under the Tariffs of 1850 and 1857, as, namely, under the Tariff of 1850 ribbons paid the same duty as other silks, but under that of 1857 they were assimilated with haberdashery and hosiery.

Between 1859 and 1861 the average importation of ribbons, haberdashery, and knitted articles, amounted to 3,468 poods, while that of 1851 and 1853, not including ribbons, was only 514 poods.

* This calculation does not include silk oil-cloth, or loosely woven silk stuffs for sifting flour, or apothecaries' sieves, on account of the insignificance of the importation.

Assuming that a similar quantity of haberdashery and hosiery paid duty between 1859 and 1861, it would appear that the average importation of ribbons, during those three years, amounted to 2,945 poods per annum, yielding a revenue of 248,136 roubles; whilst under the Tariff of 1850, at the lower duty of 5 roubles per lb., the revenue would have amounted to 342,664 roubles more.

But admitting that under the Tariff of 1857 the importation of silk, haberdashery, and hosiery was about twice as large as under that of 1850, the loss to the Customs revenue, from the reduction of the duties on ribbons, would even in that case have amounted to 250,000 roubles.

It is further to be observed that, under the Tariff of 1857, ribbons paid the same duty as haberdashery; while under that of 1850, when there was a considerable difference in the duties on those articles, ribbons might have found their way over the frontier under the denomination of haberdashery, especially as their similarity has frequently puzzled Customs officers.

Meanwhile ribbons, being a valuable and fashionable article, should be charged with the higher duty, if not with a view to protection (ribbons are not manufactured in Russia, except those for decorations), yet with a fiscal object, in order to increase the Customs revenue from that article.

The present duty on ribbons is only from 7 to 12 per cent. *ad valorem*, whilst that on not transparent stuffs is $26\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and on transparent 45 per cent.*

As ribbons generally sell dearer than silk stuffs, they can easily bear the same duty. This is shown by the fact that even at the former high duties they were rarely seized among contraband goods.

Rates of duty, higher on ribbons than on haberdashery, might be introduced without any inconvenience; for it is now very easy to distinguish the one from the other, ribbons being woven, while haberdashery consists of articles that are plaited or made of tape.†

After having stated the principal reasons which militated against the revenue derived from silk goods under the Tariff of 1857, it is necessary to inquire why the contraband trade in silk goods increased, notwithstanding the reductions made by the Tariff of 1857. (?)

Goods of pure silk are rarely introduced secretly, the present duty being sufficiently moderate; but the principal articles smuggled are those on which the duty is out of proportion with their value, namely:—

1. Stuffs mixed with wool (partly also with cotton).
2. Silk stuffs with a warp or woof of raw silk (*foulards*).
3. Haberdashery with bugles or glass beads or wooden ornaments.

Although the duty on mixed silk stuffs (principally those mixed with wool) was apparently considerably reduced by the Tariff of 1857 (for instead of two-thirds of the duties on stuffs of pure silk, viz., 5 roubles, 7 roubles 50 copecks, 10 roubles, and 12 roubles 50 copecks per lb. as fixed by the Tariff of 1850, those articles now only pay 2 roubles), yet the latter rate falls heavily upon them, for they consist principally of not transparent and very heavy stuffs, mixed to a considerable extent with wool.

Under the Tariff of 1850, silk goods not embroidered, without gold, silver, or any other ornaments, paid two-thirds of the 5 roubles duty, viz., 3 roubles $33\frac{1}{3}$ copecks per lb., whilst the Tariff of 1857 fixed the duty at 2 roubles 20 copecks per lb., including the additional 10 per

* According to a calculation made by Moscow merchants.

† Ribbons and haberdashery are charged in foreign tariffs with different rates of duty: for instance, according to the last French Tariff, velvet ribbons pay 500 francs, all other 800 francs, but haberdashery, 350 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

cent., or only 1 rouble 13 copecks per lb. This rate was established in 1858.

Meanwhile the manufacturing price of silk stuffs interwoven with wool, mostly sold in France for ladies dresses, is not more than 6 francs per mètre; therefore a gown of 12 mètre sells on the spot at 72 francs, and as that quantity of stuff weighs from 3 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ lb., the present duty on $4\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (at 2 roubles per lb.) would be 10 roubles 45 copecks, or 58 per cent. *ad valorem*; and on 3 lb. 6 roubles 60 copecks, or about 37 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On the other hand, a dress of pure silk of one colour of the description mostly in demand, is sold on the spot at 10 francs per mètre, 14 mètres weighing 2 lb. Russian.

The duty on this, with the additional 10 per cent., amounted to 8 roubles 80 copecks, being about 25 per cent. on the cost of 145 francs, or 35 roubles. But the demand for stuffs of pure silk has decreased during the last ten years, on account of the increasing dearness of raw silk. The use of half-silk stuffs has increased, together with the contraband trade in those goods, owing to the high duty upon them.

The smuggling is principally from Germany, and particularly from Prussia, where those stuffs are produced. The duty on silk stuffs, with a woof or warp of raw silk (*foulards*), also appears out of proportion with their price, as will be seen by the following calculation:—

Foulard dresses, 14 mètres in length, weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Russian, are sold in the French manufactories not dearer than 50 francs; whilst the duty on them, by the tariff of 1857, is 6 roubles 60 copecks, which is more than 50 per cent. on the original value.

Finally, it is to be observed with reference to haberdashery, that being now made with glass beads or wooden ornaments, which increase the weight, the duty amounts, in some cases, to cent. per cent. Haberdashery is therefore not an unimportant item in the contraband trade on the land frontier.

It is thus evident that the Tariff of 1857 has not produced a favourable result as regards silk goods, owing to the great reduction made in duty on a valuable silk article—namely, ribbons—and the insufficient diminution of the duty on the cheaper silk stuffs introduced fraudulently.

The following alterations might therefore be made under this head of the Tariff:—

1. Not transparent stuffs, being the principal article produced by the silk manufactories in Russia, might be left at the present duty of 4 roubles 40 copecks per lb., a rate that should be imposed on all goods of pure silk, whether transparent or semi-transparent, or interwoven with gold, silver, tinsel, &c.; for the importation of those goods has almost entirely ceased, the former being replaced, in the case of ball-dresses, by lighter and cheaper stuffs of cotton, and the latter (stuffs with gold, silver, &c.) having gone out of fashion, and being moreover one of the oldest branches of Russian industry.

2. Ribbons, silk and half-silk, to be charged with the duty proposed for all pure silk stuffs, namely, 4 roubles 40 copecks per lb.

3. The duty of 4 roubles 40 copecks per lb., fixed by the Tariff of 1857, for articles of pure silk, of which the woof or warp are of raw silk (*foulards*), might be reduced to 3 roubles per lb. Although this duty will still be equal to 36 per cent. on the value, and 11 per cent. more than that on not transparent stuffs of pure silk, yet the difference may be admitted, as *foulards* are fashionable goods, and fetch somewhat higher prices than other silk stuffs.

4. The duty of 2 roubles per lb. might be retained for light half-silk stuffs, weighing not more than about 5 square arshins to a lb., while the

rest might pay 1 rouble 25 copecks per lb. These rates will still be equal, on an average, to about 28 per cent. on heavy and light stuffs, which very nearly approaches the rate of protection proposed to be adopted in the new Tariff.

5. A duty of 1 rouble per lb. might be imposed on—

- a. Haberdashery of silk, or mixed with silk ;
- b. Silk hosiery, being an important article, and very little produced in Russia ;
- c. Canvas ; and
- d. Stuffs of *bouurre de soie*, of very small value, little used, and not made in Russia.

6. The rule by which half-silk velvet pays the same duty as silk velvet should be abolished. The object was to prevent the introduction of silk velvet as half-silk velvet, whereas it is quite as easy to distinguish velvet as any other stuff of silk or half silk. It is necessary to rescind this rule in order to counteract smuggling.

7. The duty on silk, wax, and oil-cloth, apothecaries' sieves, loosely woven for sifting flour, &c., might be left as in the Tariff of 1857, but without the additional 10 per cent., as the revenue derived from the rate is insignificant, having been only 2,868 roubles per annum between 1862 and 1864.

§§ 256 to 262 might therefore be amended as follows :—

1. All pure silk stuffs, except those mentioned in Class 2, with admixture of cotton, wool, hemp, or flannel, although interwoven with gold, silver, or tinsel ; also silk and half-silk ribbons, silk chenille, and all articles of chenille, 4 roubles 40 copecks per lb. (15s. 6d. per lb.)

2. All pure silk stuffs, except ribbons, with a woof or warp of raw silk (*foulards*), 3 roubles per lb. (10s. 6d. per lb.)

3. All half-silk stuffs, except Turkish stuffs specially mentioned, with a woof or warp of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, or New Zealand flax :—

a. Having not more than 5 square arshins to a lb., 1 rouble 25 copecks per lb. (4s. 5d. per lb.)

b. Having more than 5 square arshins to a lb., 2 roubles per lb. (7s. per lb.)

4. All stuffs of silk waste, *bouurre de soie*, haberdashery, silk, and half-silk tapes, also interwoven with other materials, hosiery (stockings, nightcaps, &c.), silk canvas, wax and oil-cloth, &c. : 1 rouble per lb. (3s. 6d. per lb.)

Obs. Gold, silver, and tinsel lace pay a special rate.

5. Apothecaries' silk sieves and silk stuffs loosely woven and pasted for sifting flour, 10 copecks per lb. (4½d. per lb.)

5. WROUGHT METALS.

§ 204. Manufactures of bronze, silver-plate, argentine, German silver, and other metallic compositions.

a. Articles of bronze, and also of any metallic composition, excepting silver plate, in detached pieces or complete, not varnished or rusted, and not gilt or silvered, 17 roubles 60 copecks per pood (8l. 13s. 5d. per cwt.)

b. The same covered with varnish or rust, gilt or silvered; all plated silver manufactures and articles of common metal, gilt or silvered, excepting valuable small wares, 22 roubles per pood (10l. 16s. 8d. per cwt.)

The importation of foreign manufactures of bronze was strictly prohibited between 1822 and 1842. The Tariff of 1841 permitted their importation only in detached pieces, not gilt or rusted, with a duty of 40 copecks per pound. In 1845, this duty was raised to 60 copecks, and at the same time finished bronze articles were admitted at the following rates :—

		Rbbs. Cop.	
If weighing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	..	6	0 per lb.
" up to 20 "	..	5	0 "
" above 20 "	..	1	50 "

By the Tariff of 1850, those duties were reduced as follows :—

		Rbbs. Cop.	
Bronze articles in detached pieces and unfinished	..	0	40 per lb.
" finished, not weighing more than 20 lb. up to	..	1	50 "
" " weighing more than 20 lbs.	..	1	0 "
" small	..	3	0 "

The distinction between detached and finished articles was abolished by the Tariff of 1857, as the reduced duty on the former was only of advantage to a few shopkeepers, and did not contribute towards the independent development of the manufacture of bronze at home. The duties were at the same time reduced to 16 and 20 roubles per pood, and to 1 rouble per lb. on small bronze articles.

The following was the result of those changes :—

Period.		Average annual Importation of Bronze Manufactures.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Poods.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1851-53 (Tariff of 1850)	..	1,219	182,690	50,210
1859-61 (Tariff of 1857)	..	3,033	282,482	72,047
1862-64	..	1,472	123,662	34,950

The importations were thus doubled in 1859-1861, while the amount of duty raised was about 40 per cent. more than in 1851-1853; but between 1862 and 1864, the duties fell off even as compared with the years between 1851 and 1853, owing to the decrease in the importation of articles of luxury, which was generally witnessed in those years.

The manufacture of bronzes is limited in Russia to the production of lamps, candelabra, and other articles of composition metal, and stamped bronze. Works of art being very little produced at home, are generally imported from abroad.

The present duties on articles of bronze and other metallic compositions bear the following *ad valorem* relation according to the prices declared by importers :—

a. Articles not varnished, gilt, nor silvered, 68 roubles per pood, or about 24 per cent.

b. Articles varnished, gilt, and silvered, 81 roubles per pood, about 25 per cent.

c. Small articles, 174 roubles per pood, about 23 per cent.

It would, however, be more correct to take as a basis the prices shown in the Custom-house returns of France, as it is from that country that bronze manufactures are principally imported.* According to that valuation, it would appear that the duty imposed in Russia on articles of bronze gilt is equal to about 22 per cent., and on articles not gilt to more than 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

In foreign Tariffs, the manufactures of bronze and other metallic compositions in a finished state are subjected to a much higher duty than unfinished goods. Thus the Prussian Tariff imposes double, and the Austrian almost four times as much duty on the former, whereas in the Russian Tariff, the difference between the two rates is only 28 per cent.

This incorrect proportion has probably caused the decrease in the importation of bronze manufactures in an unfinished state (from 704 poods in 1859-61, to 278 poods in 1862-64), more especially as by the Tariff of 1857 the duty on them was retained, while that on finished articles was reduced.

It is therefore suggested that the present duties on all small articles of bronze, and generally on finished articles, *i.e.*, varnished, gilt, and plated should be retained without the additional duties, and that the duty on unfinished manufactures, *i.e.*, not varnished, gilt, or silvered should be reduced to 12 roubles (from 17 roubles 60 copecks per pood), which will be equal to about 18 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the entries of importers, and to 40 per cent. on the French Customs valuation. The difference of 8 roubles per pood between these two rates would increase the importation of goods that might be finished in Russian manufactories, and should valuable bronze manufactures be imported unfinished under the 12 roubles' duty, their consumption would be thereby developed, and a taste for works of art would, at the same time, be increased. The Russian manufacturers of bronze would then devote themselves to the production of original models, instead of confining themselves as at present to the reproduction of gilt bronzes, known as "Trade Bronzes" (*bronzes de Commerce*), which have no art about them.

§ 205. Gold, silver, and platinum manufactures :—

a. Gold, wrought of every kind, 33 roubles per lb.

b. Silver, also vermeil or silver gilt, 2 roubles 20 copecks per lb.

c. Platinum, wrought of every kind, 16 roubles 50 copecks per lb. (excepting instruments and vessels of platinum).

d. Gold, silver, or tinsel lace, gold and silver-thread foil, spangles, and such like ornaments, also gold or silver ribbons, 5 roubles 50 copecks per lb.

e. Gold and silver leaf, together with the weight of the books, 1 rouble 10 copecks per lb.

These moderate duties might be retained, but in order to reduce the number of rates, it would be as well to place platinum goods, which are never imported, under the same duty as manufactures of silver.

* The French prices for 1864 are as follows : Copper and bronze manufactures, gilt, 22 francs per kilo., or 90 roubles per pood. The same not gilt or silvered, 7 francs 50 centimes per kilo., or 30 roubles per pood.

Iron, Steel, and Cast-iron Manufactures.

§ 206. Iron blacksmith's work, *i.e.*, forged manufactures of all sorts, not filed, nor polished, such as anchors, nails, bedsteads, frames, common fishing-hooks, kitchen ranges, etc., also manufactures of sheet-iron, not tinned, 1 rouble 10 copecks per pood, or 10s. 10d. per cwt.

Note 1. Iron spades, shovels, rakes, and forks are admitted with a duty of 50 copecks per pood, in the southern ports of the empire, until the 25th of December, 1867.

Note 2. Metallic fittings for ships used by Russian subjects, building vessels on their own account in Russian dockyards, are allowed to be imported duty free, by the special permission of the Minister of Finance.

The moderate duty of 1 rouble per pood on blacksmith's work, equal to 25 per cent. on the value as declared by importers (*viz.*, 4 roubles per pood) was introduced into the present Tariff from that of 1850. The importation of these manufactures has increased as follows:—

				Poods.
In 1851-53 the annual importation was	..	..	..	27,332
1859-61	"	"	..	135,533
1862-64	"	"	..	183,101

The present duty might be retained without the additional rate, as almost half the goods imported under this paragraph of the Tariff are destined for localities in which iron is particularly dear, owing to their distance from the Ural. Moreover, many of the articles liable to the above duty may be considered indispensable implements of industry (anchors, nails, fishing-hooks, etc.), of which the importation is advantageous to a country like Russia where the iron supplied by the mines of the country does not meet the demand for that metal.

With reference to the duty of 50 copecks per pood on shovels, rakes, etc., imported in the south of Russia, the rule should be made fixed and general, grouping those articles with other implements for trades, as there can be no reason for levying 1 rouble per pood on common implements (the same as blacksmith's work) when files and rasps only pay 50 copecks per pood. The rule respecting the free admission of metallic fittings for ships should be retained.

§ 207. Iron and steel wire, nails of wire (*pointes de Paris*), and steel strings for musical instruments, inclusive of the rollers on which wound, 1 rouble 98 copecks per pood (19s. 6d. per cwt.) The importation under this head between 1851 and 1853 amounted to 21,290 poods, but under the Tariff of 1857, although the duty remained the same, it continued to decrease as follows:—

				Poods.
1859-61..	..	..	..	20,058
1862	..	..	..	15,580
1863	..	..	..	17,002
1864	..	..	..	13,049

According to the entries of importers the price of the goods cleared under this paragraph is 6 roubles per pood, probably because the principal importation consists of iron wire. The duty would therefore amount to 30 per cent. According, however, to the French Customs valuation the *ad valorem* relation will be as follows:—Iron wire, 45 per cent.; steel wire, 11½ per cent.; steel springs, about 2 per cent.

In order that these articles may be taxed in proportion to their value the lower duties should be imposed on iron wire and the higher on

steel wire and strings according to the example of the French Tariff*, and in conformity with the suggestion of the Moscow merchants. But as the imposition of such different rates would lead to difficulties at the Customs and to disputes, it is proposed to leave § 207 in its present form; but to reduce the duty to 1 rouble 25 copecks per pood, which would still be more than 30 per cent. on iron wire (forming the bulk of the importation) 9 per cent. on steel wire, and about 8 per cent. on strings (according to the French valuation). Such a reduction of the duty would be of advantage to the various branches of industry in which wire is used. The manufacture of wire being at the same time not sufficiently developed at home.

§ 208. Tin in sheets, varnished and unvarnished, also plates of tin in sheets covered with slate, 1 rouble 65 copecks per pood (16s. 3d. per cwt.).

On the reduction in 1857 of the duty on tin (from 3 roubles and 2 roubles per pood on varnished and unvarnished plates) the importation increased 150 per cent., or from 21,571 poods to 52,616 poods. The present duty is sufficiently moderate, being equal to 23 per cent. *ad valorem*, according to the price declared by the importers (6 roubles 50 copecks per pood), and it may therefore be retained, especially as the rate agrees with other duties on unwrought metals.

With reference to tin plates covered with slate it is suggested that they should pay the duty of 40 copecks per pood imposed on slate, as it is very difficult to distinguish the plates so covered from slate, and the article being at the same time an unimportant item in the trade.

§ 209. Manufactures of tin-plate coloured and not coloured, but without ornament or painting, 2 roubles 75 copecks per pood (27s. 1d. per cwt.).

§ 210. The same with painting, gilding, or other ornamentation 8 roubles 80 copecks per pood or 86s. 8d. per cwt.

Since the reduction in 1857 of the high duties on coloured and plain manufactures of tin plate, their importation has increased as follows:—

					Poods.
1851-53 ..	..	..	..	..	791
1859-61 ..	..	..	..	..	4,161
1862-64 ..	..	..	..	..	4,921

The present duty being equal to about 20 per cent. on the price declared by importers (14 roubles per pood) might be retained, with the exception, however, of painted, gilt, and otherwise ornamented manufactures, which might be reduced to 6 roubles, or about 24 per cent. *ad valorem*, the declared value being 25 roubles per pood.

§ 211. Articles of tinned iron and enamelled iron utensils, 2 roubles 75 copecks per pood, or 27s. 1d. per cwt.

In order to reduce the number of rates these manufactures should be grouped under § 209, the duty on them being the same as on tin plates.

§ 212. Scythes and sickles of all sizes, chaff-cutters, and chopping-knives, 44 copecks per pood (4s. 4d. per cwt.).

* The French valuation is as follows:—Iron wire and strings, 1 franc per kilo. (4 roubles per pood); steel wire, 3 francs 25 cents. (13 roubles per pood); strings of the same, 4 franc per kilo. (16 roubles per pood). The French duties are: Iron wire, 30 francs per 100 kilos., or 1 rouble 23 copecks per pood. Steel wire and strings, 70 francs per 100 kilos., or 2 roubles 87 copecks per pood.

These manufactures have long been admitted into Russia at the low duty of 40 copecks per pood, Styrian scythes being a very necessary article in the agricultural districts; but as other agricultural implements—viz., iron spades, rakes, etc., heavier, and yet cheaper than scythes, are proposed to be included under the duty of 60 copecks, the above manufactures might be grouped with them. The additional duty of 16 copecks per pood will not fall heavily upon them, for 60 copecks per pood will be less than 6 per cent. *ad valorem* (the declared value being 10 roubles 25 copecks). In any case a duty of 60 copecks will be about half the rate imposed in Austria, and almost a quarter of the duty charged in Prussia.

§ 213: Cutlery.

a. Set in wood, horn, common bone, whale-bone, and other cheap substances; also scissors and pincers, knife blades, polished or not polished, 44 copecks per lb., or 1s. 6½*d.* per lb.

b. Set in ivory, tortoise-shell, mother of pearl, etc., with ornaments of those materials, or of silver, gold, or bronze, 1 rouble 10 copecks per lb. (3*s.* 10*d.* per lb.)

c. Knives and forks with handles of plated silver and other metallic compositions pay duty under § 204, and those with handles of gold or silver, gilt or not gilt, under § 205.

After the reduction in 1857 of the duty in cutlery in plain settings (from 70 copecks to 40 copecks per lb.) the importation has increased almost 60 per cent.; viz., from 619 to 983 poods (the duty being equal to only 25 per cent. on the declared value). This rate might be made 45 copecks per lb.

The duty of 1 rouble per lb. on cutlery in expensive settings might be retained without the additional duties for the reasons given under § 202, "valuable small wares," to which those goods properly belong.

§ 214. Arms, blades of swords, etc., fire-arms, and their appurtenances of all sorts, except air-guns, etc., 44 copecks per lb. (17*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.)

General observation.—The boxes and cases in which cutlery, arms, guns, and pistols are imported, pay duty according to the material of which they are made.

The present duty on swords, &c., and fire-arms, is very moderate, being about 17 copecks per cent. on the former and 14 per cent. on the latter, according to their declared value. Taking, also, into consideration that since the reduction of the duty in 1857 (from 1 rouble 20 copecks per lb.) the importation of arms has increased 4½ times (from 219 to 994 poods), the duty might be raised to 50 copecks per lb.

§ 215. Tools used in the arts, in schools, trades, manufactories, and factories; of iron or steel, or with an admixture of copper, such as saws, files, rasps, &c., also foils for fencing and bellows for smithies, 88 copecks per pood, or 8*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. by sea, or 5*b.* copecks per pood, or 5*s.* 5*d.* by land.

Observation.—Small bellows for fire-places, etc., see § 224. In order to enable manufacturers and others to obtain good tools at a reasonable price, the duty was made moderate in 1850, and only altered in 1857, as regards their importation by sea.

In accordance with the principle adopted in the present revision, *i.e.*, that of abolishing all deferential duties, an uniform duty of 60 copecks per pood might be imposed, which would only raise the present overland duty 5 copecks per pood. At the same time the importation by sea is almost three times in excess of that by land.

§ 216. Needles for sewing, except those mentioned in § 217, 1 rouble 65 copecks per lb., or 32l. 10s. 2d. per cwt. This high rate was taken from the Tariff of 1850 because the importation had been increasing; but since 1857 it has considerably decreased, viz., from 400 to 270 poods. Owing to their superior quality foreign needles are indispensable to the trades of Russia, and their manufacture at home is still very limited. Needles being likewise amongst the contraband goods that are seized, the present duty might be reduced by one half—viz., to 75 copecks per lb., which will be equal to 21 per cent. on the declared value (144 roubles per pood), and will still exceed the Prussian duty ten times and the Austrian duty almost six times.

§ 217. Packing, knitting, harness, saddlers', and sail-makers', 27½ copecks per lb. (108s. 4d. per cwt.).

Under the present duty, which is less than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, the importation has increased from 9 to 138 poods; it is therefore proposed, considering that these needles are essentially necessary to many trades, to retain the present duty of 25 copecks without the additional 10 per cent.

§ 218. Manufactures of iron and steel wire, except those named separately, also wire covered with cotton, silk, or thread, and umbrella frames, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood (43s. 4d. per cwt.).

§ 219. Bird cages of iron or steel wire, with or without wood, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood, or 43s. 4d. per cwt.

After the reduction in 1857 of the former high duty (8 roubles per pood) on manufactures of iron and steel wire, their importation increased from 261 poods to 13,640 poods. The duty might therefore be made 4 roubles 50 copecks per pood, which would not be more than 24 per cent. *ad valorem* (the value declared being 19 roubles per pood). Wire bird cages, § 219, should be included under the general rate, and merely enumerated in the index.

§ 220. Locksmith's work of all kinds not polished, such as locks, padlocks, hinges, pincers, springs, awls, screws, and other articles which do not come under the head of blacksmith's work, with or without admixture of copper, also ordinary iron safes and trunks with or without admixture of copper, weighing not above 1 pood, polished or unpolished, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood, or 43s. 4d. per cwt.

Observation.—The same if weighing more than one pood pay the duty of 1 rouble under § 206, blacksmith's work.

§ 221. Locksmith's work polished, with or without parts of copper, 8 roubles 80 copecks per pood, or 86s. 8d. per cwt.

The importation of locksmith's work, after the reduction in 1857 from 6 to 4 roubles on unpolished goods, and from 20 to 8 roubles on polished, increased considerably, as follows:—

				Poods.
Unpolished Work, 1851-53	..	..	..	2,760 per annum
„ 1859-61	..	..	..	11,213 „
„ 1862-64	..	..	..	8,637 „

The importation of polished locksmith's work has been comparatively insignificant, having been 320 poods during the first period, 791 during the second, and 498 during the third.

The present duties on locksmith's work in general are equal to about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, the declared value of unpolished goods being 16 roubles, and of polished 34 roubles per pood. Disputes have

constantly arisen respecting the classification of these goods. These have recently been settled by making a distinction between polished and filed articles, the former being alone placed under the high duty. This distinction should be retained, and all articles filed with a fine file should be placed under the lower duty on locksmith's work. The present duty on polished goods might then be retained, and the rate on unpolished goods raised to 5 roubles per pood, especially since the importation of the latter was three times as great in 1862-64 as in 1851-53, whereas the importation of polished goods only increased by one half.

§ 222. Articles in cast steel not enumerated under any other paragraph of the Tariff:—

a. Weighing not more than 20 lbs. each, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood, or 43s. 4d. per cwt.

b. Weighing more than 20 lbs. each, such as bells, mortars, cooking-plates, etc.; also springs and axle-trees for carriages, with or without copper, wheel-boxes, nuts and caps, by sea, 1 rouble 65 copecks per pood, or 16s. 3d. per cwt.; by land, 1 rouble 10 copecks per pood, or 10s. 10d. per cwt.

The duty on manufactures of cast steel, weighing not more than 20 lbs. each, might be made 4 roubles 50 copecks per pood, which would be little more than 26 per cent. on the declared value (17 roubles per pood). Such a rate would approach very nearly the amount of duty charged on other wrought metals.

The duty of 1 rouble 65 copecks on articles weighing more than 20 lb. each might be levied on the land frontier likewise, for under this rate (which is only 27½ per cent. *ad valorem**) springs and axle-trees are admitted, of which the manufacture in Russia still demands protection, owing to the comparative dearness of steel.

§ 226. Cast iron, wrought.

a. Cast-iron utensils enamelled 1 rouble 32 copecks per pood, or 13s. per cwt.

b. All other manufactures of cast iron, except small articles not weighing more than 3 lbs. each, which come under § 220, by sea, 88 copecks per pood, or 8s. 8d. per cwt.; by land, 55 copecks per pood, or 5s. 5d. per cwt.

Under the action of the Tariff of 1857 the importation of enamelled cast-iron utensils has increased almost 3½ times, from 1,153 to 4,022 poods. The duty might therefore be made 1 rouble 30 copecks per pood, which would be about 25 per cent. on the declared value of 5 roubles per pood. The importation of other manufactures of cast iron has also increased under the Tariff of 1857, as follows:—

	Poods.			
1851-52	..	..	..	8,922 per annum.
1859-61	..	..	..	25,891 "
1862-64	..	..	..	36,039 "

Instead of the two rates now levied a uniform duty of 75 copecks per pood should be imposed which would be always 22 per cent. on the declared value (3 roubles 46 copecks per pood).

Copper and Brass, wrought.

§ 224. Manufactures of copper and brass, except those specially mentioned, likewise all domestic articles of copper and brass with admix-

* The declared value was 6 roubles per pood.

ture of wood, iron, leather, tin, and other cheap substances, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood, or 43s. 4d. per cwt.

§ 225. Copper and brass wire, also wire of argentine and brass strings for musical instruments, together with the weight of the bobbins on which they are wound, by sea, 3 roubles 30 copecks per pood (32s. 6d. per cwt.); by land, 2 roubles 75 copecks per pood (27s. 1d. per cwt.).

§ 226. Manufactures of brass and copper wire, except those under § 29, 6 roubles 60 copecks per pood (65s. per cwt.).

The importation under the three above paragraphs of the Tariff, and particularly under the two last, is very insignificant, copper being much cheaper in Russia than abroad. In order to simplify the Tariff an uniform rate of 4 roubles 50 copecks should be imposed in lieu of the existing rates; such a duty would be almost five times higher than the rate levied in Prussia, and 49 per cent. more than in Austria; while as regards the Tariff of 1857 it will only be lower for manufactures of brass and copper wire, of which the importation is quite insignificant, or only 39 poods per annum between 1862-64.

§ 227. Tinsel, white and yellow, in books and foil of every kind, with the weight of the books, 49½ copecks per lb.

The importation having considerably decreased the duty of 45 copecks, established in 1857, might be retained without the additional 10 per cent., as it is less than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

§ 227 *bis*. Manufactures of pewter or tin and zinc, except those specially named, by sea, 4 roubles 40 copecks per pood, or 43s. 4d. per cwt.; by land, 3 roubles 30 copecks per pood (32s. 6d. per cwt.).

The importation under this head has increased by sea almost double,* and by land† almost three times. An uniform rate of 4 roubles 50 copecks might be here imposed, as it would not be more than 22 per cent. *ad valorem* on those manufactures; while on articles varnished or bronzes it would be still less.‡

§ 228. Lead wrought, except goods specially mentioned, 1 rouble 32 copecks per lb., or 13s. per cwt. The present duty being only 14 per cent. on the declared value, might be increased to 1 rouble 50 copecks per pood, especially since many small articles of considerable value are imported under this head. The importation has increased from 451 to 1,849 poods.

* From 621 poods to 1,322 poods.

† From 429 poods to 1,388 poods.

‡ The valuation adopted in France for these goods is 4 francs to 14 francs 50 cents., on an average of 9 francs 25 cents. per kilo., equal to 38 roubles per pood. The duty here proposed will be less than 10 per cent. on this value.

6. EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

§ 282. Earthenware of all kinds, white or of one colour, or with borders or pattern of one colour without other ornaments, by sea, 1 rouble 21 copecks per pood, or 11*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.; by land, 66 copecks per pood, or 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

§ 283. The same of various colours or gilt, silvered, or painted with various-coloured borders or printed patterns, by sea, 3 roubles 85 copecks per pood, or 37*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.; by land, 3 roubles 30 copecks per pood, or 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Obs. Iron-stone china pays 30 per cent. additional.

§ 284. Porcelain, white, or of one colour; also with coloured or gilt borders or rings, but without other ornaments, by sea, 6 roubles 60 copecks per pood, or 65*s.* per cwt.; by land, 5 roubles 50 copecks per pood, or 54*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.

§ 285. The same painted, with patterns, arabesques or flowers, and other ornaments, gilt or coloured, by sea, 13 roubles 20 copecks per pood, or 130*s.* per cwt.; by land, 12 roubles 10 copecks per pood, or 119*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.

§ 286. Articles of porcelain, such as vases, statuettes, &c., painted, gilt or with bronze ornaments, by sea, 25 roubles 85 copecks per pood, or £12 14*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; by land, 25 roubles 30 copecks per pood.

§ 287. The same, without painting, gilding, or bronze ornaments, by sea, 13 roubles 20 copecks per pood, or 130*s.* per cwt.; by land, 12 roubles 10 copecks per pood, or 119*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.

Obs. 1. Cyphers and crests are not considered as ornaments.

Obs. 2. Articles of porcelain weighing less than 3 lbs. a-piece, having bronze ornaments, pay as valuable small wares (§ 202.)

Obs. 3. Cases in which porcelain is imported pay duty according to materials of which made.

a. Earthenware.

In the Tariff of 1850 earthenware was grouped under two paragraphs, of which the first included earthenware, white, and of one colour, without gold, silver, painting or borders, under a duty of two roubles per pood by sea, and 80 copecks per pood by land; and the second, earthenware vessels, gilt, silvered painted, with borders, and generally printed and many coloured, earthenware, under a duty of 4 roubles per pood by sea, and 3 roubles per pood by land.

The Tariff of 1857 has likewise two categories, under which earthenware with patterns of one colour (which form the bulk of the importation, and paid the higher duty in 1850) are admitted under the lower duty, which is three times less than the higher rate. But as patterns of one colour are for the most part printed, misunderstandings frequently arise in the clearance of these goods; for while goods having patterns of one colour are liable to the lower duty, printed goods are subject to the higher rate.

The importation of earthenware, under the Tariffs of 1850 and 1857, has been as follows:—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Poods.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1851-53 (Tariff of 1850) ..	16,734	154,933	31,806
1859-61 (Tariff of 1857) ..	49,003	384,301	78,633
1862-64 ..	47,614	353,513	64,411

These figures show that under the Tariff of 1857 the importation of earthenware increased almost threefold, while the duties raised, notwithstanding the reduction of the rates, were 68 per cent. more in 1862-1864 than in 1851-1853.

As regards the present duties, the Moscow merchants observe that the Custom-houses frequently pass printed earthenware not of one colour as earthenware of one colour, whereas earthenware *printed of one colour* and earthenware *of one colour* are two different articles, and that in Germany earthenware of one colour pays the same as white goods, while printed earthenware is taxed higher.* Earthenware painted of one colour, as specified in the Tariff, does not exist, the colour being in the material of which it is made. Moreover, earthenware with borders or rings is placed under the same category as that of one colour, while under the German Tariff it pays the higher duty on printed and painted goods.

This observation is certainly correct, for the value of earthenware depends principally on its having a pattern, not upon the pattern being printed or dyed. This is why the Tariff classification of the Zollverein is as follows:—"All common manufactures of clay, excepting potters' ware and porcelain: 1. Coloured and white; 2. Painted, printed, gilt, or silvered."

It must also be observed, that the special rate on stone china leads to misunderstandings, for it is not easy to distinguish it from china, especially when it is dyed. In all probability the land-frontier Custom-houses admit real china as stone china; for while all other kinds of earthenware and also china are imported three and four times less by land than by sea, the importation of iron-stone china by land exceeds the importation by sea thirty times, being only 107½ poods against 3,247 poods. Iron-stone china should therefore be classified with china.

According to the declared value of earthenware in general (from 16 roubles to 6 roubles 70 copecks per pood), the present duties are equal to 17-22 per cent. by sea, and 9-19 per cent. by land. But as differential duties are to be abolished, the question arises as to the amount of the duty that should be uniformly imposed by sea and by land. The present duties on earthenware on its importation by land are very moderate, and approach very nearly the general measure of protection accorded by the Russian Tariff, earthenware being, moreover, with the exception of iron-stone china, principally imported by sea. Earthenware white, or of one colour, might therefore be charged 1 rouble per pood, while articles of many colours, gilt painted, &c., might pay 2 roubles 50 copecks per pood instead of the present duties of 3 roubles and 3 roubles 50 copecks per pood, especially since the Moscow merchants recommend that printed earthenware, now admitted under the lower duty, should be made subject to the higher rate.

§§ 282 and 283 might therefore be amended as follows:—

1. Earthenware, white, or of one colour, dyed in the clay, with borders or rings of one colour, but without other ornaments, 1 rouble per pood.

2. All other earthenware, 2 roubles 50 copecks per pood.

b. Porcelain.

The duties on porcelain were considerably reduced in 1857; the effect on its importation has been as follows:—

* The Moscow merchants show that the duties in the Zollverein are higher than these in Russia, having probably had before them the old Tariff, for in that of 1865 the duties are much lower, although the nomenclature has been unchanged.

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Poods.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1851-53 (Tariff of 1850) ..	1,123	73,902	19,890
1859-61 (Tariff of 1857) ..	3,416	177,258	37,852
1862-64 ,, ..	2,270	105,857	24,552

The reduction of the duties was not accompanied by a corresponding increase of revenue, which only amounted to about 23 per cent. As in the case of earthenware, the importation of porcelain by sea is double that by land (1,529 poods by sea, and 741 poods by land, in 1862-1864).

Taking also into consideration that the present duties on porcelain by sea are 19 to 27 per cent. *ad valorem* (the declared value being 97 to 34 roubles per pood), the duties now charged at the seaports might be levied on the land frontier also, without the additional 10 per cent.

7. GLASS AND CRYSTAL.

§ 238. Glass wares, common, not painted, unpolished and uncut, although with cast patterns, without other ornaments, excepting those mentioned elsewhere; also optical and burning glasses, mounted, except field or opera glasses, spectacles, and lorgnettes:—

a. By land, also in ports of Black and Azof Seas, 1 rouble 10 copecks per pood (10*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.).

b. In other ports, 1 rouble 65 copecks per pood (16*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.).

Obs. 1. Reflectors and globes for lamps, and such like articles of ground glass, pay 50 per cent. additional.

2. Optical and burning glasses, unset, are admitted duty free.

3. Wine bottles of all kinds are admitted to the ports of the Black and Azof Seas, and through the Custom-houses of the Bessarabian frontier, duty free.

§ 239. Glass, cut, polished, painted, with gilding, painting, or other ornaments, excepting articles that come under small wares. By sea, 10 roubles 45 copecks per pood (102*s.* 11*d.* per cwt.); by land, 9 roubles 90 copecks per pood.

Obs. If the bronze ornaments evidently constitute the greater part of the value of the articles, the duty is to be levied according to the rate fixed for bronze manufactures.

By the Tariff of 1857, as well as by that of 1850, glass and crystal, with the exception of mirrors and pier-glasses, as well as bugles and beads, were divided into two categories, and subjected severally to 1 rouble 50 copecks and 9 roubles 50 copecks per pood, instead of 3 roubles and 20 roubles per pood, imposed in 1850 on overland importation. This reduction resulted in an increased importation of common glass, from 6,071 to 48,619 poods; and cut and other glass from 1,078 to 4,597 poods; the duties increasing as follows: from 18,213 roubles to 47,348 roubles on the former, and from 21,560 roubles to 45,968 roubles on the latter, or a total increase from 39,773 roubles to 93,327 roubles. The relation which the present duties bear, as declared by importers, is as follows:—The duty of 1 rouble and 1 rouble 65 copecks on common glass (9 roubles per pood), about 10 or 12 per cent.; ground glass (19 roubles per pood), about 8 or 13½ per cent.; cut glass, &c. (36 roubles per pood), 27½ and 29 per cent.

These figures show that common glass wares pay far lighter duties than other goods, and that the duty on crystal in particular corresponds with the rates adopted in the Tariff for most manufactures, except textile fabrics, or about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Moscow merchants confess that the high duty levied on glass previous to 1857 was one of the chief reasons why its manufacture has made no progress in Russia, while abroad it has been steadily attaining perfection. They are also of opinion that glass cannot be produced as cheaply in Russia as abroad, because the ovens have not been increased in size, and because the forms are produced by hand, not in moulds. As regards the duties on glass wares, the Moscow merchants find that the present low rates, while rendering difficult the sale of home manufactures, is at the present moment a strong incentive to improvement in the process of manufacture, and that in order to stimulate such improvements still further, and to prevent a falling off from the foreign standard of perfection, it might be useful to proceed, in a few years, to a gradual reduction of the Tariff, if only to the extent

of 10 per cent. per annum, due notice of such changes being previously given. At the same time the Moscow merchants consider that, unless the present duties on glass ware be raised, the existing works will have to be closed.

With reference to this opinion, it must be stated that in 1864 the 205 glass-works in Russia produced glass and crystal of a value of more than 4,000,000 roubles, while the entire importation, even at the high prices declared, only amounted to 522,023 roubles.* It can therefore scarcely be admitted that the importation of foreign glass and crystal has interfered with the sale of similar Russian goods, nor can we agree that the present duties should be raised in order to keep up existing manufactories.

Considering the favourable conditions under which the manufacture of glass ware is conducted in Russia, from the cheapness of fuel, sand, lime, and potash, the following alterations might be made in the Tariff:—

1. Common vessels of *green* glass, which are much cheaper than those of white glass, should pay a smaller duty.† An ordinary bottle weighs about 1½ lb., and is sold wholesale not dearer than 2 coopeks; and as a pood will contain 26 bottles, which would therefore cost 52 coopeks, the duty might be made 25 coopeks, or almost 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. At the same time bottles should no longer be admitted duty free into the southern ports, &c.; for as soon as the railways are pushed forward, these goods can be supplied by home manufactories.

2. Vessels of *white* glass, unground, should pay a uniform duty of 1 rouble 25 copecks per pood, instead of the two present rates of 1 rouble 10 copecks and 1 rouble 65 copecks.

3. *Ground glass* should be subjected to a uniform rate of 9 roubles per pood, equal to about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, in lieu of the two present rates of 10 roubles 45 copecks and 9 roubles 90 copecks. Further, with reference to the wording of §§ 238 and 239, it is necessary to take into consideration that the following difficulties have to be encountered with:—

(1) It frequently happens that glass vessels are imported, which, although not ground on their entire surface, have a ground stopper or bottom, or ground edges, which frequently causes them to be taxed as ground glass.

(2) The Tariff does not mention coloured glass or vessels, and only makes a distinction between glass that is stained (painted) and not stained. This causes the Customs officers to place coloured glass vessels, although not ground or cut, under § 239, as ground stained glass, on which the duty is not unfrequently double and even four times the value of the goods. The present Tariff admitting reflectors of ground glass under the duty on unground glass, with an addition of 50 per cent., the duty might in general be raised on coloured glass wares, except those stained or coloured on the surface, ground, cut, gilt, or with other ornaments. An increase of the duty on coloured glass is also justifiable on the ground that the colouring matter used in its production pays an import duty.

(3) Vessels of dull (dimmed) glass have lately been imported and

* The importation of common glass was in 1851-53	..	6,071	Poods.
" " " " " "	..	33,870	
" " " " " "	..	46,724	

The importation of ground glass, on the contrary, has not increased in the same proportion, having been 4,339 poods between 1859 and 1861, and 4,597 poods per annum between 1862-64.

† The Tariff of the Zollverein imposes 5 sgr. per centner on vessels of green glass, and 20 sgr. on those of white glass.

cleared as common glass, if the small pattern which they bore was not ground on them by frequent immersion in water; and sometimes as ground glass, if, from the appearance of the stoppers, they appeared to have been ground before being made dull by the application of glass powder. It is impossible to ascertain this distinction with any accuracy; and it is therefore suggested that vessels of dull glass, or with narrow folds or stripes, which are sold much dearer than vessels of plain unground glass, should be placed under the duty on ground and cut glass.

§§ 238 and 239 might therefore be replaced by the following:—

1. Common glass wares of bottle-green colour, although with cast patterns, letters, &c., but not ground, cut, painted, nor gilded, and without any ornaments, also window glass of a natural green colour, 25 copecks per pood.

2. White glass wares without patterns, or with cast patterns, but not ground, cut, painted, nor gilded, and without any ornaments, although with ground stoppers, bottoms, sides, or edges (borders), likewise window and sheet glass of a natural colour, white or semi-white, 1 rouble 25 copecks per pood.

3. The same coloured, including reflectors of ground glass, 2 roubles per pood.

4. Glass wares cut, ground dull, with narrow folds or stripes, painted, gilt, or with other ornaments, excepting articles that come under small wares, 9 roubles per pood.

§ 240. Looking-glasses and mirrors pay the following duties:—

1.	Having a superficies of less than 100 ^{sq.} vershoks,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb., or	25s. 7d. per cwt.
2.	do. from 100 to 200 square vershoks,	1 rouble 65 copecks, or	5s. 3d. per piece.
3.	" 201 to 300 "	3 "	19 "
4.	" 301 400 "	5 "	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5.	" 401 500 "	11 "	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6.	" 501 600 "	14 "	19 "
7.	" 601 700 "	20 "	68 "
8.	" 701 800 "	20 "	98 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
9.	" 801 900 "	25 "	74 "
10.	" 901 1,000 "	33 "	00 "
11.	" 1,000 and upwards "	36 "	30 "

Obs. 1. Looking-glasses broken during carriage will be charged on every piece separately, which contains more than 25 square vershoks (43 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches), calculating the size according to the largest right-angled square that can be cut out of the broken piece. Pieces that contain less than 25 vershoks are admitted duty free.

2. Glasses for mirrors, without amalgam, pay 25 per cent. less duty than the above, according to their size. Unground mirror glasses are cleared under § 238, as "unground glass wares."

3. The frames of looking glasses pay duty under § 234.

Under the Tariff of 1850, the importation of looking-glasses was valued at 142,954 roubles between 1851 and 1853, while the amount of duty levied on them was 31,600 roubles. Between 1862 and 1864, the importation increased to 283,209 roubles, and the duties to 49,902 roubles, or about 60 per cent.

Of the looking glasses on which the duty was lowered in 1857, an increase of importation has only taken place in the case of looking-glasses and glasses for mirrors having a superficies under 100 square vershoks, viz., the former from 2,129 poods to 2,405 poods, or about 13 per cent., and glasses for mirrors from 132 poods to 528 poods. The importation of larger sizes has, on the contrary, remained insignificant, a slight increase having only taken place in the case of looking-glasses

having a superficies of 100 to 400 square vershoks (from 3,575 to 4,830 pieces), and in that of glasses for mirrors generally, from 634 to 5,199 pieces.

The present duties on looking-glasses, and glasses for mirrors, not exceeding $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their declared value, are not alone very moderate, but even considerably below the duties levied on other manufactured articles; but as the importation under this head, after having at first doubled after the Tariff of 1857, has since fallen off to 354,091 roubles in 1862, to 286,046 roubles in 1863, and to 209,450 roubles in 1864, the present duty might be maintained, especially since the Moscow merchants, while they dispute the conclusions of the German Commercial Congress under this head, do not ask for the increase of the duties established in 1857.

The duties might therefore be left as at present, with the additional 10 per cent. only on those sizes of which the importation has increased, as follows:—

				Rbl.	cop.
a.	On looking-glasses of 100 to 209 square vershoks			..	1 65
b.	" 201 300 "			..	3 20
c.	" 301 400 "			..	5 65

§ 241. Bugles, beads, and metallic beads:—

a. On strings, not in manufactured articles, 1 rouble 65 copecks per pood (16s. 3d. per cwt.).

b. Made up and in manufactured articles, except purses and ladies' reticules, 33 copecks per lb. (130s. 1d. per cwt.).

The duty on bugles and beads, being not more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, might be retained without the additional 10 per cent., for bugles and beads are the only glass wares occasionally seized.

8. PAPER.

§ 175. Paper for writing and printing, white and coloured ; smooth, without ornaments ; blotting paper, white and coloured ; all sorts of paper-hangings and edges thereto : by sea, 6 roubles 5 copecks per pood (59s. 7d. per cwt.) ; by land, 5 roubles 50 copecks per pood (54s. 2d. per cwt.).

§ 176. Paper for writing and printing, with ornaments, viz., with gilt and silvered pastings, edgings, arms, initials, paintings, &c. ; paper for cigarettes ; ditto, transparent, for copying ; Chinese or tissue paper for wrapping, and all kinds of paper not specially mentioned ; letter envelopes, office books, bound or not bound ; and all kinds of bindings except albums and buvards, which pay duty according to § 202, "small wares" ; also artificial paper flowers : 11 roubles per pood (108s. 3d. per cwt.).

§ 177. All kinds of drawing paper, white and coloured ; music paper, ruled or not ruled ; perforated cardboard for embroidery with patterns thereon, painted or not painted ; wrapping paper, except thin Chinese (§ 176) ; cards and Bristol cardboard : 2 roubles 20 copecks per pood (21s. 8d. per cwt.).

§ 178. Paper and all kinds of tissues, covered with emery, glass or sand ; pasteboard for cloth-mills and printing ; bobbins for winding silk, polished sheets with small holes for machinery, asphalt for roofing, paper covered on one side with rosin, and paper for the extermination of insects : 22 copecks per pood (2s. 2d. per cwt.).

§ 179. Papier-mâché, carton, carton-pierre, and articles thereof, unpolished and unpainted : 22 copecks per pood (2s. 2d. per cwt.).

§ 180. The same, polished and varnished, with or without ornaments, except those articles which are mentioned under "small wares," viz., under §§ 202 and 203 : 11 roubles per pood (108s. 3d. per cwt.).

The Tariff of 1850 charged all kinds of paper for writing and printing, and paper-hangings, as well as paper for confectioners and every kind of light paper (transparent for copying, for cigarettes, Chinese for wrapping, &c.), with the same duty of 25 copecks per lb., or 10 roubles per pood, which amounted from 60 to 100 per cent. on thin, and 200 per cent. *ad valorem* on common paper.

In the Tariff of 1857 this duty was left only for paper with ornaments (gilt, silvered, with paintings, &c.), light paper and articles thereof, such as shades for lamps, envelopes, office books, artificial paper flowers : but the rate on common writing and printing paper was reduced to 6 roubles per pood by sea and to 5 roubles per pood by land, while the former rate was still further reduced, in 1863, to 5 roubles per pood.

The importation of the above descriptions of paper having amounted to 9,757 poods per annum between 1851 and 1853, increased to 11,537 poods in 1862 and 1864, and the revenue from 71,000 roubles to 97,716 roubles.

This increase in the importation cannot, however, be considered very large, looking at the constant increase in the demand for paper, which is but to a small extent met by foreign supplies, the bulk of the consumption being the produce of manufactories in Russia.

According to statistics for 1862, the quantity of paper manufactured that year in Russia was 3,000,000 reams, or 900,000 poods, representing a value of 5,682,173 roubles, while the importation of all the various kinds of paper mentioned under §§ 175-180 amounted, between 1862

and 1864, only to 44,171 poods per annum, of a declared value of 439,200 roubles.

The Moscow merchants consider that every kind of paper for writing and printing might be admitted at an uniform duty of 4 roubles per pood (instead of 5 roubles and 10 roubles per pood), and they state that if the exportation of rags were prohibited, or if it were subjected to a duty of 1 rouble per pood, the importation of paper might be admitted even at a duty of 3 roubles per pood.

With reference to this opinion, it is necessary to observe that the prohibition of the exportation of rags, or the imposition of a duty of 1 rouble per pood (equal to a prohibition), would have the effect of reducing the supply of rags and depriving the poorer classes of a livelihood.

The paper mills in Russia, which require but a very small portion of the immense quantity of rags that can be collected in Russia, would thereby not obtain their raw material any cheaper.

Assuming that it takes 1 lb. of rags to produce $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of paper, the quantity required to make 900,000 poods of paper, now annually produced in Russia, would be 1,200,000 poods.

If it be assumed further that each inhabitant of Russia yields at least 3 lbs of rags a-year (in France it is 7 lb. a-head), the quantity which could be annually produced in Russia would be more than 5,000,000 poods, or above 3,800,000 poods more than manufacturers in Russia require.

This shows clearly that it is absolutely necessary to promote rather than to restrict the collection of rags, for the development of this branch of industry will be of mutual advantage to the dealers in rags and to the manufacturers of paper, whereas any prohibition of exportation would only injure the trade in rags, without any corresponding advantage to the manufacturer of paper at home.

It is also to be observed that more than three-fifths of the rags exported are sent down the Niemen to Prussian ports* from a part of the empire where, except in the province of Wilna,† no paper mills exist.

The unavoidable consequence of raising the duty on the export of rags, as proposed by the Moscow merchants, would be a considerable development of the contraband trade over the Western frontier, which existed while a high export duty was in force.

Notwithstanding the unrestricted exportation of rags, the paper mills of Russia do not, as those of Western Europe, feel any deficiency in the supply of that raw material. This is proved by the fact that until now the manufacturers of Russia have hardly had recourse, like those abroad, to wood and straw as substitutes for rags, cheap and abundant as those materials are.

As to the rise of 15 per cent. in the price of rags, which the Moscow merchant point out, it is to be attributed, not to a deficiency in the supply, but to the increase in the price of labour, which has generally taken place of late. The export duty on rags might, therefore, be left unchanged; but, in accordance with the proposal of the Moscow merchants, an uniform duty of 4 roubles per pood might be imposed on every kind of writing and printing paper, especially since this duty would still be about 20 per cent. on the average value of the article.

* In 1864 the exportation amounted to 528,346 poods, of which 331,674 poods by the Jurburg Custom-house, whereas during the three years between 1862 and 1864, the annual exportation by Jurburg amounted to 178,818 poods, out of a total exportation of 296,132 poods.

† There are five paper mills in this province. In 1862 they produced paper of the value of 287,876 roubles.

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All other kinds of paper and articles made of paper, mentioned in § 176, which are considerably lighter than writing and printing paper, some of them (paper for cigarettes and paper tissues, transparent for copying, and Chinese paper for wrapping) being twice and three times lighter, might be imposed with a duty twice as high, viz., 8 roubles per pood (instead of 10 roubles), which will correspond with the present difference in the duties under the two categories which have just been considered.

Paper for confectioners should likewise be placed under the duty of 8 roubles per pood, to prevent its introduction duty free, as paintings and prints.

The other duties on paper (see §§ 177 and 178), papier mâché, cardboard, carton, carton-pierre, and articles made thereof (as per §§ 179 and 180), being moderate, might be left unchanged.

Office books should, however, on account of their weight and small value, be brought under the head of heavy paper (§ 177).

9. SMALL WARES.

§ 202. Valuable small wares, 1 rouble 10 copecks per lb. (21l. 13s. 6d. per cwt.) :—

1. Bronze articles, weighing not more than 1 lb. each, varnished or not varnished, or covered with rust, gilt or silvered.

2. Articles of any material, weighing less than 3 lbs. each, with insertions, incrustations, and ornaments, or set in gold, silver, platinum, bronze, steel, mother of pearl, porcelain, coral, tortoise-shell, ivory, enamel, amber, or any other precious material.

Obs. All such articles weighing 3 lbs. or more, if not without fittings, are cleared according to the material of which they are made.

3. All articles, without regard to their weight, of ivory, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell, enamel, amber, aluminum, and of compositions in imitation of those materials.

4. Articles with appurtenances for the toilet, dressing-cases, work-boxes, &c., except those mentioned under 193.

5. Trinkets of common metal, gilt, silvered, or of steel.

6. Watch-keys of gold or gilt.

7. Foreign decorations.

8. Spectacles and eye-glasses in any setting ; also the setting of the same.

9. Portfolios, albums, writing-cases, cigar-cases (except of leather admitted under § 199), purses of all kinds, reticules for ladies, &c.

10. Snuff boxes of all kinds, except of gold, silver, platinum (*vide* § 203), or of wood (*vide* § 205).

11. Telescopes and opera-glasses, entire or in detached pieces.

General Observations :—

(1.) Articles of which gold, silver, or platinum evidently constitutes the principal value, are admitted as manufactures of those metals.

(2.) The cases in which the articles mentioned under this head are imported, pay duty according to the material of which they are made.

Between 1862 and 1864 the importation of valuable small wares amounted to 209,590 roubles, and the duty on them to 65,996 roubles, being 26,165 roubles per annum less than between 1859-1861.

The duty collected under this head, between 1862 and 1864, amounted to about 28 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Considering the decrease in the importation between 1862 and 1864, as compared with 1859 and 1861, the duty on valuable small wares, fixed by the Tariff of 1857, might be left unchanged, but without the additional 10 per cent.

It appears, however, necessary to make an exception in the case of articles of jewellery and goldsmiths' work, which at present come under Obs. 2. Watch-keys of gold or gilt, and foreign decorations, should likewise be excepted.

All these articles are charged at present with a duty that is insignificant in relation to their value, viz., 1 rouble per lb. ; whilst, according to § 250, all articles of gold pay 30 roubles, of platinum 15 roubles, and of silver 2 roubles per lb.*

The above articles should therefore be brought under the heads to which they properly belong.

* In the French Tariff small valuable small wares (*mercerie fine*) pay only 200 francs per 100 kilos. (20½ copecks per lb.), and gold and silver smiths' articles (or *feverie*) from 10 to 3 francs per hectog. (10 and 3 roubles per lb.). Jewellers' articles of gold, 20 francs, and of silver 10 francs per hectog. (20 and 10 roubles per lb.)

§ 203. Common small wares, 33 copecks per lb. (130s. 1d. per cwt.) :—

1. Trinkets of common metals, except those of steel (§ 202), not gilt nor silvered, also of common stones and compositions, set or not set, except those mentioned under § 202.

2. Children's toys, and the common pasteboard boxes in which they are packed.

3. All articles of joiners' and turners' work, except those mentioned under § 202 ; also those of marble, granite, serpentine, and similar stones, weighing less than 3 lbs. each, without fittings, incrustations, or ornaments of the valuable materials mentioned under § 202 ; or with incrustations and ornaments of horn, common bone, whalebone, copper, iron, and similar cheap materials.

4. Articles of whalebone, meerscham, agate, and violet root, not set, or in settings of cheap materials.

5. Powder-puffs of swansdown.

6. Small brass bells.

7. Hooks, pins, or common hair-pins ; also rings of glass, horn, and other cheap materials.

8. Masks.

9. Small machines for pointing pencils.

10. Metallic imitations of coins.

11. Matchboxes.

12. Writing materials, such as all kinds of writing pens, including metallic pens, with the boxes in which they are contained ; pencilcases, penholders, wafers, and inkstands.

Obs. Writing pens, inkstands, cigar-holders, and penholders of gold, silver, or platinum, pay according to the materials of which they are made.

13. Artistic accessories, excepting miniature colours (*vide* § 124).

14. Shells with musical springs.

15. Fishing hooks and lines.

16. Wooden snuffboxes.

17. Walking-sticks, canes, switches, and riding-whips.

18. Smoking-pipes of all kinds, and tubes for tobacco-pipes.

19. Furdavet or small Turkish wares imported in the Black Sea, as wooden snuff-boxes, pipes like small flutes, small looking-glasses, ear-rings, trinkets of pinchbeck, glass, &c. ; also small files, gimlets, reeds used by Tartars instead of pens, &c.

After the reductions made by the Tariff of 1857 in the duty on common small wares, from 40 to 30 copecks per lb., the revenue under this head increased nearly threefold (from 57,002 roubles to 165,941 roubles), and therefore the present duty might be left unchanged.

APPENDIX IV.

*Review of the Principal Branches of Manufacturing Industry in Russia.***Translated by Mr. Vice-Consul Michell, St. Petersburg.*

I. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

A firm foundation for the development of cotton manufactures in Russia was laid by the Tariff of 1822, since when, under a growing home consumption, their production has outstripped all the other branches of our manufacturing industry. At first our cotton-weaving mills almost exclusively employed English cotton yarn, the importation of which gradually increased, namely, during the first five years of the operation of the Tariffs of 1822 and 1826, the quantity of cotton yarn imported annually amounted to 240,000 poods; from 1827 to 1831, to 418,000 poods annually; and from 1842 to 1846, to 547,000 poods. Subsequently, however, the quantity of English cotton yarn imported gradually decreased: thus between 1848 and 1850 it only amounted to 278,000 poods yearly; between 1851 and 1853, to 100,000 poods; between 1862 and 1864, to not more than 72,000; while at the same time the importation of raw cotton for our mills, amounting in the decennial period of 1824-34 only to 100,000 poods, increased, between 1858-60, to 2,500,000 poods; 2,300,000 of that quantity being American, and 200,000 Asiatic-grown cotton.

The 2,300,000 poods of American-grown cotton were spun into yarn principally of low numbers, by 1,600,000 spindles, which, calculating an average of 60 lbs. Russian (54 lbs. English) to each spindle, produced about 2,200,000 poods of cotton twist. Taking into consideration that these 2,200,000 poods of twist were converted into bleached, dyed, and printed tissues, and estimating the value of the woven goods at 35 roubles per poood, we shall arrive at a total of 77,000,000 roubles.

If to this estimate we add the value of cotton stuffs manufactured in Russia from foreign cotton, amounting to about 5,000,000 roubles, the value of our cotton manufactures will reach 82,000,000 roubles, and if we add the production of the mills of Poland and Finland, at least 86,000,000 roubles.†

According to official returns, the number of mills in 1864 amounted to 35 in the following governments, namely:—St. Petersburg, 8, with 650,000 spindles; Moscow, 12, with 250,000 spindles; Vladimir, 6, with 200,000 spindles; Tver, 5, with 150,000 spindles. The number of workmen employed in all these mills amounted to 25,000.‡

* This Review has been drawn up chiefly from the reports of the late National Exhibitions at St. Petersburg and Moscow, while the numerical deductions are based on returns supplied by the department of trade and industry, and partly derived from a statistical account of the productive powers of Russia, compiled for a description of the Russian section of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, by M. von Buschen, of the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of the Interior.

† Review of the various Manufacturing Industries in Russia, Vol. II., p. 456.

‡ The chief peculiarity of the St. Petersburg cotton mills is this: all the workmen, both adults and children, live in hired lodgings outside the walls of the mill, and mostly belong to the burgher class. In the central provinces, on the contrary, the greater part of the workmen are peasants; they live on the mill premises, and are fed by the owner, or else they form messes of their own, which are catered by one of themselves.

The value of goods produced by our cotton mills amounted, according to the mill-owners' returns, to 15,476,000 roubles between 1851-53; and to 31,513,000 roubles between 1859-61; during the cotton crisis of 1862 and 1863, the value decreased to 26,000,000 roubles; rising in 1864, under a more extensive introduction of Asiatic cotton (700,000 poods), and the prevalence of high prices for the raw material, to 40,000,000 roubles.

Our cotton mills confine themselves to the manufacture of low and middling numbers of yarn. All yarn below No. 20, which is partly spun of raw Asiatic cotton, comes under the denomination of low numbers in Russia. Our middling numbers are mostly twenties and thirties, which form the mass of our homespun yarn.

Lastly, forties, which strictly speaking should be middle numbers, are considered by our cotton-spinners as high and fine and constitute a limit beyond which a prudent Russian cotton-spinner will not pass, inasmuch as the manufacture of numbers from 16 to 48, available for printer and other cotton tissues of medium thinness, offers a constant and sure sale, and is more profitable under the existing Tariff, in which the duty on foreign yarn is specific.

These numbers are moreover manufactured with less expense, as they require a less careful assortment, and not so frequent a repetition of the same spinning processes.

It must further be observed that the spinning of woof yarn, on account of the greater ease and expedition with which it is effected, and also owing to the ready sale which it commands, predominates over the manufacture of warp yarn. The production of the latter has however latterly increased.

In lieu of real water twist, a large quantity of so-called media is used, the twist of which, although inferior to the former, is still sufficient for common calico, and generally for common cotton goods.

The mill returns for 1865, supplied to the Ministry of Finance, give the following prices, per pood, for cotton yarns:—

					Numbers.	Per Pood.
						Roubles.
Yarns—Warp (Water)	..	..	..	..	20 to 24	22
"	"	"	..	..	22	26
"	"	"	..	..	32	34
"	Woof (Mule)	..	..	..	6 to 12	15½
"	"	"	..	..	14	16½
"	"	"	..	..	20	18
"	"	"	..	..	30 to 32	24 to 24½
"	"	"	..	..	36 to 38	26 to 26½
"	"	"	..	..	40	27
"	Medium	..	..	..	22	22½
"	"	..	..	..	32 to 34	30 to 32
"	"	..	..	..	36	33
"	"	..	..	..	38 to 40	35 to 35½
"	"	..	..	..	42	36
"	Twisted	..	..	..	42	27½
"	"	..	..	..	44	26

Previous to the cotton crisis the price of yarn was almost twice as low as that established subsequently.

The medium numbers were in price equal to corresponding German goods; and generally the yarn of our first-class mills vied, in point of quality, with the best foreign twist of the same description.

The whole quantity of cotton yarn manufactured in Russia, may, as nearly as possible, be analysed as follows:—1,400,000 poods are used for printed calico; 200,000 poods for nankeen, red fustian, Turkey red goods; 100,000 poods for plush; and the remaining 500,000 poods for various other cotton and half cotton fabrics. All our spinneries supply the weaving mills with yarn of low and medium quality. Foreign yarn is alone employed for cotton tissues of superior descriptions, such as fine calico, jacconet, and muslin.

The manufacture of the common kinds of cotton fabrics—namely, calico, nankeen, red fustian, and handkerchiefs intended chiefly for dyeing and printing—forms principally a branch of peasant industry, supported by the capital of manufacturers in towns, and particularly by that of owners of printworks. This branch of industry took root many years since in the central and most populous provinces of the empire, namely, in those of Moscow, Vladimir, Tver, Kostroma, Yaroslaf, and Kaluga. The rural population of those districts employ the time they are able to spare from agricultural pursuits in weaving; and thus earning additional wages, are satisfied with the most moderate remuneration.

The surprising cheapness of cost in the weaving of our common cotton fabrics is owing to this circumstance. This branch of rural industry has reached its present great development through the participation of many merchant capitalists, who, after purchasing the cotton yarn, either warp it in their own establishments and dispose of it direct to the weavers, or else give it out to be warped by men who, being employed exclusively in warping and distributing yarn throughout the villages, act as middle men between the capitalist and weaver. Among these merchant manufacturers are many who yearly produce in this manner from 100 to 200 pieces of calico. These fabrics, which are unbleached, are sent to printworks, where they are bleached and printed at the cost and on account of the same manufacturers.

Under such a system, machine-weaving has as yet spread but little in Russia. There are about 7,400 power-looms in our cotton spinneries, and about 3,000 in the weaving mills.

Printer being most largely produced, occupies the first place among cotton fabrics. Machine-made goods of this kind do not yield in quality to English and American fabrics, and were sold before the cotton crisis at 8 copecks the arshin, while hand-woven printer fetched from 5 to 7 copecks the arshin for common quality, and from 8 to 10 copecks for the better class of article.

The manual production of cotton fabrics which do not go through the process of printing, such as white, mixed, and one-coloured cottons for handkerchiefs, &c., is concentrated in weaving mills situated in towns, which are not unfrequently supplied with several hundred weaving frames; but even these factories supply the neighbouring villages with a good supply of work. Under this head of production we may also class the following stout and cheap cotton goods, namely, blankets, white and coloured bombazine, piquet, napkins and tablecloths, cotton and half cloth. The ordinary fabrics of our first-class weaving mills, such as chequered cottons (*sarpinka*), ticking, &c., yield only slightly in price to similar foreign goods. The same may be said of common cotton prints, handkerchiefs, and articles of that description. Nankeen, originally an article of Chinese production, has for a long time been manufactured in Russia, which now supplies the Chinese with those goods. In point of quality, Russian nankeen and the blue fabric known as *kitaika* are not inferior to similar foreign goods, and are sold at a low price, viz., 10, 14, and 21 copecks per arshin, according to breadth. Cotton fabrics of middling

and superior kinds, such as buckskin, lasting, cord, bombazine, &c., which vary in quality according to the mills in which they are manufactured, are priced higher than corresponding foreign goods. Muslin, and generally light cotton goods, are inferior to similar foreign articles, as regards quality, pattern, and price.

The manufacture of cotton velvets is simple, and has consequently taken root in Russia.

The production, however, of plush is much more difficult. Besides requiring skilled dyers, and special appliances for drying and finishing, the process more especially demands good weavers; and this has induced some manufacturers to introduce the weaving of plush in machine looms. The finish of this class of goods has so improved, that in durability of texture, colour, and quality of nap (that is, generally, in outward finish), the plushes of our best mills resemble the best Manchester productions.

The manufacture of Turkey red and crimson, such as red fustian, handkerchiefs, and prints, has been established in Russia many years; but it is only during the last fifteen years that it has considerably improved in quality and cheapness. The best proof of this is afforded by the high appreciation which those goods met with at the last London Exhibition.*

Cotton-printing has taken root principally in the provinces of Vladimir, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, each of which, however, is distinguished by a peculiarity. For instance, the St. Petersburg manufacturers adapt their prints chiefly to the requirements of the wealthier class of customers. Shuya, in the government of Vladimir, and its district (the villages of Ivanova, Vosnesensk, and others), produce cheaper and inferior goods, principally for the lower and middling classes; whereas Moscow supplies articles of the lower, higher, and middling qualities. The print works use almost exclusively native cotton cloth, while foreign muslins and fine calicoes are alone employed, to a small extent, for printing.

The manufacturers of cotton prints usually print either foreign tissues to order, or their own fabrics, after first purchasing the yarn and having it woven in different places.

The price of inferior prints produced in Russia varies from 7 to 14 copecks per arshin. Those from 7 to 8 copecks per arshin are printed on calicoes worth from 5 to 5½ copecks per arshin, consequently the cost of printing and finishing is 2 or 2½ copecks. Of course, as regards durability and variety of colour, much cannot be expected from goods of this description; but even at this low price they are dearer than Manchester goods of middling quality, which, printed in six bright colours, may be purchased at the same price of 7 and 8 copecks per arshin.

Prints of middling quality, from 15 to 28 copecks per arshin, forming the staple of the productions of our printworks, approach nearer, in quality and price, to foreign goods of the same class; but the superior prints at 20 to 60 copecks, are from 15 to 25 per cent. dearer than the foreign. The price of our best and finest goods, such as muslins and fashionable many-coloured prints, increase in the same proportion.

Some of our works are, in construction and extent of production, very nearly equal to the French (Alsatian) and German (Bohemian and Elberfeld) establishments; but the smaller print works, on the contrary, which supply the largest class of consumers, have not sufficient capital for the manufacture of superior goods, and therefore turn their attention principally to the production of cheap articles.

* The jurymen reported that the crimson prints, handkerchiefs, and red fustian exhibited by Rabeneck and Molchanoff, were superior to the same class of goods, of some English firms.

The factory returns for 1865 give the following prices per arshin of the principal cotton fabrics ;—

(a) *White and Dyed Cotton Goods*.—Printer from 13 to 17 copecks ; gingham, 15 to 27 copecks ; chequered cotton (*sarpinka*), 14 to 25 copecks ; tick, 13 to 35 copecks ; tricot, 15 to 25 copecks ; nankeen, 10 to 25 copecks ; plush, 33 copecks ; muslin, 33 copecks.

(b) *Printed Goods*.—Prints of low quality, machine made, from 12 to 15 copecks ; Saxony, 14 to 15 copecks ; middling and high qualities, 16½ to 33 copecks per arshin ; crimson, 28 to 33 copecks ; crimson handkerchiefs, 35 copecks to 2 roubles 50 copecks ; common, 10 copecks to 1 rouble 50 copecks per piece.

According to official returns the value of the production of all the weaving, printing, and dyeing manufactories in Russia amounted, between 1851 and 1853, to 30,000,000 roubles ; between 1859 and 1861, to 14,000,000 roubles ; and between 1862 and 1864, to 37,000,000 roubles ; but these figures can scarcely be looked upon as representing the real value of their production. It is at the same time to be observed that, during the years preceding the last-mentioned period, our cotton industry increased considerably, the result of which was an accumulation of a great quantity of goods awaiting purchase. Owing, however, to the American war, the prices of cotton yarn rose enormously, which accounts for the somewhat reduced production in the succeeding period.

In 1864 the number of cotton-weaving mills established in towns, and employing 32,000 workmen, amounted to 360, besides which about 350,000 workmen were engaged in villages in the manufacture of cotton fabrics out of yarn supplied by mill-owners.

The processes of bleaching, dyeing, and printing are carried on partly in the above-mentioned cotton-weaving mills and partly in 329 separate establishments employing 22,000 labourers. The great bulk of all the dyed and printed cotton fabrics produced in the provinces and sold in the interior of the empire, in the capitals, in the provincial and district towns, and also in the villages (by the hucksters), but principally at the large fairs, such as Nijni Novgorod, Irbit, the Ukraine, and others. All the middling, and also some of the higher classes of people, buy Russian cottons, whilst foreign goods only supply the demands of luxury and fashion.

An analysis of the business transacted at the fairs shows a preponderance in the sale of Russian cottons, and a considerable increase in the supply of other goods as compared with foreign productions of the same kind. For instance, the qualities of printer, muslin, gingham, and prints brought to the fair of Nijni Novgorod amounted in 1864 to 640,000 pieces ; in 1865, to 830,000 pieces ; in 1866, to 1,280,000 pieces ; the total of 1866 being just double that of 1864. The supply of other cotton goods increased nearly in the same proportion. The total quantity of cotton goods of all descriptions brought to the Nijni Novgorod fair amounted, in 1864, to 14,414,000 roubles ; in 1865 to 14,367,000 roubles ; and in 1866, to 17,228,000 roubles.

The sale prices were as follows :—

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	rs. co.	rs. co.	rs. co.	rs. co.	rs. co.	rs. co.
Prints per piece	6 00	to 37 00	4 50	to 26 00	4 25	to 25 00
Printer (or Calico)	2 50	31 00	2 00	22 50	1 80	22 00
Muslin	5 00	24 50	5 00	20 00	4 15	18 00
Gingham	6 50	19 00	5 50	20 00	5 00	15 00
Handkerchiefs, Shawls per doz.	1 50	38 00	1 10	30 00	1 00	30 00
Chequered Cotton (<i>sarpinka</i>) per piece	5 50	15 00	5 00	14 00	4 70	14 00
Demi-Cotton	6 00	18 50	4 50	17 50	4 00	17 00
Kitaika	10 50	13 60	7 50	13 50	7 00	13 00
Brilliant	7 00	12 50	5 00	12 00	4 75	11 00
Nankeen	5 50	13 50	4 50	12 50	4 00	12 00
Plush	6 00	45 00	44 00	55 00	45 00	58 00
Turkey Red Goods	0 80	0 86	0 85	2 00	0 85	..

The unimportant increase in the value of the cottons brought to the above fair in 1866, as compared with 1864, and with the increase in the quantity produced is of course to be attributed partly to the decline in prices and partly to the large proportion of cheaper goods for which a more lively demand has been experienced at all the fairs of late.

The supply of foreign goods to Nijni Novgorod fair shows rather a decrease than an increase.

In 1864 it was 1,769,000 roubles; in 1865, 1,737,000 roubles; in 1866, 1,726,000 roubles. Thus the relative proportion of Russian to foreign goods was, in 1864, as 12 to 100; and in 1866, as 10 to 100, or less than 2 per cent.

Foreign cotton goods are not in greater demand at other provincial fairs. The supply of Russian cotton at the Poltava (St. Elias) fair amounted to 6,750,000, or 4,500,000 roubles, whilst no foreign goods at all were offered for sale. An absence of foreign cotton goods was also remarked at the Kharkoff fairs, whilst the supply of Russian cottons during the last years amounted to 2,500,000 roubles. The supply of Russian cotton goods at the fair of Kursk (Korennaya) amounted to more than 1,000,000 roubles, but none of foreign manufacture were offered.

Foreign cotton goods are to be found at the fairs in the western provinces. For instance, at the fair of Yarmolintzy, in the province of Podolia, those goods amounted to one-tenth of the whole supply (48,000, out of 480,000 roubles); at Balta (the same province), and in Liubaviez (province of Mohilef), to one-quarter (33,000 out of 138,000 roubles at the first, and 37,000, out of 130,000 roubles at the second). It would therefore appear that foreign cotton goods find a market principally in places adjoining the western frontier and in the two capitals; also generally in the sea ports. They become more and more rare as the distance from those localities increases, being generally superseded by native fabrics.

Cotton goods are imported into Russia across the European as well as over the Asiatic frontiers of the empire. According to the trade returns, the value of the importation was as follows:—European: between 1856 and 1860, 4,397,080 roubles; 1861 and 1865, 2,663,063 roubles. Asiatic: between 1856 and 1860, 2,728,416 roubles; 1861 and 1865, 3,074,360 roubles.

The importation of foreign cotton goods across the European frontier under the present Tariff consists principally of articles of high quality, which, in proportion to their value, are charged with a lower duty than the inferior qualities in more general consumption. The importa-

tion across the Asiatic frontier consists, on the contrary, of cheap fabrics, used principally in the eastern parts of European Russia and in Siberia by the native population, the Cossacks, and in general by the poorest class of inhabitants.

The exportation of our cotton goods across the Asiatic frontier is gradually on the increase, and exceeds already the importation, whilst the export across the European frontier is quite insignificant.

II. FLAX AND HEMP MANUFACTURES.

Flax and hemp occupy, after grain, the first place among Russian agricultural produce, and, in some provinces, constitute the principal branch of rural industry. The cultivation of flax for its fibre and seed is spread chiefly over the provinces of Pskof, Vologda, Viatka, Novgorod, Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Vladimir, as well as over Livonia, Kovno, Vilna, and Vitebsk.*

The production of hemp, both for the fibre and seed, is carried on principally in the provinces of Kursk, Orlof, Kaluga, Tula, Smolensk, Tchernigoff, Mogilef, and Tambof. The quantity of flax produced in Russia amounts to about 12,000,000 poods, and that of hemp to about 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 poods. The annual export of flax is from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 poods, and that of hemp from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 poods, the quantity remaining in the empire for manufacturing purposes amounts to 12,000,000 poods, namely, 7,000,000 of flax, and 5,000,000 of hemp. The whole of this produce, manufactured in the interior of the empire into various articles, is spun into yarn, the preparation of which forms a principal branch of rural industry. It is only latterly, in consequence of the rise in the price of cotton (caused by the American war) that a great progress has been made in the spinning of flax by machinery; the number of spindles increased in 1863 from 17,000 to 69,000, and the manufacture of flax yarn by machinery rose from 200,000 to 700,000 poods.

According to Returns of 1864, the production of flax and hemp cloth was carried on in 82 manufactories to the value of 8,000,000 roubles, whilst that of cables and ropes, in which 112 manufactories were engaged, amounted to 4,300,000 roubles; but these figures give no accurate idea of the extent of the production of flax and hemp goods, inasmuch as a large quantity of those goods is produced by the peasants in villages for their own use as well as for sale.

The manufacture of flax and hemp cloths is chiefly spread in the provinces of Yaroslaf, Vladimir, Kostroma, Vologda, Novgorod, Archangel, and Viatka. Among hempen fabrics prepared in Russia, sailcloth is alone woven in manufactories, of which the principal are situated in Kaluga, Koselsk, and Serpukhoff.

The manufacture of cordage on a large scale is carried on in St. Petersburg, Rjev, Orel, Nijni Novgorod, Perm, Taganrog, Odessa, and other places. Cables and ropes, as well as hemp yarn, are articles which form part of our export trade, and the demand for them abroad is maintained by their good quality and cheapness.

Linen fabrics made in Russia may be divided into plain and figured sorts. To the former belong sailcloth, raveduck, Flemish cloth, drills, fine linen, and handkerchiefs; to the second, ticking drill, striped linen, table linen, and some kinds of trouserings. Many of the manufactories which produced the above articles have discontinued their operations,

* In the provinces of Ekaterinoslaf, Kherson, Voronej, Tambof, &c., flax is principally cultivated for the sake of the seed.

others have curtailed them, partly in consequence of the decline in prices and a diminution in the foreign demand for Flemish linen, ravenduck, &c., caused by the competition of foreigners, who produce linen fabrics of more variety and cheaper than our own; and partly also from a decrease in the demand from the interior for tick, striped linen, &c., since the increased manufacture of cheaper cotton or mixed cotton goods of a similar description.

It is scarcely to be expected that our hemp and flax manufactories should be able to increase their activity under the altered circumstances of our foreign trade and home consumption.

The production of Flemish linen and ravenducks, as well as of canvas, is still maintained by the demand for the army and navy, but the foreign demand has completely fallen off, in consequence of the difficulties presented to their importation, almost everywhere, by high duties and by an increase in the production of similar goods in other countries, principally in Great Britain.

The exportation of sailcloths, Flemish linen, and ravenducks, which, between 1793 and 1795, amounted to 250,000 pieces per annum, has subsequently fallen off, still amounted, during 1830 and 1840, to 200,000 pieces. Between 1844 and 1846, the exportation was only 120,000 pieces; and between 1856 and 1865, it declined to one-third, namely, to 42,000 pieces per annum.

The exportation of napery has decreased to a still greater extent, owing to the same causes, and it is only the export of the commonest linen (packing cloth), used principally in America for coffee bags, &c., that has increased.*

At present, Russian manufactures of this kind can only find a market in countries which only produce such articles to a small extent, as for instance, in Turkey and Greece, or where they are not made at all, as in the West Indies, Mexico, the Brazils, and South America; but even there, Russian linen articles encounter a strong competition from foreigners, who inundate those countries with their manufactured goods. In foreign countries linen, both of the lowest and highest quality, batiste, and other textures, figured, dyed, and printed, are produced from flax; and besides sailcloth, linen, and cordage, different textures used for clothing, felt for roofing, and bags for grain, &c., used in lieu of mat bags, are manufactured from hemp.

In Russia, on the contrary, there is no great variety in the production of flax and hemp goods; sailcloth, Flemish linen, and ravenducks are manufactured chiefly for the army and for foreign countries. The sale in the interior of fine country-made linen, of common linen of all kinds, and table linen, is far more considerable than the exportation of linens to foreign countries.

The other articles which were formerly made in large quantities (ticking, drills, striped cloth, &c.), are being superseded more and more by cotton and mixed cotton fabrics.

The production of flax tissues is the common occupation of the peasantry in all those provinces where flax is grown:—principally in the provinces of Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Vologda, Viatka, Archangel, and others.

* The declared value of varnished linen fabrics exported from Russia has been as follows:—Between 1834 and 1838, 740,673 roubles per annum; between 1844 and 1846, 475,449 roubles per annum; and between 1856 and 1865, 37,697 roubles per annum. The exportation of linen increased in a considerable proportion, namely:—Between 1834 and 1838, 1,941,253 arshins per annum; between 1839 and 1843, 2,272,536 arshins per annum; between 1844 and 1846, 3,458,594 arshins per annum; between 1856 and 1860, 5,593,863 arshins per annum; between 1862 and 1865, 6,459,639 arshins per annum.

The village-made linen differs from other linen in the width, the latter being always more than 1 arshin wide, and superior in quality to the former. Common or narrow linen is woven in all the villages in the provinces of Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Vologda, and others, both for domestic use, and for sale.

The common napery tissues are principally produced in the province of Kostroma, at Vitchuga, near the town of Kinishma. Damask linen is also produced in some districts of the above province. The production of the higher qualities of these goods forms a special branch of industry, of which the principal seat is also the province of Kostroma.

Real linen cloth having a width more or less equal to foreign linen ($1\frac{1}{4}$ arshin) is mostly made in the province of Yaroslaf, and partly in that of Kostroma.

The Archangel linens are also known in the trade, and are woven by the peasantry at home. The defects observed in Russian linen; such as the unevenness and weakness of the web, are owing partly to negligent spinning and to the inferiority of the yarn, and partly to careless weaving, and the rudeness of our weaving appliances. Our linen cloths are also inferior to the foreign in point of bleaching and finish. These defects, which cause a preference to be given to foreign linen, on grounds of economy, exist principally in the linens woven by the peasantry, not in those produced in manufactories, which are generally of a superior quality.

At the Moscow exhibition of manufactures of 1865, fine linen was exhibited which, according to the opinion of experts, was not inferior to similar foreign goods, but the principal difficulty in this branch of manufacture is the want of superior sorts of flax. In the present unsatisfactory state of our manufacture of fine linen, foreign goods of this kind meet with a considerable sale. At the Nijni Novgorod fair of 1866, there was a supply of only 500,000 arshins of fine Russian linen:—an insignificant quantity, compared with that of foreign linen at the same fair. The value of the linen handkerchiefs, table cloths, &c., sent to the fair from manufactories in the interior of the country amounted, in 1864, to 620,000 roubles; in 1865, to 500,000 roubles; and in 1866, to 760,000 roubles, while foreign consignments of similar goods amounted, in 1864, to 911,000 roubles; in 1865, to 1,043,000 roubles; and, in 1866, to 1,215,000 roubles. The bulk of the goods imported consists of fine linen.

The quantity of other foreign flax and hempen fabrics imported is of no importance; for instance, the value of the fine twilled textures, mixed or not with cotton, as tablecloths, napkins, drills, and others brought to Russia, between 1856 and 1860, was 201,000 roubles; and in 1865, only 118,000 roubles, while the importation of foreign linen shows a constant increase, namely: between 1851 and 1853, to the value of 773,881 roubles; 1857 and 1861, 1,728,785 roubles; 1862 and 1864, 1,376,161 roubles; 1865 and 1866, 1,653,652 roubles. But such a considerable increase in the importation, as compared with that of 1851 and 1853, is explained by the contraband trade, which was formerly very considerable, but which has almost completely ceased, since the reduction of the duty on linen by the Tariff of 1857.

III. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The production of woollen fabrics forms one of the principal branches of manufacturing industry in Russia. It not only supplies the wants of the most numerous class of consumers, as well as those of the army, but it also furnishes articles for exportation to Asia. In the

manufacture of woollens, a material of native growth is used which varies in quality from the lowest to the finest kinds. It is only the highest descriptions of raw wool and yarn spun of combed wool that are imported from abroad. The whole quantity of wool obtained in Russia amounts approximately to about 3,600,000 poods. For manufacturing purposes the descriptions used are the Donskoi, the Tsigai, the improved (Silesian), and merinos; in all about 2,500,000 poods; the rest is exported abroad. The seats of the woollen industry in Russia may be classed under three groups. The first includes 13 provinces, engaged principally in the manufacture of coarse cloths, used chiefly for army clothing. These provinces rank as follows, according to their productions:—Simbirsk, Penza, Saratof, Tambof, Orel, Nijni Novgorod, Samara, Kursk, Riazan, Poltava, Orenburg, Smolensk, and Kazan. The manufactories in the above provinces belong principally to landowners, who have established them on their own estates, and they were formerly almost entirely worked by serf labour.

To the second group belong the provinces in which the manufacture of the finer cloths is more or less developed; in some of them other woollen and mixed fabrics are likewise produced.

The province of Moscow, in which all kinds of woollen manufactories are to be found, occupies, from the value of its productions, the first place among the provinces of this group; the others rank as follows:—Grodno, Livonia, Tchernigoff, St. Petersburg, Kaluga, Kief, Podolia, Wolhynia, Esthonia, Minsk, Tula, and Vladimir.* In these provinces the manufactories have been chiefly established by merchants, and are carried on by free labour. Their produce not only finds a market in Russia, but in Asia also. Some of these manufactories, remarkable for their size and superior construction, rival similar establishments in other countries. To the third group belong the provinces in which the principal branch of woollen industry consists in the washing and sorting of wool; these are Kharkoff, Woronej (in which also cloth manufactories are to be found), and Bessarabia.

Some places are also remarkable for a particular kind of woollen industry; the village of Klintzy, in the province of Tchernigoff, for instance, for hosiery; and the district of Semenof, in the province of Nijni Novgorod, for felt, boots, and shoes.

The value of the woollen produced between 1851 and 1853, amounted in round numbers to 22,770,000 roubles; between 1859 and 1861, to 33,000,000 roubles; and in 1864, to 40,500,000 roubles. But these figures do not represent the whole extent of the woollen industry. In 1864 there were 397 cloth manufactories, with 80,000 workmen. The average quantity of cloth which they produced was 12,000,000 arshins, at about 80 copecks per arshin; 10,000,000 arshins, at about 2 roubles per arshin; and 500,000 arshins of fine cloth, at about 4 roubles per arshin.† If to this be added the produce of other woollen textures (flannel, kerseymeres, &c.) the total value of the cloth produced in Russia amounts to 33,000,000 or 34,000,000 roubles.

Ninety-seven manufactories and 1,600 workmen were employed during the same period in the production of carpets, blankets, hats, hosiery, &c., of the value of 2,000,000 roubles. In addition to this, the manufacture of articles of combed wool is carried on in 22 spinning and 117 weaving establishments, with 12,600 workmen, the produce of whose labour is estimated at 7,360,000 roubles.

* A considerable number of cloth mills exists in the provinces of Ekaterinoslaf, Mohileff, Taurida, Perm, Vitebsk, and Viatka.

† Besides the cloth manufactured in the mills a considerable quantity of peasant-cloth is produced, which comes under the description of rural industry.

The cloth-making industry in Russia may be grouped under three heads, viz., the manufacture of soldiers' cloth for the Government, the manufacture of cloth for general use, and the manufacture of cloths intended exclusively for the Kiakhta trade.

According to official returns, the production of soldiers' cloths amounts yearly to 7,640,000 arshins; during periods of war, however, this quantity increases considerably; for instance, in 1856, it rose to about 13,000,000 arshins.

The manufacture of cloths for general use is carried on in two different kinds of cloth mills. Some prepare cloth of more or less inferior quality, while others confine themselves to the production of middling and higher qualities. Of the latter mills there is a considerable number in Poland, Livonia, and in the province of Moscow. In their construction they may be compared with the best manufactories abroad, and, like the latter, all the processes of cloth-making, from the preparation of the wool to the finishing of the cloth, are carried out in the same establishment.

The separate establishments which exist even to the present day in Moscow for the spinning, weaving, and finishing of goods made of short wool, work only for the second-class manufactories. Although the concentration of all the processes requires a greater original and floating capital, yet it enables the manufacturer to produce a thoroughly good article, especially if he confines himself to the production of cloth of uniform quality, colour, and price.

Almost equal, in a technical respect, to the first-class cloth mills, are the manufactories whose special branch of industry is the production of the so-called Kiakhta cloth, exported to China.*

As regards the mills producing only articles of low and middling qualities, situated principally in the central provinces (excepting the province of Moscow), and partly in the southern, the greater part of them are in an unsatisfactory position, both in point of technical process and in that of the quality of goods produced. The imperfections common to all the native cloth manufactories arise from the unsatisfactory manner of sorting the wool, an operation which is unnecessarily performed at the mills.

Our manufacturers are frequently obliged to purchase the wool where and how they can, as the greater number of them, either from want of capital or on account of the distance where the raw material is produced, cannot buy it for ready money directly from the sheep farmers. The wool trade in Russia is in the hands of middle-men, who carry it on without any real knowledge of the business, to the detriment of the sheep farmers and the cloth manufacturers. Thus parcels of wool bought of them frequently consist of dry and moist, washed and unwashed wool, all mixed together. The manufacturers themselves acknowledge the disadvantage of such a state of things, but they are unable to put an end to it, as they buy goods on credit. Only some of the larger manufacturers in the Baltic provinces and in Moscow, who buy their wool from some of the well-known sheep farmers, are able to sort their wool without difficulty, owing to the uniform good quality of the material.

At all the other cloth mills, the sorting of wool, which varies widely in quality, is rarely done properly, on account of the skill and care that are required for that operation; and rarer still is the wool employed adapted to the description of goods which are destined to be manufactured out of it.

* The value of cloth and other woollen fabrics imported to China, or by way of Kiakhta, amounted yearly between 1856 and 1861, to 2,161,160 roubles; and between 1862 and 1865, to 1,902,466 roubles, showing a decrease in the latter period of 258,000 roubles owing to the decline of the barter trade in tea.

This bad sorting of the wool affects the quality of the cloth ; and the rejected sorts, which the manufacturer cannot use, are sold with a loss, to which must be added the heavy expenses attending the picking of the wool.

These circumstances have somewhat improved latterly, but they can only be entirely removed when the wool trade is carried on in a more regular way.

The preparatory operation of cloth-making—namely, the cleansing and carding of the wool—is generally done satisfactorily in our manufactories, but the same cannot be said of the oiling process. Owing to the great dearness of olive oil, at the present high rate of duty many manufacturers use it economically ; whereas Russian wool, on account of its dryness, requires a greater portion of oil. Some manufacturers employ various substitutes, either in their natural state or else mixed with other ingredients, such as butter, train oil, goose fat, &c. Even if these cheap materials can be employed for oiling the wool used for making cloth of an inferior description, they still cannot replace oil for manufacture of cloths of middling qualities.

Oleine, which is now easily procurable on account of the growing number of stearine candle manufactories, might be used very profitably in cloth-making ; but its use requires much knowledge and experience, and is therefore not sufficiently appreciated by our cloth manufacturers.

The weaving of cloth has undoubtedly improved in Russia, owing to the amelioration of our hand-loom and to the more general introduction of power-loom. The number of these machines, in all our cloth and other woollen manufactories, amounts to about 1,000.

Considerable progress has been made by our manufacturers in the finishing process of cloth-making, by the adoption of the newest mechanical appliances. Without the frequent repetition of the mechanical processes to which cloth is subjected in the course of manufacture, it would be impossible to produce the present light cloths which have superseded the old heavy fabrics.

This important change in the production of cloths, and the stimulus that has been given in Europe to the production of light cloths (like kerseymere, tricot, satin, diagonal, &c.) have altered the aspect of our woollen industry. A rivalry in this branch has already sprung up between our own first-class manufacturers and some foreign producers.

Our ordinary and middle-class cloths, from 80 copecks to 1 rouble 80 copecks, are very well able to stand foreign competition, even without any protective duty. The provinces of Moscow and Tchernigoff are able to produce these cloths even better and cheaper than Bohemia and Moravia. The quality of common cloth has very much improved, as compared with former times. The difference between the Russian and foreign price of cloths of middling and fine qualities at 2 to 4 roubles per arshin, and likewise in that of stout cloths of the same value, is generally estimated at from 20 to 30 per cent.

It must, however, be observed that from 10 to 15 per cent. ought to be deducted from this difference for the preference given to foreign woollen goods over native fabrics.

This opinion is not only founded on the testimony of respectable dealers in Russian and foreign cloths at St. Petersburg, but also on accurate deductions arrived at from a comparison of Russian and Austrian woollen goods at the London Exhibition of 1851, where the cloths of our manufacturers, Fiedler and J. Wehrman were acknowledged to be superior to those of Austrian manufacturers at almost similar prices, whilst the *satin* of Tchetwericoff was superior in quality and cheapness to the best productions of the Brünn (Moravia) manufactories.

As regards the highest descriptions of cloths, or those above 4 roubles

per arshin, the difference to the disadvantage of the Russian producers amounts to 20, 25, and even to 30 per cent.

As far as we know, Fiedler is the only Russian manufacturer who is able, at present, to produce cloth at 6 roubles per arshin, equal to the best French and German fabrics.

The manufacture of carpets in Russia was for a long time carried on by hand labour, on account of those goods being but little in request.

It is only latterly that a middle class demand has arisen for carpets, the rich classes still giving the preference to foreign goods of this description, and that the manufacture of carpets is being developed, though still in a limited degree.

The last mentioned circumstance, and the high price of wool of good quality, accounts for the dearness of Russian carpets.

The manufacture of the finer kinds of carpets can only become profitable when it is carried on on a large scale, as besides the difficulty and complicated nature of this process, a small manufactory cannot afford to keep either experienced draughtsmen or colourmen, or to change the patterns frequently without augmenting considerably the cost of production.

The increasing demand for carpets has favourably affected their manufacture in Russia, both as regards texture, durability of colour and artistic design; their prices, however, are generally much higher than those of foreign fabrication.

Flannels, and white and coloured blankets, manufactured in same cloth mills may be classed under heavy woollen goods. Last Moscow Exhibition, articles of this description were exhibited in quality and appearance closely resembling German goods of a corresponding class. The manufacture of napless or smooth woollen fabrics led to the spinning of long or combed wool in Russia.

The development of the production of articles of combed wool may be seen from the increase in the importation of combed woollen yarn, which from 3,150 poods between 1830-32, rose in the following five years (1833 and 1838) to 13,500 poods; and then between 1839 and 1844, to 25,500 poods; between 1851 and 1853, to 56,000 poods; and between 1859 and 1861, to 90,000 poods; but decreasing again during the last three years to 67,000 poods, owing to our wool spinners themselves producing about 60,000 poods of combed yarn annually. The spinning of long staple wool by machinery belongs to the newest and most difficult processes of industry; all the mechanical appliances used in that branch, as well as in the manufacture of flax, are far more complicated than those used in cotton spinning; nor have they reached the same degree of perfection. Moreover, the perfect spinning of combed wool depends mainly on the extent of the mill, which again is only a question of capital at the command of the manufacturer.

This branch of industry seems to have taken firm root in Russia since 1853, when the first samples of Russian yarn spun of combed wool were displayed at the Moscow Exhibition.

Since then five new wool spinneries, using principally the Russian Don and Tsigai wool, with but a small portion of foreign material, and supplied with the most improved machinery, have been established in Moscow.

The production of smooth napless textures has not made such progress in Russia as that of cloths and of silk, and cotton goods. The stationary condition of the manufacture of combed wool fabrics is attributable not so much to a want of material as to the unstable character of that branch of industry, which being particularly subject to the fluctuations of fashion, does not offer the guarantee of a ready and profitable

sale. This would explain the limited manufacture of those goods, which are only purchased in Russia by the wealthy classes, but for which there is a popular demand abroad. Such a large consumption of course reduces the cost of production. It is not however the Russian alone, but also the English and German manufacturers, who find great difficulty in competing with the French, whose superiority consists in the variety of patterns for smooth and twilled fabrics, and in the beauty of their design for figured woollen goods. The smooth woollen textures may be classed under four heads: 1. Trouserings; 2. Smooth stuffs; 3. Printed and mixed stuffs; 4. Shawls and handkerchiefs.

The first category belongs to the province of the cloth mills, some of which are specially engaged in the production of trouser stuffs. The improvement visible in the manufacture of those articles, such as tricot, kerseymere, casinette, &c., is equal to that attained in the production of broadcloth; but the progress in the cheaper kinds is not so apparent.

The smooth and mixed stuffs, the light kinds of which are used for female clothing, and the heavy descriptions for furniture and curtains are superior to fabrics of cotton and flax, as they are more easily dyed, possess greater durability, do not crease, and are better adapted for drapery. These qualities account for the considerable importation of white, coloured, and printed woollen stuffs, and their increasing use among the wealthier classes.

Our manufacturers of goods of this class are comparatively inferior to the German, not so much in the quality as in the difference between their price, which amounts to 20 and 30 per cent.

It is only our first-class manufacturers who, specially devoting themselves to the production of those fabrics, have succeeded not only in improving the manufacture of trouserings, but likewise in increasing the demand, by a reduction of price.

As regards shawls and handkerchiefs, a distinction must be drawn between shawls of a higher class and real shawls, manufactured out of cashmere and angola wool and goats' wool; and those known in the trade under the name of handkerchiefs, which are made of ordinary wool and other fibrous substances. The production of shawls of the first description, after the patterns of Indian shawls, is not a branch of Russian industry, and was formerly carried on by compulsory labour on the estates of landed proprietors; the cost of producing them having always been very great. The same remark applies to articles manufactured out of goats' wool; the yarn for those goods is imported from abroad, notwithstanding that the raw material is plentiful in Russia, where, owing to the difficulty of preparing and spinning the wool, it is disposed of in its natural state to foreign, and principally to French, weaving establishments. The manufacture, however, of shawls of a second-class, such as wrappers, scarves, small handkerchiefs made of wool, silk, silk waste, and cotton, by the ordinary European method, is in a very flourishing condition in the government of Moscow, and the best mills in which those articles are produced are supplied with the most improved machinery. In variety of pattern, combination of material, and lowness of price, the figured goods of this class are nearly equal to French goods. It must be, however, observed that our shawls and hosiery are inferior to similar foreign articles in respect to price and quality.

The greater part of the woollen goods produced in Russia, find a sale in the interior of the empire. They are disposed of in the capitals, in the provincial and district towns, in all the large villages and settlements, and more particularly at the great country fairs. All classes of the population (the lower, middling, and partly the higher classes) use

woollen goods of native production ; it is only the fancy and high-priced articles that are imported from abroad.

The considerable preponderance of native over foreign manufactures at the great Russian fairs, noticed under the head of cottons, is also observable in the case of woollen manufactures ; at the same time, the quantity of goods of native production brought to the fairs is on the increase ; thus the quantity of Russian cloths, kerseymeres, ladies' cloth, casinettes, flannel, &c., sent to the fair of Nijni Novgorod, in 1864, amounted to 58,000 pieces ; in 1865, to more than 80,000 pieces, and in 1866 it exceeded 102,000 pieces ; that is, the supply had almost doubled in two years. The increase under other heads of woollen manufactures was more or less as considerable. On the whole, the supply of woollen fabrics at that fair amounted, in 1864, to 8,335,000 roubles ; in 1855 to 9,280,000, and in 1866 to 10,393,000 roubles.

The sale prices were as follows :—

			1864.		1865.		1866.	
			RS.	RS. CO.	RS.	RS. CO.	RS.	RS. CO.
Cloth ..	per piece		17 to	350 00	25 to	400 00	25 00 to	400
Ladies' cloth ..	..	..	35 to	70 00	37 to	75 00	38 00 to	75
Casinette ..	..	..	10 to	31 00	11 to	32 50	12 00 to	33
Kerseymere ..	..	..	6 to	9 50	6 to	10 50	6 75 to	11

A certain part of the increase in price must of course be ascribed to the rise in the price of wool, but this increase is, after all, not very great, with the exception, perhaps, in the case of cloth, in respect to which the augmentation in price may be attributable to a larger sale of higher qualities.

Although the importation of foreign woollen goods to the fair of Nijni Novgorod, during the same years, appears to have somewhat increased, yet the increase is far from being as great as in the case of Russian woollens. The value of foreign woollen goods imported in 1864 amounted only to 550,000 roubles, in 1865 to 570,000 roubles, and in 1866 to 574,000 roubles : so that the foreign supply, as compared with the Russian, was less than 20 per cent.

At other Russian fairs, the quantity of foreign woollen fabrics offered for sale was also considerably below the Russian supply : thus, for instance, at the Poltava fair of Ilyinsk, the average sale value of Russian goods, in 1865 and 1866, reached 3,000,000 roubles, while those from abroad amounted only to 200,000 roubles, or about one-fifteenth of the former.

At the Kharkoff fairs, Russian woollens were imported, in 1865, to the amount of 2,600,000 roubles, and in 1866 to 2,770,000 roubles, while the quantity of foreign textures for sale was estimated only at 455,000 and 435,000 roubles respectively. It would thus appear that the supply of Russian woollen textures has increased almost 7 per cent., while that of foreign goods has diminished by about 5 per cent., and that the supply of the former was six or seven times as great as the latter ; moreover, that as foreign woollens are grouped together with silks and other tissues in the returns of the fairs, the real importation of foreign woollens must have been still smaller.

As the western frontier of Russia is approached, the sale of foreign woollen goods at the fairs will be seen to increase considerably ; but even there they do not appear to preponderate over Russian goods, as will be seen from the following comparison :—

Brought to Fairs.	Woollen Goods.	
	Russian.	Foreign.
	roubles.	roubles.
Beshenkovicz (Government of Vitebsk)	73,000	13,000
Liubavicz (Government of Mohilef, 1864-66)	68,000	36,000
Balta in 1866 (Government of Podolsk)	96,000	47,000
Yarmolinty (Government of Podolsk)	26,500	26,000
Kieff, 1864-65	138,000	115,000*

It would, however, be fallacious to conclude from these insignificant figures that the sale of foreign woollens in the western provinces is inconsiderable; on the contrary, these manufactures, and particularly the cheaper kinds, form one of the principal items of the contraband trade.

From the Custom-house returns it appears that the value of the woollen goods imported from foreign countries into Russia amounted yearly, between 1856-60, to 3,490,216 roubles, and between 1861-65, to 3,278,672 roubles; or nearly 200,000 roubles less than during the preceding quinquennial period.

In the Asiatic trade our importation of woollen fabrics is small, namely, between 1856-60 we imported the value of 203,000 roubles, and between 1861-65 the value of 244,000 roubles per annum.

The exportation of these goods into Asia is almost ten times as great as their importation from thence, while, on the other hand, their exportation to Europe is only $\frac{1}{26}$ th of the quantity imported.

4. SILK FABRICS.

The manufacture of silk goods dates in Russia from the last century, but under the protection of the Tariff, it obtained considerable development only in the first 30 years of the present century. The greater number of the silk manufactories are situated in the city of Moscow and in its province, and produce silk goods of all kinds.

There are also some silk manufactories in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Livonia, Yaroslaff, and others. Our manufactories use generally Italian silk for the production of articles of high quality; whilst for middling and low qualities, they employ Trans-Caucasian, Persian, Broussa, and other sorts of silk.

The winding and twisting of the silk is mostly done by the villagers of Moscow and of the adjoining provinces, in special establishments.

The principal defect of this work consists in the varying quality of the silk thus prepared, and in the deficiency in the weight of the silk when returned from the winders. Mills provided with machinery have been established on a small scale for the manufacture of this material, and it is but lately that a large silk-winding manufactory has been established at Nukha (in the Trans-Caucasian territory), in which this work is done in the European way.

The establishment of this mill in the centre of the Trans-Caucasian silk-growing districts is of great importance, as it will serve to introduce more generally the art of silk-winding, now in its infancy in that region.

Our manufacturers used formerly to import foreign silk mostly in its raw state, but the demand for it has diminished in consequence of its being replaced by the Trans-Caucasian supply, consisting, at present, exclusively of Asiatic silk (Persian, &c.). It is principally Italian silk which is imported from abroad.

* Under the name of foreign cloth, Livonian fabrics are largely sold here.

The consumption of silk in the Moscow and Bakù (Trans-Caucasian) manufactories—i.e., in the principal seats of our silk industry, amounts, approximatively, to about 32,000 poods—namely, from 21,000 to 22,000 poods of Trans-Caucasian silk at 100 roubles and more per pood (2,200,000 roubles), 5,400 poods of Italian spun silk at 400 roubles per pood (2,200,000 roubles), 5,500 poods of Asiatic raw silk at 60 roubles per pood (300,000 roubles), making a total of 4,730,000 roubles.

The advance in the price of silk during the last years, arising from the silkworm disease in the South of Europe, has had the effect of lessening the quantity of silk manufactured, both in Russia and abroad.

The insufficient supply from countries which have hitherto furnished the European manufactories with raw silk caused a considerable increase in the exportation of Trans-Caucasian silk, so that the average exportation which between 1856 and 1860 did not exceed 9,620 poods, rose to 31,900 poods between 1861 and 1865. It was this circumstance that increased the price of silk in the Trans-Caucasian countries and in Persia, and had an unfavourable influence on the manufacture of silks in Russia, more especially as the decrease in the importation of raw silk from those parts could not be made up by larger supplies from Europe.*

According to returns received, made by manufacturers, the manufacture of silk goods in Russia was valued between 1851 and 1853 at 5,700,000 roubles, between 1859 and 1861 at 7,500,000 roubles, and between 1862 and 1864 at 6,600,000 roubles; but these figures are evidently much below the real value, for manufactured silk must at least be double the value of the raw material, and consequently the value of the silk goods produced in Russia must be about 14,000,000 roubles. In 1864 there were 78 manufactories engaged in European Russia in the production of silk goods, such as brocades, haberdashery, &c., and 211† in the Trans-Caucasian provinces, making in all 289 manufactories with 7,500 labourers, exclusive of small silk manufactories in villages. The chief seat of the silk industry in Russia is the province of Moscow (principally the district of Bogorodsk), where there are 60 manufactories of silk.

As regards the quantity of silks produced, the next rank is occupied by the province of St. Petersburg, which has 15 silk manufactories. Latterly the number of silk manufactories has considerably diminished, owing to the increasing dearness of the raw material, which has resulted on the one side in a decline in the sale of pure silk stuffs, and on the other in a decrease in the demand for silk textures mixed with wool.

Most progress has been made in the production of brocades, glacés, furniture stuffs, and figured textures, and textures mixed with wool or cotton. The use of Jacquard's power looms for the manufacture of figured textures has also considerably increased.

Both in quality and cost of production, our brocades are not inferior to foreign stuffs of the same description; but our plain silks are inferior to them in softness and evenness of texture, which faults are of course more apparent in plain than in figured stuffs.

Those defects in our smooth silk-tissues are attributed to bad reeling of the silk, and partly, also to the unskilfulness of the workmen. It must, however, be admitted, that the weaving of plain silks is one of the most difficult processes of silk manufacture, and it can be executed in perfection only in those countries where good weavers have been trained by long practice at this particular work. In Russia, however,

* The average importation of raw and spun silk to Russia across the European and Asiatic frontiers, amounted between 1856 and 1860, to 17,150 poods; and between 1861 and 1865, to 15,696 poods per annum.

† 188 in the province of Bakù, and 23 in that of Tiflis.

there is a great want of skilled workmen, devoting themselves entirely to industrial pursuits. A great number of small manufactories in the vicinity of Moscow are engaged in the production of cheap tissues of native silk. These stuffs are sold in great quantities in the rural districts.

The same small silk manufactories also make foulards of raw Caucasian silk. The fabric is boiled after being taken from the looms, and after receiving a pattern is dyed in large kettles or tubs. The prices of our silk tissues vary greatly according to the quality of the material: those made of Italian silk are generally much dearer than those mixed with Trans-Caucasian, Persian, or Broussa silk.

The increasing dearness of silk goods in general has of late years diminished their importation from abroad. Between 1856 and 1860 the annual importation amounted to 5,580,000 roubles, and between 1861 and 1865 only to 3,500,000 roubles. As regards the inland trade in silk goods, it is to be remarked that foreign manufacturers of this class find a sale chiefly in the capitals and in the provincial towns, among the wealthier classes, whilst in the district towns and large villages the goods offered for sale are of native manufacture.

As in the case of cotton and woollen manufactures, native silk and half-silk goods are in great excess over foreign manufactures of a similar kind at all the principal inland fairs.

Thus the value of Russian silks brought to the Nijni-Novgorod fair was in 1864, 5,635,500 roubles; in 1865, 5,791,200 roubles; and in 1866, 6,021,700 roubles: whilst the foreign supply in those years was one-sixth and one-seventh less; namely, in 1864, 910,000 roubles; in 1865, 865,000 roubles; in 1866, 920,000 roubles.

The proportion of foreign silks is greater at the fairs which are held nearer to the western frontier; for instance, at Poltava (St. Elias fair), the average value of Russian silks in 1865 and 1866 was 800,000 roubles, and that of foreign, 560,000 roubles, or 70 per cent.

The same proportion between the native and foreign supply of silks occurs at the fair of Liubavicz: namely, the average value of the supply of Russian silks between 1864 and 1866 was about 36,000 roubles, and that of foreign silks amounted to 26,000 roubles per annum. At the fair of Beshenkovicz (Vitebsk), between 1864 and 1866, the value of Russian silks was 90,000 roubles, and that of foreign silks 60,000 roubles—that is, two-thirds. At the fair of Balta (Podolia) in 1866 the supply of Russian silk goods was estimated at 60,000 roubles, and that of foreign 32,000 roubles, or more than one-half.

The returns of the supply of these goods at the fairs in the western provinces, prove that Russian silk goods find a sale even in places which, in addition to the regular importation through the Custom-houses, are also supplied with contraband goods.

The only exportation of our silks is to Asia, and that in small quantities; while the importation of Asiatic silks and half silks greatly exceeds the quantity sent from Russia, as shown in the following statement:

				Exported to Asia.	Imported from Asia.
				roubles.	roubles.
Between 1856-60	..	..		84,954	530,860
„ 1861-65	..	..		64,576	455,467

5. LEATHER.

The manufacture of leather belongs to the largest and most firmly established branches of industry in Russia. The number of hides dressed in Russia can only be given approximatively, as, owing to the great number of tanneries, no very correct returns can be obtained; but even according to those which have been rendered, it appears that there are more than 2,500 tanneries in Russia, producing hides of the value of 17,000,000 roubles.

It may be estimated from the number of cattle slaughtered, and from the number that die from disease, that the number of raw hides obtained amounts yearly to 20,500,000, of which 1,000,000 are horse-hides, 2,200,000 ox-hides, 1,300,000 cow-hides, 4,000,000 calf-skins, and 12,000,000 sheep and other skins. Deducting about 300,000 exported abroad, our tanneries dress about 19,000,000 hides, which would weigh, after dressing, nearly 3,150,000 poods: namely,

	Poods.
About 1,000,000 horse-hides at 12 lbs.	.. 300,000
„ 2,200,000 ox-hides at 40 lbs.	.. 2,200,000
„ 1,300,000 cow-hides at 20 lbs.	.. 650,000
„ 4,000,000 calf-skins at 3 lbs.	.. 300,000
In all about	.. 3,450,000
Deducting foreign exports ..	.. 300,000
Balance.. ..	.. 3,150,000

Estimating the average value of the hides at 11 roubles per pood (the ordinary price is 9 to 10 roubles per pood, but a portion of the cow-hides is converted into *yuft* (Russia leather), and calf-skins are sold at 12 to 13 roubles), the value of the hides dressed will amount to 34,650,000 roubles.

The greater number of the leather manufactories are in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, and in the provinces of Twer, Kostroma, Yaroslav, Vladimir, Nijni-Novgorod, Kaluga, Orel, as well as in those of Viatka, Perm, Tomsk, and Tobolsk. Among the various kinds of leather prepared in Russia, foremost stands the *yuft* leather, the manufacture of which is a branch of industry purely Russian. The tanneries in which this leather is principally prepared are at Arzamas, Murom, Ostashkoff, Kungur, Tiumen, Yaroslav, Uglitch, Torjok, Balkhov, Veliki Luki, &c. About 250,000 poods of *yuft* are prepared annually, of which about 150,000 poods are red *yuft*, manufactured chiefly for foreign markets. The exportation of *yuft* to Europe has long since been declining, so that the annual quantity now exported amounts only to 17,000 poods (between 1861 and 1865), whereas the exportation during the last century reached 140,000 to 150,000 poods a-year. This falling off in the *yuft* trade is owing to the improvements made in the preparation of leather abroad; and since the imposition of higher rates of duty, *yuft* has been superseded in foreign countries by leather of local manufacture; moreover the employment of *yuft* for certain articles has entirely ceased.

Manufactured leather of other descriptions is exported from Russia in small quantities, and mostly to Asia, where *yuft* also finds a market.

Morocco leather is chiefly manufactured in Moscow, Kazan, Torjok, and Tula; while lacquered leather and chamois leather are prepared mostly at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Heavy leather for soles, saddlery and harness purposes, and calf-skins are manufactured in several provinces, but chiefly at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Bolkhov.

The manufacture of leather, although forming one of the staple indus-

tries of Russia, may be said to be generally in a declining condition, and requires the adoption of those improved methods, which have brought this industry to a high state of perfection in Europe.

The art of preparing leather is pursued in Russia mostly in a rough, practical way, and is not based on any scientific method. Moreover, the whole industry is in the hands of men who possess but little capital, whereas considerable amounts must be sunk, even under the ordinary system of dressing skins, before successful results can be obtained. If we also consider that more than a year is necessary for curing a hide of middling thickness, and more than this period for heavier skins, it is evident that it is only a rich manufacturer who can afford to employ his money in a process, the result of which it takes so long a time to realize. It is chiefly in the preparation of heavy hides that great improvement is necessary. With the exception of a few tanneries which produced good sole-leather, the heavy skins are carelessly cured and sold in a half-ready state, in order that the capital spent in the process may be realized as quickly as possible. Some of our leather dressers use sulphuric acid to accelerate the dressing, in consequence of which the skins are not durable. At the same time, by the employment of machinery, the time required in curing leather could be considerably curtailed: thus sole leather may be prepared in three months, and a cow-hide in less time; while calf-skins can be dressed in a few days. The use of tan in a diluted state, or in an alkaline form, would also produce a considerable saving. Although these improvements have been introduced in some tanneries, they are yet far from being generally adopted.

All amelioration in the manufacture of leather encounters considerable obstacles on the part of the small leather dressers in villages, whose skins, though bad, and prepared in a rude and primitive manner, are cheap, and thus find a ready sale.

The unsatisfactory condition of the leather manufacture in Russia is proved by the following statement of the growing importation of skins:—

Import of Skins from Abroad

	Small Hides.		Large Hides.	
	poods.	roubles.	poods.	roubles.
1862.. ..	3,883	182,011	3,837	57,921
1863.. ..	3,042	153,763	5,985	81,996
1864.. ..	4,687	225,127	8,508	121,370
1865.. ..	5,555	226,637	10,357	145,003

This importation, consisting chiefly of glove-skins, lacquered and sole leather is, of course, insignificant in comparison with the quantity of hides prepared in Russian tanneries; nevertheless the above figures show that for the manufacture of leather articles of a superior description, foreign leather of a higher class than Russian leather is required.

6. TALLOW, SOAP, AND CANDLES.

There are in all 695 tallow-melting works in Russia. The largest works are those established at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and in the provinces of Samara, Saratov, Tambov, Kursk, Kharkov, Voronej, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, Perm, and Tobolsk. The more distant provincial works also melt tallow for foreign exportation to the amount of about 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of poods. Some of the works established on a large scale melt the tallow according to improved methods, but the greater part of them, especially the smaller establishments, melt it

in boilers placed on an open fire. The bones, heads, and other parts of the animals are thrown in together into these boilers, and no care is taken to separate the tallow from the flesh. The tallow obtained in this way cannot, of course, be good; it is very soft, contains various fatty substances, glue, and other matter, and consequently soon decomposes. This tallow cannot be used for the manufacture of good candles or soap.

According to the returns of industry for 1864 there were in Russia 575 tallow candle works, with 2,500 workmen; 312 soap works, with 1,140 workmen; and 13 stearine works, with 2,019 workmen.

The quantity of tallow candles manufactured is at least 1,000,000 poods of the value of about 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 roubles. They are mostly produced at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kharkoff, Kazan, Yaroslavl, Vologda, and other places. The soap works are principally situated at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, Kursk, Voronej, Orel, Penza, Saratov, and Kharkoff. The best soap is made at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kazan. It is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the quantity of soap produced. According to official returns the value of all the soap manufactured only amounts to 3,000,000 roubles. In reality, however, it is at least twice as much, as probably not less than 2,000,000 of poods are annually produced.

From 600,000 to 700,000 poods, to the value of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 roubles, of stearine and stearine candles are manufactured. The best manufacturing factories are to be found at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Kazan.

The export of tallow candles, stearine, oleine, and soap, is very small. The export of stearine candles, however, has of late years increased considerably. (*Vide Appendix III.*)

The number of wax melting, wax bleaching, and wax candle works was, according to official returns for the same year, 216, with 1,300 workmen, and their produce was estimated at 2,600,000 roubles. This branch of industry is principally established in the provinces of Moscow, Kursk, Voronej, Kharkoff, Kazan, and Perm, and is also carried on on a large scale in the provinces of Kiev and Ekaterinoslav, as well as in some of the central provinces, such as Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Vologda, and others. Wax candles are made in considerable quantities for consumption in churches, but are replaced for domestic purposes by the cheaper stearine candles. The manufacture of wax candles has considerably diminished as compared with former years. A smaller quantity is also exported abroad. (*Vide Appendix IV.*)

7. PAPER.

From the industrial returns for 1864 we perceive that the manufacture of paper is carried on in 36 provinces, and in 149 paper mills, which produce paper of the value of 4,500,000 roubles; but according to the more detailed returns of 1862, the aggregate yearly production of 165 mills and 12,000 workmen amounted to 5,680,000 roubles. These mills manufactured in all 2,102,000 reams of writing, printing, drawing, and other paper; 572 reams of wrapping and sugar-loaf paper; 49,370 poods of glazed cardboard, and 79,915 sheets of ordinary pasteboard.

The greatest quantity of paper was manufactured in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Livonia, Kaluga, Yaroslavl, and Novgorod. Among the 54 mills which produced machine-made paper, 37 belong to the above-named provinces. The remaining 111 mills confined themselves to the manufacture of hand-made paper.

In organization and extent of business some of our paper-mills are equal to the best foreign establishments of that kind. There are, how-

ever, only ten such first-class manufactories in Russia. The mills situated in the interior of the country present a marked contrast to these ; their mode of manufacture is mostly by hand, and though some of them are provided with machinery, it is not of a modern description.

Nearly the whole of the paper manufactured in Russia is consumed in the country ; its export abroad (chiefly to Asia), being very small. Foreign paper is imported as an article of luxury, and consists of high qualities. (*Vide* Appendix III.)

8. GLASS AND CRYSTAL.

About one-third of all the glass produced in Russia is manufactured in 10 large glass-works in the provinces of Vladimir, Orel, Riazan, St. Petersburg, Livonia, Smolensk, Kazan, and Penza. With the exception of a few more large works scattered over different provinces all the remainder are established on a small scale.

According to returns for 1864, there were in operation 227 manufactories with 11,000 labourers, producing glass wares of the value of about 5,000,000 roubles,—an amount, however, which is probably understated.

Our glass manufactories confine themselves entirely to the production of common glass. Very few of the glass-works produce the more artistic or expensive articles, which are principally imported from abroad. Our so-called crystal goods consist mostly of potash glass, and are less valuable than lead glass or real crystal.

Mirrors and mirror-glasses are made only in two manufactories. This branch of industry is not in a very satisfactory condition in Russia, because the materials for it, such as soda, arsenic, manganese, antimony, mercury, emery, &c., must be imported from abroad. Other materials employed in glass-making are abundant and cheaper here than abroad. Our manufactories use exclusively wood for fuel, which, besides its cheapness, possesses also the advantage of allowing the fusion of the glass to be effected in open pots, and also much quicker, more conveniently, and with the consumption of a smaller quantity of fuel. A cheap and excellent material for glass-making is found in Russia—namely, potash, whilst abroad glass is generally produced with soda ; which glass, though inferior in quality, is cheaper, on account of the relatively lower price of soda ; and because the glass fuses much easier, and requires less fuel. Sand and clay are found in Russia in abundance, and are of good quality for making glass. The price of labour is so moderate that, with the exception of Bohemia, it is lower than in other European countries. The principal conditions, therefore, for a development of glass-making in Russia are favourable in many respects, and much more so than in England, France, or Belgium.

Nevertheless, with the exception only of the most important manufactories which have adopted the newest improvements, our glass manufacture is inferior to the foreign, chiefly owing to carelessness, ignorance, adherence to old routine (especially in the construction of the ovens), and in the mixture of the composition for producing glass. No attention is moreover paid to economy in fuel.

Owing to these causes, the process of the fusion is much slower in our manufactories than abroad, and often costs dearer, in spite of the greater cheapness of our fuel.

The considerable increase in the importation of glass, after the reduction of the duty by the Tariff of 1857, shows that our glass manufactories do not in their present state meet the demand of the provinces. The importation of glass between 1856 and 1860 amounted to 753,000 roubles, and between 1861 and 1865 to 913,000 roubles.

9. POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, AND CHINA.

In 1864, there were 246 potteries at work in Russia, of which the principal are situated in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Livonia, and a small number in those of Kharkoff, Orel, and Yaroslaff.

The same Returns show 19 earthenware and 24 china manufactories, with 3,000 workmen, principally in the provinces of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vladimir, Livonia, Twer, and Kief, and smaller manufactories in other provinces.

The approximate value of the production of our potteries amounts to 1,500,000 roubles, of which one-third represents china, and two-thirds earthenware articles. Besides the large isolated manufactories situated in different provinces, there is a whole district covered with earthenware manufactories, which produce the so called Gjelsk ware, named after a village situated 48 versts from Moscow. These establishments occupy part of the district of Bronitsk, Bogorodsk, in the province of Moscow, and part of the adjoining district of Pokrov, in the province of Vladimir. The productions of these potteries are mostly cheap, not distinguished for variety, good workmanship, or novelty of design. The greater number of potteries are situated in the Imperial domain of Gjelsk, consisting of several villages, in which there are about 120 manufactories, with 140 baking ovens. The potteries produce pots, pipes, sugar moulds, crucibles, as well as white and fire bricks (up to 500,000 poods), known under the name of Gjelsk bricks. During the flourishing period of the Gjelsk industry, the yearly value of the articles manufactured amounted to about 1,000,000 of roubles, of which 700,000 roubles represent the value of porcelain and earthenware manufactures. At present this industry has fallen off to at least one-third, and does not exceed 500,000 roubles. The chief cause of this decline is owing to the centralization of a branch of industry which requires abundance and cheapness of fuel. The manufacture of common earthenware in a small way might still have continued to flourish, as the cheapness of the production greatly favoured it, but with the gradual exhaustion of fuel in the neighbourhood, the principal condition on which its successful development depended, was destroyed; at the same time the price of Glukhovski clay, employed in china manufacture, rose considerably.

The principal quality of the china and earthenware made in Russia consists of the so-called greyish Gjelsk china, or half earthenware, which, although cheap, is of very low quality; the real white porcelain, not inferior to the foreign, is made, but in very few manufactories; and there are still fewer manufactories which produce the white earthenware resembling the foreign. The highest quality, called "opaque" porcelain, is made only in one manufactory (that of Gardner), whilst the so called ironstone china-ware is produced only in a small quantity, and moreover of low quality. Articles with superior artistic paintings are only manufactured to a very limited extent, as, on account of their dearthness, they are accessible only to the rich class, who prefer foreign productions of this description.

The best manufactories direct their attention to the shape, lightness, and finish of their goods, and replace old forms by new ones; but the articles made in such manufactories are too expensive for the middle classes. In general the production of china ware as regards material is in a better position in Russia than that of earthenware. The porcelain of the best manufactories, if inferior to the foreign, is only so in finish, fineness, and lightness, but there are also articles which, in quality, artistic finish, and design, are equal to the foreign.

Our earthenware manufactories, on the other hand, are in many

respects still behind the foreign ; even the earthenware of the best manufactories requires improvement, both as regards composition of the paste and cost of production.

The only cheap earthenware known under the name of half earthenware is chiefly made in Gjelsk ; it sells largely, but in use proves very fragile.

The concentration of the above industry in a few places is prejudicial to the sale of these goods, so that in places distant from the manufactories, the prices rise excessively on account of the dearness of conveyance, the considerable breakage and additional charges, owing to the goods passing through many hands before reaching the consumer.

Meanwhile the distribution of earthenware manufactories more generally over the country progresses very slowly, notwithstanding that Russia is rich in clays fit for making good earthen and stone wares.

In consequence of the imperfection in our earthenware manufacture, the articles required for daily use are imported from abroad, whilst a greater development of the industry might easily supply the demand of the interior of the empire on low terms. As to foreign china-ware, near the whole of the importation consists of articles of luxury. The production of our manufactories is upon the whole inconsiderable ; the production of china-ware articles between 1856 and 1860 amounted to 405,000 roubles, and between 1861 and 1865 to 514,000 roubles.

10. WROUGHT METALS.

Articles manufactured of wrought and cast-iron occupy the first place in our metallic industry.

The greater quantity of cast-iron is made into iron at the mines, and castings are done partly in the same places. We possess, moreover, separate iron-casting and iron-rolling establishments. In 1863, 134 manufactories, with 23,000 labourers, were counted in different provinces (principally in those of Perm, Kaluga, Vladimir, and Tambov), producing cast-iron for about 6,000,000 of roubles ; 225 establishments, with 13,000 labourers, producing various common articles of iron to the value of about 4,600,000 roubles. There were also 72 locksmiths', needle and pin manufactories, with 4,400 workmen, producing goods for about 900,000 roubles. The produce of 171 copper foundries, with 86,000 workmen, is estimated at about 3,000,000 of roubles.

Articles of plated silver and bronze were manufactured in 44 establishments, to the value of 1,500,000 roubles. The value of these metallic productions amounts in round numbers to 16,000,000 of roubles ;* but this valuation is far too low, as the same production is also carried on by hand in workshops, in a great number of towns, villages, and even in entire districts. The industry is much more developed in places near the centre of the metal trade. It flourishes, for instance, near Nijni-Novgorod, in the districts of Gorbatov and Semenov, near Kassimov, in the districts of Temnikov and Murom, near Yaroslaff ; in those of Yaroslaff, Rostov, Danilov, and others near Tver, and principally in those of Ostashkov, Vesiegonsk, Tcherepov, and others.

As a proof of the large extent of this industry, we may state that in the district of Tcherepov alone, where nails of all kinds are made, 550,000 poods of Ural iron, and 50,000 poods of iron obtained on the spot are manufactured into various articles. Nail-making by hand is the occupation of some 20,000 inhabitants in the south-western parts of

* This sum does not include the produce of the mechanical works alluded to in the following article.

that district. The nails made there are sold all over Russia to the amount of 1,280,000 roubles, and are disposed of chiefly at the Southern Ukraine fairs.

The dearness of Ural iron is generally less felt in the class of goods of which the cost of the raw material does not exceed one-third of the entire value of the manufactured article. Thus Russian cutlery is sold at moderate and even low prices, whilst common tools and rough iron articles are comparatively much dearer.

It may be approximately assumed that lock and blacksmiths' labour augments the value of the material in the following proportion, reckoning the average price of assorted iron at 1 rouble 50 copecks per pood:—

	Price per pood.		Addition to the value of the Raw Material.
	rs.	co.	per cent.
Blacksmiths' work	2	90	190
Nails	3	80	280
Horse shoes	2	50	150
Tools for agricultural purposes ..	2	80	180
Scythes and sickles	7	70	400
Rails, &c.	2	40	340
Small iron wares	8	20	445
Kitchen utensils	4	00	300
Whitesmiths' work, small.. ..	10	50	600

The manufacture of cutlery has made considerable progress. It is concentrated chiefly in the villages of Pavlov and Vorsma (in the district of Gorbатов, in the province of Nijni-Novgorod); formerly only the lowest and middling kinds were made there, but at present they also produce cutlery ware of the finest quality. The successful development of this branch of industry has been much assisted by the division of labour introduced in the making of knives, razors, scissors, &c. The steel used is obtained from two local manufactories, producing 50,000 poods. English or Russian cast steel is also used for articles of superior quality.

Cutlery is also made to a considerable extent in Tula, where in general the production of steel articles of all kinds is concentrated, as well as that of fire-arms, swords, &c. In respect to quality, the Tula cutlery is inferior to that of Pavloff and Vorsma, it being simply made of iron heated in a peculiar way, which gives it only the exterior appearance of steel without its real properties.

Cutlery is produced on a large scale only in two large manufactories (in the province of Riasan), of which one is engaged in the production of needles, and the other in that of cutlery wares and surgical instruments.

Cutlery and surgical instruments are also manufactured in Moscow and St. Petersburg; the latter are principally made in Government manufactories, which supply the hospitals.

The manufacture of scythes and sickles is one of the most difficult processes, and depends not only on the quality of the material used, but also on the method of fabrication. These articles are manufactured in Russia in the Government manufactories of Zlatóusk, and in some private establishments in the Ural and beyond Moscow; a large quantity of scythes is also made in Ostashkoff (province of Twer).

Tools of all kinds for artizans are produced in the manufactories in the Ural (Zlatóusk, Nijni-Taghill, &c.) Tula also makes a large quantity of articles of that kind, but the cheap instruments, like other steel articles locally manufactured, are made there of iron superficially heated, so as to

give them a good polish. They are therefore wanting in durability—the principal quality required in mechanics' tools.

Locksmiths' work has taken root principally in the village of Pavlova, in Tula, Yaroslav, Moscow, and in St. Petersburg. In Pavlova, locks from 2 copecks to 20 roubles a piece are manufactured. Large locks, the production of which is limited, find a sale only in Russia, but those principally made are the middling size and small locks, sold in the interior of Russia, and also in Asia, where locks from 2 to 35 copecks are most in demand. The locksmiths' work of Moscow, Tula, and other places is much inferior to that of St. Petersburg, where some German mechanics have brought it to a high degree of perfection, though, as regards price, they cannot compete with the foreign producer.

The small Tula wares for sewing purposes made of steel and white, and black cast-iron, with gilt and silvered ornaments, are held in great esteem.

The tin industry is in so unsatisfactory a condition that, for the manufacture of tin articles of good quality, we require English tin.

Copper articles of all kinds, such as kitchen utensils, candlesticks, basins, door and window fastenings, &c., are produced in many towns, but especially in St. Petersburg, Tula, Moscow, Yaroslav, and Pavlov. The manufacture of these articles has long since acquired considerable development in Tula, where there are about 55 copper-smithies, of which 34 are employed solely in the manufacture of tea-urns, which are sold all over Russia; the others make door, window, and stove fittings, and other small copper wares. The value of the copper and brass production in Tula amounts to 600,000 roubles. In 1863, there were 59 small establishments in St. Petersburg, and 35 in Moscow, producing different copper and brass articles.

The manufacture of bronzes is concentrated in the capitals, where it occupies about 5,000 workmen, and its value may be estimated at about 1,500,000 roubles. It is in an unsatisfactory state compared with the foreign bronze manufactures, chiefly in consequence of our manufactories producing, almost without exception, great varieties of articles; whereas in France, for instance, where this branch of industry has attained a high degree of perfection, each manufactory is employed exclusively in the production of one single kind of work, as casting, carving, gilding, adjusting, and finishing of the various pieces. This circumstance explains why French bronzes are cheaper and better than Russian.

Moreover, the great extent of drawings and models, and the limited demand for the articles made after them, render their sale at moderate prices impossible. At the same time the composition of the alloy, and the art of gilding in our manufactories are not inferior to the French.

The manufacture of articles of plated silver is carried on chiefly in St. Petersburg and Moscow. These were formerly exceedingly dear, and although they have become much cheaper during the last years, they still remain dearer than foreign plated goods. Warsaw plated articles meet with a good demand in Russia. Gold and silversmith's work has considerably improved in Russia. The work has been simplified, and rendered easier by the introduction of mechanical processes, and especially by the division of labour, which conduces towards the formation of skilful workmen in each separate branch, enabling them to work quicker and better.

Official returns show 15 gold and silver manufactories, namely, five in St. Petersburg, and five in Moscow, with an annual production of 900,000 roubles. The others, which are in Wilna, do not produce much. Besides the above manufactories, many small tradesmen in St. Petersburg, as well as in other towns, occupy themselves with the making of gold and silver articles.

In addition to the above, the manufacture of silver articles, with incrustations and mello work, deserves to be mentioned, as it is admired even abroad.

The towns of Ustiug, Totma (province of Vologda), were formerly celebrated for this workmanship, but at present the best work of this kind is chiefly to be met with in Moscow. The recent increase in the manufacture of articles in imitation of gold and silver, and the rise in price of the precious metals in Russia, have tended to diminish the production of gold and silver articles. In 1865, only 58 poods of gold, and 1,806 poods of silver articles were stamped at the stamping halls, which is 67 poods, or 54 per cent. less of the former, and 920 poods less of the latter, as compared with 1846.

The provincial supply of metallic goods does not keep pace with the great and increasing demand which is proved to exist by the steady growth of the importation of those articles.

Between 1856 and 1860 their importation amounted to 3,728,000 roubles, and between 1861 and 1865 to 5,436,000 roubles per annum. The largest importation was in 1865, when it reached 8,362,000 roubles.

The following Table exhibits in detail the quantity and value of the metallic manufactures imported into Russia in 1864 and 1865 :—

Articles.	1864.		1865.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	poods.	roubles.	poods.	roubles.
1. Bronze and plated silver ..	1,465	98,854	1,543	118,598
2. Gold and silver	..	84,706	..	159,495
3. Iron, cast-iron, and steel articles:				
Blacksmiths' work	171,065	617,892	354,649	1,424,842
Metallic fittings for ships ..	..	25,092	..	35,519
Wire	43,393	138,250	60,827	400,967
Tin in sheets	37,487	256,092	68,127	340,650
" articles	5,321	81,445	3,938	62,692
Scythes, sickles, &c. ..	79,962	923,009	95,849	982,471
Cutlery	1,147	74,325	1,994	134,993
Swords and side-arms (armes blanches)	50	3,780	856	82,744
Fire arms	1,117	120,384	9,093	1,054,846
Tools	85,229	993,029	83,234	849,518
Scissors	..	25,138	not mentioned.	
Needles for sewing	252	32,576	296	42,612
" of different kinds	145	8,436	102	5,368
Wire articles	16,767	324,462	15,688	293,082
Locksmiths' work	8,822	182,962	14,411	253,763
Articles of cast-steel, springs and axles, &c. ..	21,048	91,773	89,230	537,107
Cast-iron manufactured ..	43,325	37,455	317,342	1,080,670
" enamelled ware ..	4,905	24,001	6,995	34,959
Total	..	3,939,606	..	7,656,781
4. Copper articles of all kinds ..	9,369	187,455	11,791	235,832
" wire	542	8,259	791	13,459
" " articles	57	1,533	59	1,138
Total	..	197,247	..	250,429
5. Tin and zinc articles	3,845	73,687	3,166	63,153
6. Lead articles	2,562	32,168	2,538	81,292
7. Foil and tinsel	180	19,461	352	32,699
Grand Total	..	4,445,729	..	8,362,447

Comparatively, our exports of metallic goods are not important, and are chiefly to Asia.

At the same time the sale of Russian metals and metallic articles (except gold and silver) at the Nijni-Novgorod fair, the centre of our metal trade, shows a considerable increase:—

			Roubles.				Roubles.
1850	..	..	6,526,443	1864	..	..	9,484,600
1851	..	..	7,773,435	1865	..	..	11,838,450
1852	..	..	7,848,620	1866	..	..	12,529,950
1861	..	..	8,576,610				

Foreign competition in the iron trade at Nijni-Novgorod is exceedingly small, so that the unsatisfactory condition of the metal trade at that fair arises from various other accidental causes. Nearly all our iron manufactories are seated in the Ural, from whence the iron can only be transported once a-year, which, of course, affects the trade considerably. The transport of the metal to the market can only be satisfactorily performed after a steady winter with abundance of snow, as otherwise the ironmakers of Orenburg are unable to convey their goods to the rivers and to float them down to Nijni, owing to the small depth of water; it happens sometimes that the whole or a portion of their iron "caravan" is unable to proceed; moreover the transport by land to the river wharves is very expensive, when hay and corn are dear in the North, so that the manufactories situated far from the river prefer waiting for another season rather than dispatch all their saleable metal. It is evident that, under such circumstances, sales for delivery at a fixed period are out of the question, and that if anybody requires a considerable quantity of metal at a certain period, he will prefer to pay dearer, so as to secure the execution of his orders.

In addition to this, the pecuniary difficulties of our manufacturers oblige them to sell their annual produce to monopolists in advance, and they are thus prevented from entering into direct communication with the consumer. The Ural manufacturers hasten to sell in order to pay off at least part of the debts which they contract during the period of a year or a year and a-half, which elapses before they can get a return for the capital invested in the production of iron. It is this that causes the struggle and contention every year at the Nijni-Novgorod fair between the manufacturers and the monopolists, who are called first hands.

The latter always act more in unison, although the former are numerically stronger, but their interests are only represented by their clerks and agent.

In consequence of the innumerable charges for carriage, first by land, then by water, and the frequent passing of goods from hand to hand, the prices of our metal in the south or in other places distant from the Ural, rise considerably. These unsatisfactory conditions will not be removed until an important improvement shall have been made in the means of communication.

Meanwhile, the demand for metallic productions promotes the general progress of industry and welfare throughout the country, and this explains the increasing importation of these articles, especially in the north-western and southern parts of the Empire.

11. MACHINERY.

Our mechanical industry is not at all so unimportant as it is generally supposed, judging from the large importation of foreign machinery.

In the trade returns the importation of machinery models, as well

as the fittings of steam vessels, are brought under one head, and give the following result for :—

			Roubles.				Roubles.
1857	..	..	7,611,305	1862	..	..	8,887,628
1858	..	..	7,598,416	1863	..	..	5,810,678
1859	..	..	11,316,532	1864	..	..	7,027,490
1860	..	..	8,529,946	1865	..	..	6,246,428
1861	..	..	8,601,176				

According to official returns, which are, however, not complete, there are 139 private mechanical works, deserving of the name of manufactories; the greatest part of them are in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, and also in the provinces of Moscow and Livonia. The annual production of some of them exceeds 1,000,000 roubles, whilst more than 12 produce to the amount of more than 100,000 roubles. Of late years, after the permission granted in 1860 to import iron and cast-iron duty free for the use of mechanical works, their production has considerably increased, as follows :—

						Roubles.
Between 1861 and 1851	..	..	..	..	..	1,700,000
„ 1859 „ 1861	..	..	..	..	..	6,350,000
In 1863	..	..	..	..	..	12,190,000
„ 1864	..	..	..	..	..	16,571,000

About 13,292,000 roubles of the amount shown in 1864, or 80 per cent. of the whole production, fall to the share of 29 establishments with 11,000 workmen, situated in St. Petersburg and its vicinity; but excluding the government manufactories, the value of the production of private mechanical works in St. Petersburg amounts to 6,350,000 roubles. The remaining establishments, 79 in number, with 5,400 workmen, are spread over various provinces (in the province of Moscow, 23), and their production in 1864 was estimated at 3,279,000 roubles.

The above statements do not, however, represent the real value of our production of machinery, because, with the exception of a small number of establishments making machinery for agriculture and manufacture, the production of these articles by order is also carried on in iron works and foundries at St. Petersburg and Moscow, which, therefore, are included among the machine-making establishments, and, therefore, the estimate of their production includes the value of all iron and cast-iron articles which they make, together with that of machinery. The existence of mechanical works in Russia, even under unfavourable circumstances, is accounted for by the expense of importing foreign machinery, especially at places distant from seaports, and by the necessity of repairing machinery at home, as well as by the fact that much of the foreign machinery proves ill adapted for use in Russia. The most profitable work for those establishments consists in the repairing of the machinery of such manufactories as have no proper appliances of their own for that purpose. They can advantageously construct cheap machinery, consisting principally of wood, and also small instruments and machinery, of which material is of small value. As regards large and complicated machinery, it is still necessary to import the material for them, as our works prepare iron and copper fit for making only the commonest articles.

In commencing, therefore, the construction of any kind of machinery, the engine-builders are first obliged to prepare the metals with their own means before they can commence work. Much time is therefore lost,

and the preparation of the metals costs dearer because our mechanical works do not possess the means which large manufactories command for work on an extensive scale and at a reduced cost. In Russia, only a few iron-works accept (though not always) orders for the manufacture of iron of certain descriptions, and the execution of such orders is attended with great difficulty. Iron-work ordered, for instance, for the southern provinces, cannot be delivered before the expiration of a year. In other countries the hard metals are wrought in the greatest variety of shapes and dimensions for every purpose, so that a mechanic performs only that part of the work which properly belongs to his province. Reciprocal co-operation is thus established, the construction requires much less time, and the material costs much cheaper. Looking at all these circumstances, and considering that in the manufacture of machinery there are many parts, the price of which depends chiefly on the value of the raw material, it must be admitted that the free importation of wrought and cast-iron for the construction of machinery will be advantageous to our mechanical works, which suffer from a want of the proper material.*

Frequently the raw material forms only one-third of the value of the machinery, and the two remaining thirds represent the value of the labour; but even in the latter case our mechanical works are in an unfavourable position, the workshops are often badly fitted up, and the necessary economy is not observed in the management of the motive power. The workmen are not sufficiently skilled in fitting, forging, and casting; and lastly, the ignorance of the master himself is too often displayed in the selection of his foremen and workmen. The division of the labour is, moreover, a very important condition in the construction of machinery. In other countries every establishment keeps to its own special branch, making only a particular kind of machinery, and in the very process of construction divides the manufacture of each part in such a manner between the workmen that each of them is employed in making only one particular article.

Such a division of work does not altogether depend on the proprietor but is regulated by the nature of the order. Cheapness and perfection cannot be attained without a special production of mechanical parts.

The construction of railways and the requirements of agriculture will, of course, create a still larger demand for machinery and workshops capable of repairing machinery.

Good mechanics cannot be formed except in large manufactories

The increase in the number of such establishments will, of course, take place soon; but until it does, more able workmen and a better division of labour will always secure to foreign manufacturers an advantage over the Russian of at least 15 per cent.

12. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND COLOURS.

The development of many branches of manufacturing industry in Russia, in which chemicals serve as important auxiliaries has far outstripped the production of those materials, which requires an extensive knowledge of chemistry, and favourable local conditions for their successful manufacture. Under the protection of high duties a number of small

* According to the average of three years (between 1863-65), 1,532,673 poods cast-iron, and 1,280,223 poods common iron, were imported duty free by machine makers, or in round numbers 510,000 poods of cast-iron, and 426,000 poods of common iron, per annum.

chemical works were established between the years 1822-51, the owners of which possessed no chemical knowledge, and sold goods damaged by injurious compounds, or carelessly prepared. The extreme dearness, besides, of our chemical products and colours sensibly affected the price of our tissues. The reduction of the duties on those articles by the Tariffs of 1850 and 1857 put an end almost entirely to the production of chemicals, which cannot be made cheaply in Russia. According to official returns the produce of the chemical works in Russia amounted in 1851-53 to 2,413,000 roubles; in 1859-61 to 4,544,000 roubles; and in 1863 to 3,076,000 roubles. It consequently decreased by 1,500,000 roubles; and this diminution is to be ascribed to the effects of the Tariff, which favoured the introduction of foreign chemicals on account of their being indispensable in many branches of industry.

In 1863, 98 chemical works, employing 2,600 men, produced the following quantities:—

	Poods.
Sulphuric acid	295,000
Nitric acid	25,750
Muriatic acid	33,000
White lead	52,280
Sugar of lead	22,400
Oxide of tin	3,500
Copperas (iron)	67,000
„ (copper, &c.)	71,800
Soda, about	5,000
Alum	93,000
Chrome-pic	4,000
Garancine	73,000
Verdigris and Venetian ditto	5,600
Red lead	5,000
Various colours	23,125

The largest chemical works are situated in Moscow, and in the provinces of Moscow, Yaroslav, Vladimir, Kostroma, and Kaluga. Two establishments in the province of Viatka are engaged in working chrome ore of the Ural.

From the Report of the Jurors of the last Moscow Exhibition of 1865, it appears that, although there was but a small number of exhibitors in the section of chemical products, nevertheless the variety and excellent quality of the articles shown led the jurors to conclude that this branch of industry had attained a high degree of perfection. It was, however, acknowledged that this excellence is gained at a great cost to the producer, as under present circumstances the preparation of salts, acids, and even of many colours, belongs to the least profitable branches of industry in Russia. In Western Europe, common salt employed for chemical purposes is exempt from duty; while the materials for muriatic acid, obtained from soda-works, and citric acid from pressed grapes, are procured almost for nothing by the foreign manufacturers. These circumstances place our chemical manufacturers at a great disadvantage. The jurors arrived at the conclusion that these products could only be worked under very careful management, and with but small profits. Moreover the cotton crisis, which affected all our dye and print works, has also of late retarded the development of our chemical industry.

Since the operation of the Tariff of 1857, the declared value of the importation of various chemical products and materials amounted, between 1857-60, in round numbers, to 1,745,000 roubles; in 1861-64 to 1,896,000 roubles per annum; and in 1865, to 2,150,000 roubles, in which soda

alone appears for 850,000 roubles, and other chemicals for 1,300,000 roubles.

Thus, if we accept the sum of 3,000,000 roubles as representing the extent of the production of chemicals in Russia, it would appear that it does not greatly exceed the total value of the chemicals imported from abroad.

APPENDICES TO REVIEW OF PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRY.

Statistics.

1. Manufactures : cotton, iron, &c.
2. Importation of Russian and foreign tissues to the principal provincial fairs.
3. Exportation of manufactures to Europe and Asia.
4. Prices of principal textile materials and fabrics, and chemical products, at the last Exhibitions of St. Petersburg (1861) and Moscow (1865).

I.—Statistics relating to Manufacturing Industries.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE statistics respecting the Russian manufacturing industry contained in the following Tables refer to the year 1864, and are based on returns presented by millowners, ironmasters, &c., through the provincial authorities, to the Department of Trade and Manufactures at St. Petersburg. The data thus obtained, of course, cannot be considered altogether irreproachable, either in point of accuracy or completeness, as the manufacturers do not all supply the requisite returns. As regards the figures showing the number of workmen and cost of production, they are in many cases understated. The number of workmen generally includes those who are permanently employed in a factory or in works, while the men working at their own homes, and those of all-work or common labourers, are not returned at all. The value of production is almost universally understated for various reasons and on various grounds. In some returns the value of the raw material is not included, while others do not give the prime cost of production, but the price at which the goods were sold. In the greater part of the returns, excepting those relating to woollen manufactures, the value of the goods produced is understated without any apparent reason. All these circumstances combined, render an inquiry into the real condition of the various branches of Russian industry extremely difficult, and prevent their progress or decay being properly estimated.

In the accompanying Tables a separate column is devoted to remarks and figures, which must be taken into consideration, for the purpose of qualifying and correcting the official returns.

MANUFACTORIES and Works not subject to Excise Duty.

Nature of Industry.	No. of Works and Manu- factories.	No of Workmen.	Value of Production.
I. COTTON.			
Cotton spinning mills	35	19,595	Roubles. 40,052,602
„ weaving ditto	364	32,193	12,300,540
Wadding manufactories	82	371	398,525
Bleaching works	4	15	3,120
Cotton printing works	121	17,173	18,970,672
Total	606	69,347	71,725,459*
II. HEMP AND FLAX.			
Flax spinneries	9	5,248	3,506,901
Hemp „	21	707	837,133
Cable and rope works	112	3,719	2,665,672
Linen manufactories	73	12,752	4,358,174
Tape „	9	160	35,323
Canvas „	1	7	2,483
Total	225	22,259	11,405,686†
III. WOOLLEN.			
1. Wool spinneries	22	2,189	Sil. Roubles. 1,536,810
2. Cloth mills	397	76,539	33,188,472
3. Manufactories of woollen stuffs	117	12,595	7,363,872
4. Carpet manufactories	7	345	264,995
5. Stocking „	11	390	197,235
6. Felt „	60	264	64,134
Total	614	92,322	42,565,518‡

* Although it would at first appear that these figures are exaggerated, as a great portion of the goods of some factories are disposed of to others, and are thus shown twice, and in some case three times; yet if we consider the number of works in operation, the number of workmen, and the cost of the raw material employed, we must arrive at the conclusion that the general total of production must be much more considerable. By private accounts it amounts to 100,000,000 roubles.

† Evidently this amount only refers to the produce of manufactories, as no statistics are gathered of the hemp and flax industries (in themselves very considerable) carried on by the peasantry in their villages. In order, therefore, to arrive at even an approximate valuation of the hemp and flax industries in Russia, it must be borne in mind that the whole quantity of flax, after deducting the exportation abroad, amounts, according to reliable accounts, to no less than 7,000,000 pounds, and that of hemp to 5,000,000 pounds. At a moderate computation, calculating flax at three roubles, and hemp at two roubles per pound, the cost of the raw material alone will amount to no less than 31,000,000 roubles; and as the value of the raw material is enhanced two or three fold by manufacture, it is clear that the official figures given here cannot be a correct estimate of the hemp and flax industries, particularly if we take into account the great annual consumption of hemp and flax by the lower classes of the people.

‡ The establishments employed in sorting and washing wool are not taken into account here. A certain quantity of woollen stuffs and feltings is also produced by the cloth mills. The quantity of cloth made by the peasantry is inconsiderable. Judging from the number of wool manufactories, the number of workmen, and the value of the wool converted into manufactured goods, the total of the woollen production cannot be under 70,000,000 roubles. According to private returns it is about 80,000,000 roubles.

Manufactories, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Industry.	No. of Works and Manu- factories.	No. of Workmen.	Value of Production.
IV. SILK.			Roubles.
1. Silk spinneries	2	91	21,572
2. " weaving manufactories	272	6,935	3,670,029
3. Ribbon manufactories	6	197	50,566
4. Fringe, &c., "	3	45	20,345
5. Brocade "	9	665	675,909
Total	292	7,933	4,438,421*
V. DYE WORKS			4,196,603†
VI. PAPER.			
1. Writing-paper manufactories ..	149	12,190	4,498,411
2. Paper-hanging " ..	15	566	415,152
3. Playing-card " ..	1	344	269,463
4. Cigarette-paper " ..	2	60	77,630
5. Papier-Mâché " ..	3	43	15,110
Total	170	13,203	5,275,816‡
VII. LEATHER.			
1. Tanneries	2,356	11,221	16,004,426
2. Russia-leather manufactories ..	47	1,562	1,616,631
3. Chamois " ..	59	144	28,985
4. Lacquered " ..	8	118	139,855
5. Mechanical boot and shoe works ..	1	200	275,000
Total	2,471	13,245	18,164,897§
VIII. TALLOW, TALLOW AND STEARINE CANDLES.			
1. Tallow melting works	695	5,380	9,974,796
2. " candle "	575	2,030	3,997,379
3. Soap-boiling "	312	1,137	2,837,321
4. Stearine	13	2,019	5,743,759
Total	1,595	10,566	22,553,255||

* Among the number of silk-weaving manufactories, those of Tiflis and Baku (188) are included. On the other hand, however, the total of silk works in European Russia is clearly understated, as the number of silk works in the province of Moscow alone amounts (according to other official accounts) to 65 instead of 42, as given in these returns. As regards the total value of the production, it is clearly underestimated, for it is less than the total value of the raw material employed. According to approximate calculations and private accounts, the total production of silk fabrics must exceed 15,000,000 roubles.

† This amount must be distributed among the foregoing manufactories. The value of the dye-works industry is evidently understated, as the maintenance of the number of workmen and works shown in the returns, and the cost of the requisite quantity of colouring materials must necessarily exceed the sum of 4,196,603 roubles.

‡ This sum, although probably understated, agrees sufficiently with private estimates of paper-making, according to which its total value is 6,200,000 silver roubles.

§ According to another estimate founded on returns of the quantity, weight, and value of raw hides dressed every year, the total value of the leather industry amounts to 38,000,000 roubles. This does not include the preparation of sheepskins, valued yearly at 18,000,000, and the production of small skins.

|| This amount should be smaller, as the tallow from the tallow works is mostly sent to the manufactories, and its value is consequently shown twice. Exclusive of

Manufactories, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Industry.	No. of Works and Manu- factories.	No. of Workmen.	Value of Production.
IX. WAX.			
1. Wax refineries	77	247	Roubles. 233,739
2. „ bleaching works	18	191	957,022
3. „ candle „	121	645	1,531,863
Total	216	1,083	2,722,624*
X. POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, AND PORCELAIN.			
1. Potteries	246	1,295	28,105
2. Earthenware manufactories	19	679	163,483
3. Porcelain „	24	2,204	876,490
Total	289	4,178	1,321,078†
XI. GLASS.			
1. Glass works	187	6,699	3,092,970
2. Crystal „	18	6,218	925,544
3. Looking-glass works	5	827	384,260
Total	210	10,744	4,402,774‡
XII. METALS.			
1. Cast-iron foundries	125	13,734	4,308,812
2. Iron rolling mills	181	4,013	2,122,733
3. Steel foundries	5	150	226,520
4. Mechanical works	108	16,408	16,571,643
5. Lock and gunsmiths' works.. .. .	65	5,207	879,482
6. Spring „	3	132	61,060
7. Brass and copper foundries	161	5,144	2,639,604
8. Bronze manufactories	15	312	515,994
9. Tinsmiths' works	2	123	129,270
10. Wire works	2	265	324,104
11. Wire gauze works	2	46	34,475
12. Needle manufactories	3	858	148,412
13. Pin „	2	55	18,379
14. Button „	8	228	81,269
15. Shot „	6	30	66,567
Carried forward	688	46,705	28,128,324

the amount of production of the tallow works which ought to be taken, at least, at one-half the figures given above, the value of the candles, soap, and stearine produced is reckoned at 12,578,459 roubles. According to another estimate, this amount should be 20,000,000 roubles.

* It is difficult from these figures to determine the real value of the wax production, as the wax candle works remanufacture the wax produced by the wax-refining and bleaching works. According to other accounts, the value of the wax candles manufactured must exceed 2,000,000 roubles.

† More accurate and detailed information has not been received.

‡ These figures are incomplete in two respects; the number of works, according to other official returns, was greater (227), and the amount of production 4,950,000 roubles. By private accounts, however, even this amount is inaccurate, the value of the whole glass production not being under 7,000,000 roubles.

Manufactories, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Industry.				No. of Works and Manu- factories.	No. of Workmen.	Value of Production.
						Roubles.
Brought forward				688	46,705	28,128,324
16. Type Foundries				6	262	182,373
17. Gold and silversmith works ..				18	372	341,427
18. Plated Silver				1	40	36,000
Total				713*	47,379	28,688,124†
XIII. CHEMICAL.						
1. Chemical works				78	2,186	2,320,686
2. Colour				14	124	174,264
3. Potash				188	1,184	353,905
4. Saltpetre				97	2,642	345,022
Total				377	6,136	3,193,877‡
Grand total				7,982	302,648	220,654,132

* In the Returns for 1863, the number of manufactories, &c., employed in working metals was stated to be 744, but according to the "Journal of Mines for 1866," out of this number we must deduct 194 cast-iron, iron, and copper works, which were exclusively engaged in working those ores without any further process of manufacture. As the Official Returns for 1864 contained the same error, we must, for greater accuracy, adopt the figures for 1863, corrected from information supplied by the Department of Mines, according to which the number of works in Russia exclusive of Poland and Finland, was as follows:—

Mechanical works	103
Cast-iron foundries	43
Steel	7
Iron rolling mills	140
Copper	148
Locksmiths'	68
Wire and wire gauze	4
Pin and needle	4
Bronze	13
Shot	6
Gold and Silver	9
Total	550

† The value of the total production is here inaccurately shown, inasmuch as this amount also contains the production of the ore-smelting works. According to the corrections made by the "Mining Journal," we should deduct 4,000,000 roubles out of the general total of production, which would leave only 24,000,000 roubles as the value of the gross produce of all the works and manufactories, after taking the figures as supplied by the manufacturers themselves. But even this amount cannot be relied on as being correct, as it does not include the value of the production of the Government establishments. The value of the raw metals, exclusive of gold, used annually by Government and by private manufactories amounts on an average to 22,000,000 roubles. Excluding the exports (1,950,000 roubles), and including the imports from abroad (2,500,000 roubles), the value of the raw metals employed in manufacture in Russia would amount to 22,500,000 roubles. Assuming that the value of the raw material is enhanced only three-fold by workmanship, it would then appear that the total sum of the metallic production in Russia cannot be less than 67,000,000 or 68,000,000 of roubles. This calculation, however, includes locksmiths', blacksmiths', and cutlery work, and consequently the above sum must be somewhat reduced. In any case the value of the metallic industry cannot be less than 55,000,000 roubles.

‡ According to information supplied by the "Mining Journal," the number of chemical works in operation in 1863 was 360, and the value of their production amounted to 3,671,000 roubles. But this figure is also incorrect, especially as regards

MANUFACTURES subject to Excise Duty.

1. *Distillation of Spirits.*

	In European Russia.		In Siberia.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Number of distilleries .. %.	4,009	4,286	..	24
Quantity of pure spirits distilled .. } vedros	23,795,688	26,073,293	..	1,275,759

The total quantity distilled in 1863-64 was 27,349,032 vedros. Materials used: flour, 66,341,519 pounds; malt, 4,793,192 pounds; potatoes, 17,771,575 pounds.

2. *Beer and Mead.*

	In European Russia.		In Siberia.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Quantity of beer brewed .. vedros	5,825,044	7,697,745	19,665	24,839
„ mead „	236,589	224,504	5,898	3,248

3. *Manufacture of Beetroot Sugar in 1864-65.*

Sugar-works in operation, 273; quantity of raw sugar manufactured, 3,333,573 pounds; quantity of beetroot used, 5,585,158 berkovets.

4. *Manufacture of Tobacco in 1864.*

Number of manufactories in European Russia, 301; quantity of smoking tobacco manufactured, 592,830 pounds; snuff, 69,098 pounds; and cigars and cigarettes, 630,376,796 pieces.

RAW METALS raised from Government and Private Mines.

	In 1861.		In 1862.		In 1863.		In 1864.	
	Pounds	lbs.	Pounds	lbs.	Pounds	lbs.	Pounds	lbs.
Gold	1,456	5	1,460	23	1,459	18	1,397	37
Platinum ..	105	11	142	20	30	21	24	9
Silver	971	6	1,033	23	1,078	25	1,092	2
Lead	49,416	0	53,892	0	71,720	0	82,639	0
Copper.. ..	272,616	0	300,938	0	286,448	0	273,049	0
Iron	17,504,150	0	13,004,030	0	14,979,546	0	15,781,764	0
Converted into—								
Wrought-iron	10,362,170	0	9,042,317	0	10,773,931	0	11,418,313	0
Steel	118,239	0	120,379	0	162,236	0	178,526	0

potash and saltpetre works. According to an approximate calculation, the production of potash is estimated at 25,000,000 roubles, and that of saltpetre at 700,000 roubles. The production of chemicals and colours is also under-valued. Under these circumstances, the total given ought to be increased to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 roubles.

2.—*Statistics of the Supply of Russian and Foreign Textile Fabrics to the Principal Fairs of Russia.*

The information relating to the supply of goods to the fairs is based on the returns sent in by traders, whose figures are generally below the truth. In the absence, however, of more authentic data, the following Tables must serve, in some respects, as a comparative measure of the extent of the trade carried on at the fairs in certain manufactures. With this object we give, in the accompanying returns, the value of the native and foreign goods brought to the chief Russian fairs, as well as to some small fairs held in the western provinces, where Russian manufactures meet with greater competition from foreign goods.

No other foreign goods, except watches and haberdashery, appear in the returns sent in from the fairs. The following Tables, therefore, only show the comparative supply of native and foreign textile fabrics, which are the principal objects of trade at the fairs.

I.—FAIR OF NIJNI NOVGOROD.
1. COTTON GOODS.

(a.) *Russian.*

Various cotton prints, jaconettes, &c. pieces
Printer and calicoes, white and coloured
Muslins
Ginghams
Handkerchiefs and shawls, printed and in imitation of cashmere dozens
"Sarpinka" pieces
Demi-cotton
Nankeen, "Kitarka"
Brilliant
Coverlets, printed and in imitation of cashmere
Twilled nankeen
Tulle, rushe, fringe, cord, and other goods
Cotton plush of high quality, half velvet, plain and printed
Cotton and half-cotton webs, such as crêpe-broché, tricot, roussinette, trouserings, dressing-gown stuffs, napkins, &c. pieces
Turkey red goods
Stockings, gloves, and night caps

Total

(b.) *Foreign Goods.*

Prints, calicoes, muslins, dimity &c.
Piquet and book muslin
Tulle, Rushe, &c.
Hosiery

Total

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
		Roubles.		Roubles.		Roubles.
Various cotton prints, jaconettes, &c.	262,000	4,325,000	340,000	4,180,000	552,000	5,040,000
Printer and calicoes, white and coloured	208,500	2,910,000	271,000	2,985,000	420,000	3,050,000
Muslins	33,000	735,000	42,500	670,000	60,000	750,000
Ginghams	136,500	1,035,000	175,500	1,110,000	250,000	1,295,000
Handkerchiefs and shawls, printed and in imitation of cashmere	285,000	2,455,000	370,000	2,472,000	480,000	3,050,000
"Sarpinka"	25,800	230,900	33,500	227,500	38,000	382,000
Demi-cotton	2,800	108,500	16,600	105,000	20,000	155,000
Nankeen, "Kitarka"	49,800	600,000	64,200	582,000	74,000	700,000
Brilliant	34,750	313,000	45,100	315,000	72,000	405,000
Coverlets, printed and in imitation of cashmere	4,250	27,000	5,150	28,400	6,200	35,000
Twilled nankeen	72,500	660,000	93,500	675,000	130,000	1,040,000
Tulle, rushe, fringe, cord, and other goods	**	65,000	**	63,500	**	67,000
Cotton plush of high quality, half velvet, plain and printed	36,000	315,000	10,000	302,000	14,000	419,000
Cotton and half-cotton webs, such as crêpe-broché, tricot, roussinette, trouserings, dressing-gown stuffs, napkins, &c.	**	475,000	**	465,000	**	550,000
Turkey red goods	70,000	58,100	80,000	87,500	2,000	170,000
Stockings, gloves, and night caps	**	101,500	**	99,500	**	120,000
Total	**	14,414,000	**	14,367,400	**	17,228,000
(b.) Foreign Goods.						
Prints, calicoes, muslins, dimity &c.	**	815,000	**	789,000	**	805,000
Piquet and book muslin	**	345,000	**	320,000	**	304,000
Tulle, Rushe, &c.	**	485,000	**	440,000	**	454,000
Hosiery	**	174,000	**	188,000	**	163,000
Total	**	1,769,000	**	1,737,000	**	1,726,000

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Amount. Roubles.	Quantity.	Amount. Roubles.	Quantity.	Amount. Roubles.
2. FLAX AND HEMP GOODS.						
<i>(a.) Russian.</i>						
Coarse army linen	8,000,000	516,000	5,000,000	300,000	2,000,000	135,000
Linens for linings	5,500,000	269,500	4,000,000	170,000	2,500,000	125,000
" sacking	1,700,000	69,100	1,000,000	32,500	1,500,000	47,500
" fine	..	..	..	..	500,000	47,000
" Dutch	4,700	45,825	10,000	81,700	1,500	14,625
Ravenduck	5,000	37,075	10,000	55,000	1,000	6,300
Brilliant, machine and hand made, chequered drills, tick, sail-cloth, canvas, &c.	..	580,000	..	520,000	..	580,000
Stockings, trousseings, cord, tape, &c.	..	175,000	..	240,000	..	250,000
Linens, handkerchiefs, towels, table-cloths, napkins, &c. ..	..	620,000	..	500,000	..	700,000
Linen bags	320,000	68,800	340,000	68,200	925,600	190,000
Cables and ropes, tarred and not tarred	..	540,000	..	480,000	..	550,000
Total	..	2,921,300	..	2,447,400	..	6,624,925
<i>(b.) Foreign Goods.</i>						
Linens and table linen	..	911,000	..	1,043,000	..	1,215,000
Batiste, and batiste and linen handkerchiefs	..	445,000	..	460,000	..	385,000
French lace and Brabant thread	..	262,800	..	218,000	..	225,000
Total	..	1,618,800	..	1,721,000	..	1,825,000
3. WOOLEN GOODS.						
<i>(a.) Russian.</i>						
Cloth of high and middling qualities	35,500	3,575,000	58,350	4,471,000	72,000	4,550,000
Ladies' cloth	10,200	520,500	10,050	575,000	15,000	620,000
Cassimette	8,050	98,600	8,200	112,000	10,000	122,000
Cashmere	4,950	36,500	4,600	34,200	5,100	36,000
Baize, frieze, flannel, white and coloured	..	74,000	..	78,000	..	94,650

Handkerchiefs of ladies' cloth, plain and printed ..	..	310,000	..	300,000	..	382,000
Stuffs mixed with wool, silk and hemp, merinos handkerchiefs, shawls, mousseline-de-laine, lustrine, moiré, and furniture stuffs ..	..	3,350,000	..	3,270,000	..	3,860,000
Carpets, felting, felt boots and hats, sashes, and other articles of rural production ..	..	295,000	..	356,100	..	610,000
Fringe, cord and tassels ..	..	75,500	..	84,600	..	118,000
Total ..	..	8,335,100	..	9,280,900	10,392,650	..
<i>(b.) Foreign.</i>						
Cloth ..	156,000	..	172,000	..	181,000	..
Ladies' cloth ..	15,150	..	12,800	..	10,200	..
Cashmere ..	..	13,750	..	13,300	..	14,000
Camlet ..	..	6,200	..	7,000	..	8,400
Half merinos, narrowbroad ..	..	38,000	..	40,000	..	44,800
Indiana ..	..	21,300	..	22,000	..	18,500
Terno and half terno ..	..	142,000	..	151,500	..	163,600
Terno scarves and shawls ..	..	68,500	..	63,100	..	48,500
Furniture stuffs ..	..	14,300	..	15,600	..	12,000
Waistcoatings, trousseings, &c. ..	..	62,500	..	57,700	..	64,600
Carpets ..	..	12,500	..	13,000	..	8,500
Total ..	..	550,200	..	570,000	..	574,100
4. SILK AND HALF-SILK GOODS.						
<i>(c.) Russian.</i>						
Gold Brocade ..	..	380,000	..	410,000	..	450,000
Tinsel ..	..	235,500	..	242,000	..	275,500
Gold and silver lace, fringe, cord, and tassels ..	..	300,000	..	350,000	..	865,000
Tinsel, fringe, lace, cord, and tassels ..	..	275,000	..	260,000	..	180,000
Satin and half-satin ..	..	257,000	..	262,000	..	270,000
Gros de Naples ..	..	194,000	..	186,500	..	216,200
Velvets ..	..	362,000	..	347,000	..	424,000
Taffety ..	..	97,000	..	105,000	..	128,000
Brocades ..	..	245,000	..	250,000	..	280,000
Ribbons ..	..	215,000	..	221,000	..	235,000

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
<i>Silk, &c.—cont.</i>						
Silk, twisted, silk fringe, cord, lace trimmings, waistbands, and tassels..						
Silk neckerchiefs	..	Roubles. 350,000	..	Roubles. 360,000	..	Roubles. 225,000
„ handkerchiefs, embroidered with gold and silver	..	270,000	..	285,000	..	315,000
„ figured	..	165,000	..	153,000	..	145,000
Shawls	..	286,000	..	275,000	..	288,000
Stockings	..	134,000	..	142,000	..	152,000
Parasols, sashes, and neckcloths	..	40,500	..	42,200	..	37,500
	..	72,000	..	70,500	..	75,500
Total	..	3,882,500	..	4,561,200	..	4,561,700
<i>(b.) Foreign Goods.</i>						
Satins, satin ture, and levantine	..	368,000	..	352,000	..	365,000
Embroidered and striped stuffs	..	1,125,800	..	1,201,600	..	1,448,500
Grammes and gros-gros	..	11,500	..	12,000	..	8,500
Velvets	..	125,000	..	131,500	..	154,000
Taffety	..	17,000	..	18,500	..	22,400
Ribbons, gauze, satin, &c.	..	23,400	..	24,500	..	25,000
Gauzes, blondes, veils, tulle, and lace	..	285,000	..	249,000	..	253,000
Handkerchiefs, crape and gauze	..	57,000	..	55,500	..	64,200
Thibet handkerchiefs and shawls	..	50,400	..	53,000	..	41,300
Total	..	2,163,100	..	2,097,600	..	2,381,900
<i>5. HABERDASHERY AND READY-MADE GOODS.</i>						
Russian manufactures	..	2,186,000	..	2,127,000	..	2,313,400
Foreign	..	185,000	..	197,000	..	352,000
Grand Total—						
Russian goods	..	31,238,900	..	32,788,900	..	37,120,675
Foreign	..	6,286,100	..	6,822,600	..	6,859,000

III.—KORENNAYA FAIR.

(Province of Kursk.)

	In Rupees by Country			
	British India	Foreign	China	Japan
Cotton manufactures	..	..	..	..
Wool and Silk	..	..	..	..
Linon napkins and printed cloth	..	..	..	..
Ready-made clothes (male and female apparel)	..	..	..	..
	980,500	700,000	759,000	..
	1,370,500	1,330,000	1,057,000	..
	350,000	250,000	125,000	..
	54,000	37,000	23,300	..
Total	2,755,100	2,317,000	1,964,300	..

IV.—KRESCHENSK FAIR,

(Town of Kharkov).

[illegible]

V.—USPENSK FAIR,

(Town of Kharkov).

Cotton manufactures..	..	..	..	573,000	501,900	543,800	..	..	..	..
Prints ..	..	..	..	110,000	109,200	145,300	..	..	..	..
Woolen manufactures	..	..	..	887,500	750,400	658,180	696,800	135,000	118,000	..
Silk	..	..	..	200,000	180,000	162,900	180,000	135,000	118,000	..
Velvet and plush	..	..	..	303,000	132,300	119,100	..	..	..	..
Brocade	..	..	..	221,000	174,400	272,550	..	..	..	..
Linen, coarse ..	..	....	..	235,000	212,800	32,460	..	..	..	..
Ready-made clothes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,000	75,000	65,900	..
Total	..	..	..	2,529,500	2,061,000	1,934,290	957,900	345,000	301,900	..

	Russian.			Foreign.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
VI.—POKROVSK FAIR, (Town of Kharkov.)						
Cotton manufactures ..	1,383,200	1,210,500	1,153,000	} 50,000	40,000	56,000
Woollen ..	964,500	535,000	921,868			
Printed Goods ..	152,000	152,000	148,300			
Silk manufactures ..	68,000	64,000	93,500	25,000	40,000	56,000
Velvet and plush ..	114,000	84,000	107,480			
Brocade ..	147,000	123,000	125,250			
Linen, coarse ..	726,000	500,000	642,350			
Table linen ..	250,000	200,000	248,250			
Dutch linen and ravenduck ..			112,200			
Ready-made clothes ..				70,000	10,000	45,000
Total ..	3,804,700	2,868,500	3,557,198	145,000	90,000	157,000
VII.—TROITSK FAIR, (Town of Kharkov.)						
Cotton manufactures ..	108,000	61,000	25,800	20,000		
" prints ..		3,000	4,000			
Woollen manufactures ..	323,975	71,590	32,420	150,000	30,000	
Silk ..	10,900	20,000				
Velvet and plush ..	10,900	42,540	520			
Brocade ..	54,300	100				
Table linen ..	20,500	15,400	8,000			
Linen, coarse ..	9,168	1,000	700			
Dutch linen and ravenduck ..		27,400	11,700			
Ready-made clothes ..					35,000	
Total ..	543,743	242,030	83,140	170,000	65,000	

VIII.—ILYINSK FAIR,
(Town of Khar'kov.)

[illegible]

IX.—MASLIANSK FAIR.
(*At Romna, Province of Poltava.*)

[illegible]

X.—VOZNESENK FAIR.
(Romna, Province of *Poltava*.)

		(Lombardy, Province of Ferrara.)				
		..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	manufactures	..	..	875,025	630,000	519,000
Flax and hemp	"	..	..	125,095	76,945	55,800
Woollen	"	..	..	486,000	438,800	234,350
Silk and half-silk	"	..	..	500,000	600,800	410,000
Brocade	..	..	..	16,200	15,000	9,355
Millinery	..	..	..	19,785	23,980	3,600
		..	..	2,022,105	1,785,025	1,232,105
Total		..	..			55,000
						22,000
						14,850

XI.—KRESCHENSK FAIR.
(*Lubavicz, Province of Moghilef.*)

Cotton manufactures	.. .. .	46,500	65,400	97,000	35,000	67,500	37,800
(Lawrence, Province of <i>Michigan</i> .)							

	Russian.			Foreign.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
Kreschensk Fair—cont.						
Flax and hemp manufactures	Roubles. 14,150	Roubles. 21,600	Roubles. 32,000	Roubles. 18,500	Roubles. 36,800	Roubles. 54,000
Silk and half-silk	46,400	42,000	23,000	24,400	28,300	26,500
Woollen	63,400	56,000	85,000	50,000	29,000	28,000
Total	200,450	185,000	237,000	127,900	161,600	146,300
XII.—PETROPAYLOVSK FAIR, (Beshenkovitch, province of Vitebsk).						
Woollen manufactures	112,700	31,000	76,900	22,300	17,000	28,000
Cotton	145,200	287,500	161,500	10,600	73,000	7,000
Flax and hemp	22,380	29,000	123,000	15,700	2,000	15,000
Silk and half-silk	58,989	..	80,700	20,100	10,800	40,000
Ready-made clothing and millinery.	1,500	2,015	5,270	..	..	..
Total	340,769	349,515	397,370	68,700	102,800	90,000
XIII.—KRESCHENSK FAIR, (Kiev).						
Cotton manufactures	45,000	49,800	..	..	..	..
Flax and hemp	40,000	37,500	..	..	..	..
Silk and half-silk	45,000	112,000	..	..	66,000	..
Woollen and half-woollen	30,000	90,879	..	..	49,200	..
Ready-made clothing and millinery	..	..	..	60,000	..	..
Total	100,000	65,500	105,500	38,000	32,500	..

XIV.—FAIR AT BALTA,
(Province of Podolia).
First Fair of 25th May, o.s.

Cotton	..	..	85,000	65,500	105,500	38,000	32,500	..
Flax and hemp	..	..	46,000	86,700	86,700	42,000	18,300	20,600
Silk and half-silk	..	..	33,000	41,200	..	3,000	20,600	18,800
Woollen	..	..	56,000	64,000	64,000	50,000	32,000	32,000
Total	..	..	220,000	207,400	..	133,000	103,400	..

Cotton	..	..	..	..	9,500	..	..	14,555
Flax and hemp	..	..	..	..	40,500	..	..	9,890
Silk and half-silk	..	..	..	..	22,000	..	..	9,795
Woollen	..	..	..	..	32,000	..	..	15,000
Total	..	..	..	..	104,000	..	..	40,240

Cotton	..	..	..	142,200	430,800	..	3,200	48,000
Flax and hemp	..	..	..	4,000	4,200	..	15,000	18,600
Woollen	..	..	..	15,200	12,100	..	3,200	42,000
Ready-made clothing and millinery..	..	..	..	5,120	4,200	..	40,000	16,000
Total	..	..	..	166,520	451,300	..	61,400	124,600

XVI.—FAIR AT YARMOLITZ,
(Province of Podolia).

Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flax and hemp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ready-made clothing and millinery..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3.—*Statistics of the Exportation of Russian Manufactured Goods to Europe and Asia.*

TABLE showing Average Exports of Russian Manufactured Goods, taken in periods of five years.

	European Trade.		Asiatic Trade.	
	1856-60.	1861-65.	1856-60.	1861-65.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1. Cotton manufactures	25,480	16,185	3,326,154	4,001,143
2. Flax and hemp manufactures:				
<i>a.</i> Sailcloth	150,757	285,066	..	..
<i>b.</i> Dutch linen	64,597	42,038	..	..
<i>c.</i> Ravensduck	157,231	100,547	..	..
<i>d.</i> Napkin linen	19,109	7,122	..	..
<i>e.</i> Linen, coarse	594,451	613,474	..	..
<i>f.</i> Various tissues	37,905	26,544	185,949	143,661
<i>g.</i> Ropes and cables.. ..	1,212,286	1,155,270	..	..
<i>h.</i> Hempen yarn	892,835	1,216,430	..	..
<i>i.</i> Flax	5,843	28,853	..	..
3. Woollen manufactures	48,135	122,076	2,455,864	2,560,935
4. Silk	3,449	3,858	84,945	64,576
5. Paper, writing and wrapping..	1,316	3,303	48,188	67,751
6. Pottery	8,650	11,206	12,390	24,738
Earthenware			18,913	29,745
7. Glass and crystal utensils ..	802	3,911	36,674	37,139
8. Looking and plate glass ..	342	1,483	23,845	29,826
9. Window glass	3,173	3,240	3,510	5,873
10. Metals, raw:				
<i>a.</i> Iron	962,547	722,018	306,535	360,742
<i>b.</i> Copper	957,958	295,912	84,580	313,422
<i>c.</i> Steel	..	..	31,747	44,935
11. Metallic manufactures:				
<i>a.</i> Gold and silver	32,030	62,040	57,932	74,958
<i>b.</i> Iron, copper, &c.	200,387	251,942	327,254	507,542
12. Soap	8,370	6,410	5,343	4,971
13. Candles, wax	42,929	54,296	817	665
" stearine	393,946	354,723	5,013	33,697
" tallow	65,511	38,860	1,921	739
14. Stearine	169,230	24,360	..	..
15. Oleine	63,239	123,893	..	..
16. Hides, prepared:				
<i>a.</i> Yuft	392,456	274,208	477,459	612,632
<i>b.</i> Various	105,705	64,685	223,713	240,734
17. Leather manufactures	15,743	14,080	37,101	19,604
" boots and shoes	20,723	22,219	..	..
18. Wooden articles	33,745	41,941	17,773	23,115
19. Boxes, cellarets	..	..	28,115	39,011
20. Sugar in leaves, and sugar	..	..	106,391	227,013
candy.. ..				
22. Tobacco, manufactured:				
<i>a.</i> Smoking	2,627	8,586	2,646	4,447
<i>b.</i> Snuff	963	2,442	..	..
<i>c.</i> Cigars and cigarettes ..	78,802	236,306	3,325	3,504
23. Various goods	85,424	338,085	889,391	31,117
Total	6,858,696	6,627,612	8,758,488	9,513,235

4.—*Manufacturing Prices of the principal Textiles, and also of Colours and Chemical Products, exhibited at St. Petersburg (1861) and Moscow (1865).*

Exhibitions of												
				St. Petersburg, 1861.				Moscow, 1865				
				rs.	co.	rs.	co.	rs.	co.	rs.	co.	
1. COTTON YARN.												
Warp:—												
No. 30 to 32 per pound				17	00			30	00			
" 32 " — "								36	00			
" 30 " 40 "				16½	00 to 20	00						
" 20 "				}	15½	00	18½	00				
" 30 "												
" 40 "												
" 24 to 30 "								24	00 to 35	00		
Woof:—												
No. 38 to 40 "				15	00 to 18	00						
" 40 " 44 "				16½	00 " 16¾	00		25	00 to 27	00		
" 40 " 48 "				14½	00 " 16	00						
" 14 " — "				10½	00 " 10¾	00						
" 10 " 38 "								13	00 to 23½	00		
" 20 " 40 "								14	00	24	00	
Medio:—												
No. 30 to 38 "				15	00 to 16½	00						
" 31 " — "								31½	00			
" 38 " 40 "				{	16	00	16½	{	29	00	31	00
					17½	00	17¾		23	00		
" 36 " — "												
" 28 " 40 "				15	00 to 28	00						
" 30 " 44 "				15	00	20	00					
Twisted:—												
" 50 " — "				27	00							
Not twisted:—												
No. — to — "				22	00							
" 34 " — "								28	00			
" 40 " — "								35	00			
Bokharian Cotton Yarn:—												
Warp, No. 34 "								22	00			
Woof, No. 40 "								21	00			
2. FLAX YARN.												
Pure Flax:—												
No. 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70								16	00 to 30	00		
Tow:—												
No. 14, 18, 25, and 30								8	00 to 13	00		
" 12 to 40 (unbleached)								6¾	00	19	00	
" 14 " 40 (bleached)								10	00	16½	00	
" 100 " 120 per pound {				48	00 to 57	60						
" 14 " 100 "				7½	00	50	00					
				7¼	00	50	00					
3. COMBED WOOLLEN YARN.												
Combed Wool:—												
Warp, No. 23 to 50.... ..				65	00	75	00					
Woof, " 40, 42, and 70				65	00	70	00					
" 42 to 50				65	00	75	00					
Various numbers								28	00 to 120	00		
4. COTTON TISSUE												
A—White:—												
Printer grey per arshin				0	6 to 0	16½		0	9 to	2		

Manufactures, &c.—*cont.*

				Exhibitions of.							
				St. Petersburg, 1861.				Moscow, 1865.			
				rs.	co.	rs.	co.	rs.	co.	rs.	co.
Cotton Tissues— <i>cont.</i>				0	8 to 0	13		0	14½ to 0	27	
Printer bleached	..	per arshin						0	9	0	14
„ power loom	..	„			..			0	17		
„ calico	..	„			..			0	14	0	15
„ dimity	..	„		0	10	0	19		..		
„ shirting	..	„		0	13	0	14		..		
Muslin	..	..	„	0	21	0	23				
Curtain ditto	..	..	„	0	25	0	35	0	28	0	32½
(b.) <i>Dyed.</i>								0	30	0	40
Kitaika	..	..	„	0	10	0	13	0	5	0	7
Nankeen	..	..	„	0	4	0	16	0	5	0	25
Brilliant	..	..	„	0	13½				..		
Ticking	..	..	„	0	20	0	30	0	16		
Gingham	..	..	„	0	12	0	14		..		
„ chequered	..	..	„		..			0	20	0	30
“Sarpinka”	..	..	„	0	12	0	17	0	19	0	28
T cloth	..	..	„	0	9	0	12	0	7½	0	16
Half Velvet	..	..	„	0	50			0	21	0	57
(c.) <i>Printed.</i>											
Prints	..	..	„	0	5½	0	12½	0	12½	0	14½
for shirts	..	..	„	0	24	0	26	0	19	0	33
chintz	..	..	„	0	28½			0	15	0	26
steamed	..	..	„		..			0	9	0	15
boiled	..	..	„		..			0	11½	0	12
dyed with indigo	..	..	„		..			0	13½	0	15
Handkerchiefs	..	..	per piece	0	20	0	27	0	36	0	55
„	..	..	per dozen	1	50	1	80		..		
„	..	..	per dozen	2	86	8	00		..		
„	..	..	per dozen	1	20	2	00		..		
„ madder	..	..	„		..			2	80		
								4	00	5	00
5. FLAX AND HEMP TISSUES.											
Dutch linen	..	..	per piece	3	00	25	00	9½	00	15½	00
Ravenduck	..	..	„	6¼	00	7½	00	6	00	11	00
Sailcloth	..	..	„	20	00			20	00		
Table cloths, napkins, &c.	..	..	„	10	00	33	00	32	00		
Diaper	..	..	per dozen	9	00			11	00	29	00
Doyleys	..	..	„		..			36	00		
Towels	..	..	„	8½	00	12	00	7	00	10	00
Damask linen	..	..	per piece		..			10½	00	76½	00
„	..	..	per arshin	0	24	0	70	0	25	0	51½
Drills	..	..	„	0	20	0	60	1	10		
Ticking and drill	..	..	„	0	20	0	40		..		
Coarse chequered linen	..	..	„	0	11	0	12		..		
6. WOOLLEN GOODS.											
Cloth	..	..	per arshin	1	45	2	00	1	40	1	90
„	..	..	per arshin	2	20	3	25	2	20	3	10
Camel's hair ditto	..	..	„	4	00	5	50	4	31	5	68
„	..	..	„	2	10			1	10	1	25
Half cloth	..	..	„	2	40	3	50	2	60		

Manufactures, &c.—*cont.*

				Exhibitions of.							
				St. Petersburg, 1861.				Moscow, 1865.			
				rs.	co.	rs.	co.	rs.	co.	rs.	co.
Woollen Goods— <i>cont.</i>											
Flannel	..	..	per arshin	4	75	5	80	3	50	5	00
Tricot	..	..	"	1	60	4	20	0	90	1	00
Cashmere	..	..	"					1	40	3	75
Ladies' cloth	..	..	"	1	35	2	60	4	00	5	00
Carpets, velvet	..	..	per piece	1	00	4	50	1	70	1	85
" worsted	..	..	"	2	10			1	35	1	45
" spotted	..	..	"					1	30	1	90
" printed	..	..	"	2	4			1	60	1	75
Shawls	..	..	"	2	00	3	75	3	00	3	40
" cashmere	..	..	"	0	50			0	50	1	40
Furniture stuff	..	..	"	0	80	1	60	2	90		
Terne	..	..	"	3	50						
Camlet	..	..	"					0	75		
Muslin	..	..	"					0	36	0	38
Reps and satin	..	..	"	0	55	0	75	0	40	0	50
								0	65	1	00
7. SILK GOODS.											
Stuffs	..	..	"	1	30	1	80	0	65	0	85
Velvet	..	..	"	14	00			2	60	7	00
Satin	..	..	"	2	20	5	25	3	50	3	00
Brocatelle	..	..	"	9	00			2	40		
Gros de Naples	..	..	"	7	00			2	70		
Reps	..	..	"	1	60			7	00		
" for furniture	..	..	"					1	00		
Waistcoat stuffs	..	..	"	5	00			2	00	2	50
Furniture	..	..	"	1	40	5	40				
" Kanaus" (light silk)	..	..	per piece	2	60	3	00	1	30		
" in 7-arshin lengths	..	..	"								
" " 14	..	..	"					11	00		
"Termolama" (stuffs for dress- ing gowns)	..	..	per piece					9	00		
Handkerchiefs, Foulard	..	..	"					23	00		
" plain	..	..	"	0	55						
" printed	..	..	"	1	15						
Brocade	..	..	per arshin	7	00	9	00	25	00	43	00
Glazet	..	..	"	17	50	40	00	6	00	11	00
8. COLOURS.											
White lead	..	..	per lb.	4	50	15	00	4	00	6	00
Prussian blue	..	..	"	2	25	4	50	20	00	24	00
Red lead	..	..	"	17	00	28	00	3	75	3	80
Ultramarine	..	..	"	3	50	3	70	35	00		
Venetian red	..	..	per pound	9	00	14	00	16	00	17	00
Verdigris	..	..	"	12	00	20	00	12	00	13	00
Lake	..	..	per lb.	7	00	10	50	5	00	7	00
Red carmine	..	..	"	13	00			10	00	14	00
Indigo	..	..	"	10	00	15	00	18	00		
Garancine	..	..	per pound	25	00			24	00	28	00
				30	00			30	00		
				19	00	25	00	24	00		
				30	00						

Manufactures, &c.—*cont.*

	Exhibitions of.							
	St. Petersburg, 1861.				Moscow, 1865.			
	rs.	co.	rs.	co.	rs.	co.	rs.	co.
Colours— <i>cont.</i>								
Garanceine of Astrabad madder per poud				..	18	00		
„ of Derbent „ „				..	20	00		
Madder dye „				..				
Fleurs de Garance „				..	14	00	..	
9. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.								
Alum „	2	00	2	25	2	00	2	35
Boracic acid „	30	00						
Pyroligneous acid „	6	00	10	00	15	00	..	
Hydrochloric „ „	1	80	2	30	1	40	4	00
	3	25			3	00	4	50
Nitric „ „	4	50			6	00		
Sulphuric „ „	1	20	2	50	1	10	1	50
					2	30		
Acetic „ „	11	00	12	00	10	00	12	00
	15	00						
Oxalic „ „	25	00						
Blue vitriol „	5	00	6	00	5	00	6	00
					0	70	0	75
Green „ „	0	55	0	80	0	70		
Zaltzburg vitriol „	2	50			2	50		
Zinc „ „					2	40		
Acetate of lead „	4	00	6	30	4	25	7	50
Soda „	1	70			1	50		
Acetate of tin „	14	00	16	00	13	00	15	00
Citrates of lime „	2	50	4	50	4	00		
„ nitre „	15	00			10	00		

APPENDIX V.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF RUSSIAN WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND COINS INTO ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS, AT THE PAR AND AVERAGE RATES OF EXCHANGE.

TABLE I.—Price per Arshin converted into English Equivalents per Yard.

1 Arshin = 28 inches.

1 Rouble = 38*d.* or 32.

Roubles.	At 38 <i>d.</i>	At 32 <i>d.</i>	Copecks.	At 38 <i>d.</i>	At 32 <i>d.</i>
Per arshin.	Per yard.	Per yard.	Per arshin.	Per yard.	Per yard.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 equal to	20 4	17 2	40 equal to	1 7	1 4½
4 "	16 3	13 9	35 "	1 5	1 2¼
3 "	12 2	10 3	30 "	1 3	1 0¼
2 "	8 1	6 10	25 "	1 0	0 10¼
1 "	4 0	3 5	20 "	0 10	0 8¼
Copecks.			15 "	0 7	0 6
95 equal to	3 10	3 3	10 "	0 5	0 4
90 "	3 8	3 1	9 "	0 4	0 3¾
85 "	3 6	2 11	8 "	0 3½	0 3¼
80 "	3 3	2 9	7 "	0 3½	0 2¾
75 "	3 1	2 7	6 "	0 3	0 2½
70 "	2 10	2 5	5 "	0 2½	0 2
65 "	2 7	2 3	4 "	0 2	0 1½
60 "	2 5	2 1	3 "	0 1½	0 1¼
55 "	2 3	1 11	2 "	0 1	0 0¾
50 "	2 0	1 8½	1 "	0 0½	0 0½
45 "	1 10	1 6½			

TABLE II.—Price per Poud converted into English Equivalents per Cwt

1 Poud = 36·08 lbs. avoird.

1 Rouble = 38*d.* or 32*d.*

Roubles.	At 38 <i>d.</i>	At 32 <i>d.</i>	Copecks.	At 38 <i>d.</i>	At 32 <i>d.</i>
Per poud.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per poud.	per cwt.	per cwt.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
30 equal to	14 14 10	12 8 4	60 equal to	5 11	5 0
20 "	9 16 7	8 5 6	55 "	5 5	4 7
10 "	4 18 3	4 2 9	50 "	4 11	4 2
9 "	4 8 5	3 14 6	45 "	4 5	3 9
8 "	3 18 0	3 6 2	40 "	3 11	3 4
7 "	3 8 10	2 18 0	35 "	3 5	2 11
6 "	2 18 0	2 9 8	30 "	2 11	2 6
5 "	2 19 0	2 1 5	25 "	2 5½	2 1
4 "	1 19 2	1 13 1	20 "	1 11½	1 8
3 "	1 9 6	1 4 9	15 "	1 6	1 3
2 "	0 19 8	0 16 6	10 "	1 0	0 10
1 "	0 9 9	0 8 3	9 "	0 11	0 9
Copecks.			8 "	0 9½	0 8
95 "	0 9 4	0 7 10	7 "	0 8	0 7
90 "	0 8 10	0 7 5	6 "	0 7	0 6
85 "	0 8 4	0 7 0	5 "	0 6	0 5
80 "	0 7 10	0 6 7	4 "	0 5	0 4
75 "	0 7 5	0 6 2	3 "	0 3½	0 3
70 "	0 6 10	0 5 9	2 "	0 2½	0 2
65 "	0 6 5	0 5 5	1 "	0 1½	0 1

TABLE III.—Price per Russian Lb. converted into English Equivalents per Lb. avoird.

1 Russian lb. = 14·43 oz.

1 Rouble = 38*d.* or 32*d.*

Roubles.	At 38 <i>d.</i>	At 32 <i>d.</i>	Copecks.	At 38 <i>d.</i>	At 32 <i>d.</i>
Per Russian lb.	Per lb. avoird.	Per lb. avoird.	Per Russian lb.	Per lb. avoird.	Per lb. avoird.
5 equal to	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 17 6	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 14 9	45 equal to	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 1 7	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 1 4
4 "	14 0	11 10	40 "	1 5	1 2
3 "	10 6	8 10	35 "	1 3	1 0½
2 "	7 0	5 11	30 "	1 0½	0 10½
1 "	3 6	2 11	25 "	0 10½	0 8¾
Copecks.			20 "	0 8½	0 7
95 equal to	3 4	2 10	15 "	0 6½	0 5¼
90 "	3 2	2 8	10 "	0 4	0 3½
85 "	3 0	2 6	9 "	0 3¾	0 3¼
80 "	2 10	2 4	8 "	0 3¾	0 2¾
75 "	2 8	2 2	7 "	0 3	0 2½
70 "	2 6	2 1	6 "	0 2½	0 2¼
65 "	2 4	1 11	5 "	0 2	0 1¾
60 "	2 1	1 9	4 "	0 1½	0 1½
55 "	1 11	1 7½	3 "	0 1¼	0 1
50 "	1 9	1 6	2 "	0 0¾	0 0¾
			1 "	0 0½	0 0¼

TABLE IV.—Table for the Conversion of Russian Coins into English Equivalents at the Par and Average Rates of Exchange.

Roubles.	At 38 <i>d.</i>	At 32 <i>d.</i>	Copecks.	At 38 <i>d.</i>	At 32 <i>d.</i>
	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
100 equal to	15 16 8	13 6 8	100 equal to	3 2	2 8
90 "	14 5 0	12 0 0	90 "	2 10	2 5
80 "	12 13 4	10 13 4	80 "	2 6	2 1½
70 "	11 1 8	9 6 8	70 "	2 3	1 10
60 "	9 10 0	8 0 0	60 "	1 11	1 7
50 "	7 18 4	6 13 4	50 "	1 7	1 4
40 "	6 6 8	5 6 8	45 "	1 5	1 2
30 "	4 15 0	4 0 0	40 "	1 3	1 1
20 "	3 3 4	2 13 4	35 "	1 2	0 11¼
10 "	1 11 8	1 6 8	30 "	0 11¾	0 9½
9 "	1 8 6	1 4 0	25 "	0 9½	0 8
8 "	1 5 4	1 1 4	20 "	0 7½	0 6½
7 "	1 2 2	0 18 8	15 "	0 5¾	0 4¾
6 "	0 19 0	0 16 0	10 "	0 3¾	0 3¼
5 "	0 15 10	0 13 4	5 "	0 2	0 1½
4 "	0 12 8	0 10 8			
3 "	0 9 6	0 8 0			
2 "	0 6 4	0 5 4			
1 "	0 3 2	0 2 8			

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REPORT ON THE PROVINCES OF TREBIZOND, SIVAS,
KASTEMOUNI, AND PART OF ANGORA, BY MR. CONSUL
W. GIFFORD PALGRAVE.

PART I.

PROVINCE OF TREBIZOND.

SECTION A.

A General View of the "Weleyat," or Province of Trebizond, its Geography, and its Principal Divisions.

THE "*Weleyat*" of *Trebizond*, as traced out by the new territorial arrangements of last year, arrangements as yet only partially carried into effect, stretches along the south-eastern coast of the Black Sea from the Russian frontier at Shefkatil, on the little boundary river of the Cholok East, to the mouth of the Kizil-Irmak, or "Red River," the Halys of the ancients, west: that is, from longitude 42° to 36° nearly. It is essentially a long-shore province; its average depth inland not exceeding 40 miles, and its greatest 80. Its superficies may be roughly estimated at about 20,000 square miles.

Most of the province is occupied by the mountain chain which lines the southern shore of the Black Sea, rising thence height above height, to the main ridge which forms the chief watershed of Anatolia; the Tigris and Euphrates run off its southern slope. Throughout the greater part of the Trebizond province the mountains come down almost or quite to the sea-edge; they are covered with vegetation in every degree, from turfy grass to the loftiest timber trees, and are intersected at short distances by countless streams, some of much breadth and depth. But at the extreme east of the province a small corner of the Gouriel flat-lands is intercepted within Turkish limits, while towards the western extremity of the "*Weleyat*" the sea range following the general direction of the mountains of Asia minor, retreats southwards, leaving between it and the shore a comparatively level space, through which the "*Yeshil-Irmak*," or "*Green River*," anciently the "*Iris*," finds its way from Amasia to Charshembah, not far east of Samsoon, and thence to the sea. A similar flat land borders the mouth of the Kizil-Irmak.

The mountains attain their greatest height in the districts of Ajarah and Showshat, close by the Russian frontier; here some peaks rise nearly 10,000 feet above sea-level, and are widely patched with snow all the year through. From thence westward, so far as the district of Gumesht-Khaneh, south of Trebizond, the main range continues very lofty, averaging from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and tipped with snow from October till June. Westward again of Gumesht-Khaneh it lowers off into ridges of 4,000 and 5,000 feet at most. These culminating heights are at about 40 miles inland; between them and the sea the hills come down step by step; those nearest the coast are in general about 700 feet in height, and often terminate in cliffs.

The rock itself is mostly calcareous; but columnar basalt, grey granite, and syenite are also met with. Iron ore is found in the neigh-

bourhood of Tireboli, somewhat west of Trebizond, and chalybeate springs, some few impregnated with carbonic gas, are frequent to the east. Silver and lead ore abounds at Gumesh-Khaneh; of copper I have seen frequent traces; anthracite is dug up near the eastern boundary, not far from Kars. Except a little trade in iron ore, carried on at Tireboli, of which more hereafter, and some ornamental work, cigar-holders and the like, done in the anthracite, I am not aware of any use made of the metallic productions of this "Weleyat."

The main rivers included in this province are: 1st, the Cholok, north-east of Batoum, its sources are in the South Georgian Mountains; its mouth forms a little harbour, now unused; timber-rafts and boats, canoes at best, can float on it for about 15 miles inland. 2ndly, the Chorook, a fine river, navigable during the spring and summer seasons by boats of six and eight tons burden as far as the bend of Pasha-Kopri, about 40 miles inland; its sources are near Beyburt, its mouth a little west of Batoum; the entrance is easy, but does not form a harbour. 3rdly, the Deyermend-Dere, or "Mil River," just east of Trebizond; a large and violent torrent, useful for turning mills, whence its name, useless for navigation; its sources are in the heights of Kara-Kapan, on the Erzeroum summer road. 4thly, the Charshoot River, available for floating timber; its sources are behind Gumesh-Khaneh; its mouth near Tireboli, west of Trebizond. 5thly, the Yeshil-Irmak, whose waters suffice to boats and to timber-floats almost as far as Amasia, about 60 miles inland; its principal source is by the "Yildiz Dag," or "Star Mountain," not far from Sivas; its mouth near the town of Charshembah, about 16 miles east of Samsoon. 6thly, the Kizil-Irmak, which, however, belongs to another part of this report.

The soil of this province is throughout fertile; its productions vary with its level and temperature; they shall be spoken of in connection with the localities to which they belong. The climate is in general temperate; the thermometer at the sea-coast seldom falling below 32°, or rising above 85° Fahrenheit. Rain falls often, and at any time of the year; the winds, too, are very variable, no one in particular can be said to prevail, but seldom violent. The eastern half of the Black Sea is much less stormy than the western, and the southern coast than the northern. Dense fogs, however, often occur here in winter and spring, making navigation difficult.

Except in some little angles of swamp, close by the outlets of some of the streams, and where intermittent fevers may be caught, the whole province is decidedly healthy.

The total number of inhabitants, male and female, is, on official authority, about 850,000. Of these, about 56,000 are Christians, two-thirds of whom again are, so-called, Greek, the rest Armenian. The Mahometan population is, by descent, chiefly Laz; a fine race, good labourers, good sailors, but said to be thievish. My own experience would not confirm the popular accusation. Next in importance comes the Turkoman element; this race is thick-set, thicker-witted also, than the Laz; less well-looking, but hardier; the men are still pre-eminently shepherds and neatherds. Georgians abound on the eastern frontier; they have the defects and virtues of their kind. Turkish families of Ottoman descent are inter-scattered here and there, and latterly about 11,000 families from the Caucasus, mostly Circassian and Abkhasian, with a few Lesghian, are added to, but have hardly yet begun to mix with, the surrounding population. Also some Tartars from the Crimea; and a small Cossack colony, fugitives, they too from Russia, and now industrious fishermen by the mouth of the Yeshil-Irmak, must be counted in. All these, the Cossacks excepted, who are, I understand, unorthodox Christians, and for that

banished from their native Don, are strict and Sunnite Mahommetans mostly of the Hanefee rite. A few Shi'ite Persians are also to be met with; they are mostly vicious, often criminal. But, these Persians excepted, and at times the so-called Greeks, whose restlessness is, however, modern and artificial, all the different elements now enumerated combine together in much harmony and quiet.

A few other exceptional colonists shall be mentioned in the section relating to the town of Trebizond itself.

The "Weleyat" is divided, for purposes of Government, into four "sanjaks," literally "banners," or main sections. Of these the first is Lazistan. It reaches from the Russian frontier east to the district of Rizeh west, exclusive; it is bounded on the east by Russian Georgia; on the south by the districts of Childer, Ardahan, and Beyburt, all three belonging to the Weleyat of Erzeroum; on the west by the sanjak of Trebizond; north by the sea. Its head-quarters are at the seaport town of Batoum, its Governor a "Muteserrif," or Lieutenant-Pasha, with his staff and "mejlis."

Second, Trebizond. The limits of this sanjak are, east, Lazistan; south, the sanjak of Gumesh-Khaneh; west, that of Janik; north, the sea. It thus extends along the coast from Rizeh, east, to the small town of Ordoo, west, both inclusive; inland it reaches about 25 miles. Head-quarters, Trebizond, where the "Wali," or Governor-General, resides; his "ma'awwen," or assistant, is the immediate administrator of this sanjak.

Thirdly, Janik, which continues the sea-coast of the "Weleyat" westwards from Ordoo inclusive, to the banks of the Kizil-Irmak. Its limits are, east, the sanjak of Trebizond; south, the districts of Kara-Hisa and Amasia, both belonging to the "Weleyat" or province of Sivas; west, the districts of Chorum and of Sinope, the former belongs to the "Weleyat" of Angora, the latter to that of Kastemouni; north, the sea.

Fourth, Gumesh-Khaneh. This sanjak lies wholly inland, and among the higher ranges of mountains; it is bounded, in a somewhat arbitrary fashion, east, by the sanjak of Beyburt, belonging to Erzeroum; south, by that of Erzinghian, also belonging to Erzeroum; west, by the sanjak of Kara-Hisar, belonging to Sivas; north, by the sanjak of Trebizond.

The head-quarters of the entire "Weleyat" are, of course, at Trebizond, where the "Wali" resides; he has the official rank of "Musheer," or Field-Marshal. He has for his chief administrative assistant, or check, as the case may be, a "defterdar," or permanent secretary, nominated by the Government at Constantinople, and wielding an authority not much inferior to that of the "Wali" himself. He directs also several tribunals, of which, as they are now under reorganization, nothing special need be said in the present report; their jurisdiction is various; but the "Wali" has a certain control over all. Meanwhile, and it is much to be regretted, Custom-houses, mines, forests, the military, and whatever belongs to Government monopoly, are wholly out of his hands.

Each one of the sanjaks above enumerated is divided into kaim-makamluks, and each kaim-makamluk into kazas and nahiyas; but of these terms and divisions explanation shall be given when we come to treat of the sanjaks separately. We must first speak of the town of Trebizond itself.

SECTION B.

The Town of Trebizond, its Topography, Statistics, and Commerce.

THE old town is very small ; it stands on a rock between two deep ravines rising rapidly from the sea ; the upper part is occupied by a ruined Byzantine castle, of the date of the Comneni ; the lower, or sea-end, terminates in an artificial harbour, now called the "Melos," and attributed to Hadrian ; it is a space of shallow water inclosed in a parallelogram of broken walls, just above water-mark, and still affords some protection for small boats. Walls and towers of Byzantine construction surround the old town, but they would be of little use in case of a modern attack.

The main part of the modern town lies without these walls and ravines, chiefly on the eastern side, and along what now is the harbour. This harbour, which is considerably to the east of the old town, is protected by a mass of high rocks, running out N.N.W., and called "Quarantine Point ;" further down the coast to the south-east projects a corresponding point called "Chumlekjee ;" still further on, the sea is broken by the headland of "Campos." The intervening space is sheltered from all winds except those ranging between N.N.W. and E. ; should such winds blow violently, vessels may run for shelter to the Bay of Surmeneh on the east, or Platana on the west. The anchorage is good, sand and clay ; the water deepish. Only one vessel has within living memory been lost in this harbour ; she was a French steamer ; she broke her moorings and went ashore.

The population of Trebizond consists of : Mahometans, 8,175 male, and 10,763 female ; Greeks, 3,280 male, and 3,421 female ; Armenians, 2,170 male, and 2,187 female ; Catholic Armenians, 660 male, and 702 female ; Protestant Armenians, 83 male, and 100 female ; making a total number of 31,530. There are no Jews. To these must also be added about 400 Tartars, mostly Noghay, escaped from Russia, and now gaining their livelihood as porters and the like industriously and quietly at Trebizond.

Some Crimean Tartars, Daghestanlees, Poles, Hungarians, Abkhasians, Turkomans of Erivan, and the like ; similarly refugees from Russia. These make up about 400 more.

Persian subjects, mostly from the abouts of Tabreez, and all connected with the business, high or low, of the transit traffic ; some of them are very wealthy. Number, 320.

Wallachians, some well to do ; they look to British protection. Number, 80.

French : some are engineers connected with the new road, some small shop-keepers. Total number, 51.

Russians, 343. But most of these are in reality Turkish subjects, Greek or Armenian, furnished with Russian pseudo-passports, purchased at Odessa, or elsewhere.

Greeks, 92 ; but some of these are, I believe, no less fictitious than the Russians.

Italians, 51 ; none of any importance ; the most are druggists.

Austrians, or under Austrian protection, including one Prussian family, number, 29.

British : a Maltese family, consisting of two males and three females. Number, five.

Giving a Trebizond total of 33,301, exclusive of a floating population

made up of peasants, pack-horse drivers, sailors, and such-like; and which may be fairly reckoned at an average 1,000 more.

The excess of females over males is most strongly marked in the Mahometan population; this is owing to the military conscription.

There is no distinction of town-quarters in Trebizond; Mahometans and Christians of every kind live side by side; only, by a traditionary remnant of old usages, comparatively few Christians inhabit the old town. Trebizond, including its suburbs, is for municipal purposes, divided into 32, so to speak, parishes.

Follows a statement of the several consulates in Trebizond:—

Russian.—A Consul-General, a Chancellor, two Secretaries, with an assistant, one Dragoman, and two Cawasses, or Guards. The Russian Consul-General is at the same time agent for the Russian Black Sea Steamer Company; an arrangement followed out in all Russian consulates along this coast, and, for Russian purposes, not unwisely. Under the jurisdiction of the Consul-General are, one Consul at Batoum, one Vice-Consul at Samsoon, and four consular agents at Cherasund, Ordoo, Sinope, and Ineboli, respectively; all these are also steam-boat agents.

The Russian Consul-General's personal income amounts to about 13,000 roubles, or rather more than 2,000*l.* English a year.

The French Consulate.—A Consul, a Chancellor, a Secretary, a Dragoman, and two Cawasses. The Consul's personal income is 16,000 francs, or 640*l.* a year, exclusive of office expenses, which bring the total up to 20,000 francs, or 800*l.* English. The Chancellor has a separate 8,000 francs, or 320*l.* yearly. Besides this, the Consul enjoys the payment of all travelling expenses within his district, a reduction of 5 per cent. in his sea-fare by the "messageries," free postage, and some other convenient privileges.

His jurisdiction is over the Black Sea coast from Trebizond east. There are no subordinate posts. The consulate has latterly acquired some importance from the presence of the French engineers above-mentioned. It exercises, also, protection over all Catholics, Latin, Greek, or Armenian, within the district.

The Italian Consulate.—A Vice-Consul, a Dragoman, and a Cawass. Personal income, 11,000 francs, or 440*l.* yearly. Office allowances separate.

The Austrian Consulate.—A Consul, a Chancellor, a Secretary, a Dragoman, and two Cawasses. Personal income of the Consul, 3,000 silver florins, or about 300*l.*, besides house, candles, firing, a cook, and some other details, all free; bringing the value of the income up to about 550*l.* English a year, exclusive of office allowance, which is separate.

Jurisdiction: a Vice-Consul at Samsoon, and another at Sinope; both these are steamer agents, which the Trebizond Consul himself is not.

Prussian Consulate.—Vacant since the death of the last Consul, about a year since. It is soon, I hear, to be filled up.

Greek Consulate.—A Consul, a Dragoman and a Cawass. Personal salary, 50 dragmas, or about 2*l.* 10*s.* a month; but fees are retained.

Belgian Consulate.—A Consul and a Cawass; both unpaid. The Consul is, however, agent of the "Messageries" steamers.

Persian Consulate.—A Consul, a Dragoman, a large and somewhat indefinite staff of writers, and two Cawasses. The fixed salary is small; but the consular dues and undues, which are retained, are very considerable. A subordinate vice-consul at Batoum.

British Consulate.—A Consul, a Dragoman, and two Cawasses. Limits of jurisdiction, the province of Trebizond, as above given; also, it appears, the provinces of Sivas, Angora, Kastemouni, and probably Konieh. The whole South Black Sea coast.

This Consulate is also charged with the duties of Postmaster for British correspondence between Persia and Constantinople.

Subordinate Posts.—An unpaid Consular agent at Samsoon.

Further, Trebizond contains: Mosques, 40; oratories, 12. Schools (Mahometan), 18; the number of schoolboys, 1,270, exclusive of law-students and of pupils in schools without foundation or "wakoof," who make up about 400 more. Churches (Greek), 9; schools, 3; number of schoolboys, 700; of schoolgirls, 300. Churches (Gregorian or Orthodox Armenian), 4; and 1 large school or college; number of schoolboys, 480; of schoolgirls, 180. Catholic Armenians: 1 church, 1 school; schoolboys, 97; no girls stated. Latins: 1 church, served by Italian Capuchins; 1 school; boys, 20. There is also close by a girls' school, directed by French nuns; number of girls, 16. Protestants: 1 church; 1 school; number of children (boys and girls), 32. The minister is an Armenian by birth; the form of worship is Presbyterian.

Here, as in other places where the American missionaries do not themselves personally reside, the Protestants are on excellent terms with the Mahometans, and with the Gregorian-Armenians.

There are also at Trebizond four regular steamer agencies, the Russian, Black Sea Company; the French, "Messageries Imperiales;" the Austrian "Lloyd;" and the Turkish, or Ottoman. The steamboat communication between these and Constantinople is, in all cases, once a-week. An Italian steamboat also goes and comes once a fortnight; it has no precise agency. M. Hochstrasser, a Swiss merchant here resident, and belonging to a commercial house at Zurich, sees after it.

Further, there is at Trebizond a large and not ill-built quarantine; it stands on the point which bears its name. But as the town has now grown close up to and against it, the position has become wholly unsuitable to the purpose, and any infection on a large scale within the quarantine buildings would speedily become epidemic without them.

There is also on the point a lighthouse, erected by the company of which M. Baudius, at Constantinople, is director. The light is a fixed one, white, and well placed. A second light, also fixed, but red, is at Platana, about six miles west. The lighthouse dues are 20 paras, or 1*d.* English, per ton on all vessels, steam or sail, entering the harbour. However, steam companies doing regular service on this coast, are allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The harbour dues are 2 piastres, or 4*d.* English, for every thousand kilos., or three tons, disembarked. These dues are, however, exacted from Turkish vessels only; foreign flags are all exempt.

A bill of health is issued for 3 piastres, or 6*d.* English.

There is a good stone wharf, with a strong wooden pier, or landing-place; close by it at the water's edge, stands the Custom-house. The ascent from it to the town is well paved, but it is inconveniently steep. No wharf dues.

The street pavement of Trebizond, on the whole is good, and the drainage pretty well. The position of the town, built as it is on a succession of slopes going down to the sea, favours cleanliness; water also is plenty, both for drinking and other purposes, the number of fountains being 201. Still there is much room for local improvement, and such is being continually attempted, but seldom carried out.

The market-place is extensive, but straggling and unornamental. Number of shops, 1,232; number of storehouses, 441.

The number of khans, the Eastern supplement of inns, is 22; some are very spacious.

The police force consists of 150 men, of whom 40 are mounted; the rest foot. All have to provide their own clothes, arms, and, if mounted,

horses; the pay, varying from 76 to 100 piastres, or from 12s. 4d. to 18s. 4d. English, a month, is clearly insufficient. Crime is fortunately very rare.

COMMERCE.

The importance of Trebizond arises from that, while possessing on the sea-side a fair anchorage and a tolerable shelter, it is placed, for what regards the land side, at the opening of the only gorge affording a tolerable route, practicable in winter as in summer, across the great mountain coast chains to the central lands of Anatolia near Erzeroum, and thence on to the Persian frontier. This is the gorge of Deyermend-Deré, already mentioned; and by this the new road is being, or to be, constructed. But this special work, though four years have now elapsed since its first opening, is still in so very incipient a condition, that we may disregard it in the present report; besides it is a subject requiring separate consideration.

The actual road, or rather roads, for at about 20 miles inland the track divides into three separate passes across the Kara-Kapan and Ziganah range, some of which passes are followed in summer and some in winter, the trifurcation reuniting on the other side of the range, is 66 Turkish hours, or about 200 English miles in length, from Trebizond to Erzeroum. The distance from Erzeroum to Tabreez is stated at about 350 miles.

By this route arrives and passes at least one-half of the commerce between Europe and Persia. By it too passes a large subsidiary trade with the inlands of Anatolia itself.

Trebizond is thus the point where centre and whence diverge three distinct traffics—one, the Persian; second, the East Anatolian; and, third, the coast trade from Batoum to Cherasund inclusive. Of these three, the first is by far the most important; but the second and third are also of real value. We will speak of them in order.

And first, the Persian trade. In this the principal means of transport are pack-horses, though camels, oxen, and asses are occasionally employed. The following transport statistics will help us to form an idea of the magnitude of this traffic:—

Pack-horses, estimated yearly to and fro, at about 60,000, giving 120,000 loads, each load being at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. avoirdupois; total, 21,000 tons.

Camels, about 2,000, giving 4,000 loads yearly, each load at about 7 cwts.; total, 1,400 tons.

Oxen, about 3,000, or 6,000 loads; at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. the load; total, 1,050 tons.

Asses, about 6,000, or 12,000 loads, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. the load; total, 1,050 tons also, giving the yearly transport at 24,400 tons.

Again, the transport prices between Trebizond and Erzeroum are, on an average hire—A camel, 1*l.* 15*s.*; a horse, 1*l.* 5*s.*; an ass, 14*s.*; an ox, 10*s.* 6*d.*, which hire-prices, when multiplied respectively into the number of animals above stated, gives a total sum of about 168,550*l.* expended on the transport itself yearly.

There are no road dues, but a fixed 2 per cent. is charged, as Custom, by Government on all articles of overland transport.

The principal articles exported from Persia are—

Tambek, a kind of tobacco used in the water-pipes common hereabouts.

Silk, but this has fallen off latterly.

Raisins, in great quantities.

Carpets, shawls, writing reeds, some skins, and other minor articles of Persian produce or manufacture.

The principal articles imported are cotton cloth, printed and plain calico, flannel, and the like, chiefly, if not exclusively, English.

Tea.—This is English.

Sugar.—This is French.

And sundries, such as glass-ware, hard-ware, crockery, articles of furniture or of ornament, and so forth, mostly French, Belgian, or German manufacture.

The gross value of this traffic itself will appear in the Export and Import Tables further on, where explanation will be added. Here it is enough to say that it exceeds 1,300,000*l.* yearly.

The commission business of this transport is chiefly carried on at Trebizond by 11 houses, three of which are European (one being Swiss, and two Hellene Greeks), and the remaining eight, Persian. Some Turkish and Armenian houses take also a collateral share.

Of what vital importance is this traffic to Trebizond can fairly be gathered from the above statements. The returns of steamers and those of export and import, to be given in their place, almost wholly depend on and are regulated by the Turko-Persian traffic, and will thus help to illustrate the subject. It is also to be noted that, in spite of Russian rivalry, this traffic is steadily on the increase.

Secondly, the East Anatolian Inland Traffic, conducted by the same route. This traffic, so far as exportation is concerned, consists (1st) in cereals. These are estimated as follows:—

Wheat.—About 130,000 Turkish kilos. annually, at 24 piastres, or 4*s.* English the kilo.; total value, nearly 26,000*l.*

Wheat, Rye, and Flour mixed, or rather sold together: about 200,000 kilos., at 34 piastres, or 5*s.* 8*d.* the kilo.; total value, nearly 56,667*l.*

Indian Corn.—About 2,500 kilos, at 16 piastres, or 2*s.* 8*d.* the kilo.; total value, nearly 334*l.*

Barley.—160,000 kilos., at 16 piastres, or 2*s.* 8*d.* the kilo.; total value, nearly 21,334*l.*

Potatoes.—A new introduction, but already much in use, though the quality is poor, about 280,000 okes Turkish, at 1 piastre, or 2*d.* the oke; total value, nearly 2,334*l.*

Secondly, fruit, namely apples, pears, plums, medlars, with some melons and the like. The best of these, especially the pears, which are really excellent, comes from the valleys among the mountains of Gumesh-Khaneh.

Of this article, the yearly importation is reckoned at about 150,000 Turkish kantars; the average price is 36 piastres, or 6*d.* English, the kantar; total value, 45,000*l.*

Thirdly, skins, as follows:—

Goat Skins.—About 120,000 yearly, at 15 piastres, or 2*s.* 6*d.* the skin; total value, 15,000*l.*

Sheep Skins.—About 62,000, at 11 piastres, or 1*s.* 6*d.* the skin; total value, 5,555*l.*

Hare Skins.—About 2,000, at 3 piastres, or 6*d.* the skin; total value, 50*l.*

Sundries, such as fox skins, a kind of ermine, wax, honey, chesnuts, and the like, but in small quantities, value not supposed to exceed 200,000 piastres, or nearly 1800*l.*; total equivalent value of this export traffic, about 172,454*l.*

This value will not, for the most of it, be represented in the export return, to be given further on, because that return will have reference principally to the export per steamer, whereas, of the articles just enume-

rated by far the greater part is embarked on board sailing vessels; a small quantity is also reserved for local consumption.

The third traffic, which centres at Trebizond, is that dependent on the minor ports in its neighbourhood along the line of coast, comprising the productions of the immediate vicinity of Trebizond itself.

I shall, before entering on the details of this traffic, give a list of these ports, simply to indicate their whereabouts, after which shall follow the list of the articles thence sent, their quantity, and their value, as relative to the Trebizond traffic, distinguishing, so far as possible, the localities whence they are sent. But for further particulars regarding those localities, we must refer to the description of the Sanjaks, or sub-provinces, to which they severally belong.

These ports accordingly are—Batoum, about 140 miles east of Trebizond; Atineh, about 80 miles east; Rizeh, about 50 miles east; Surmeneh, about 18 miles east; Covatah, about 6 miles east; Platanah, about 6 miles west; Elean, about 40 miles west; Tireboli, about 60 miles west; Cherasund, about 85 miles west; Ordoo, about 110 miles west; Fatsah, about 150 miles west. Of these, Batoum is a harbour; Rizeh, Surmeneh, Platanah, and Ordoo are good roadsteads, with safe anchorage; the rest are roadsteads also, but insufficiently sheltered.

The articles hence supplied, and concentrated for further exportation at Trebizond, are chiefly—

Flax, in its rough state or fibre. Of this, about 310,000 okes Turkish yearly; price, 2 piastres, or 4*d.* the oke; value, nearly 5,167*l.*, chiefly from Rizeh, where the best is grown; also from Tireboli and Fatsah. Flax, wrought into cloth, some coarse, some fine, some of great delicacy, sold by the piece, each piece being about three yards in length; about 130,000 such pieces are furnished yearly; their price varies from 80 to 1,000 piastres, or from 13*s.* 4*d.* to 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the piece, according to their quality. The finer sort is very highly esteemed and sought after as a fancy article in the East, much like Brussels lace in Europe. The average value reckoned at about 150,000*l.* yearly.

This article is the exclusive manufacture of Rizeh. The coarser sort of it is dyed at Trebizond, where 17 dyeries are at work.

Nuts, chiefly hazel; some filberts also, and walnuts. Quantity, about 120,000 kintars Turkish yearly, at an average price of 78 piastres, or 13*s.* English, the kintar; total value, 78,000*l.* These come chiefly from the neighbourhood of Covata, Elean, Cherasund, and Fatsah.

Butter, of a coarse description, but good enough for cooking purposes, that is, here. Quantity, about 80,000 okes Turkish, at 9 piastres or 1*s.* 6*d.* the oke; total value, 6,000*l.* This is furnished from all the points above enumerated along the coast, especially from those towards the west.

Beans, about 465,000 kôts Turkish, at 7 piastres or 1*s.* 2*d.* the kôt; yearly total value, 27,125*l.* These are principally supplied by the ports west of Trebizond.

Maize, or *Indian corn*, about 180,000 kilos. Turkish, at 16 piastres or 2*s.* 8*d.* the kilo.; total value, 29,000*l.* This article is chiefly brought from the low neighbourhood of Batoum, of Atinah, of Fatsah, and of Trebizond itself.

Wheat, about 100,000 kilos., at 28 piastres or 4*s.* 8*d.* the kilo.; total value, 23,231*l.* yearly. This is entirely from the ports to the west.

Linseed, about 10,000 batmans, at 18 piastres or 3*s.* the batman; value, 1,500*l.* From Fatsah.

Fruits, including first-rate oranges and lemons from Rizeh; the rest belong to the kinds enumerated already, but are of a quality somewhat inferior to those of the inland. About 200,000 kintars, at 24 piastres, or 4*s.* English, the kintar; total value, 40,000*l.* These are from every point along the coast, including Trebizond itself.

Tobacco, an inferior quality, varying in price from 4 to 24 piasters the batman, that is, from 8*d.* to 4*s.* Quantity, about 13,000 bales, each bale containing 5 batmans; total value, 7,000*l.* This is from the neighbourhood of Platanah, brought from thence to Trebizond; some of it is exported to England, more to Russia.

Silk, 3,000 okes Turkish, at 250 to 350 piastres, or from about 2*l.* 2*s.* to 3*l.*, the oke; total value, 7,500*l.* nearly. This is almost wholly from the district of Liwanah, in the neighbourhood of Batoum; its cultivation dates from only three years back.

Silkworm eggs, 800 okes, at 800 to 1,400 piastres, or from 6*l.* 14*s.* to 11*l.* 14*s.*, the oke; total value, 7,200*l.* nearly. From the same locality, and under the same circumstances.

Rice, about 12,000 batmans, at 13 piastres or 2*s.* 2*d.* the batman; value, 1,500*l.* Entirely from Batoum.

Wine, about 9,000 batmans, at 12 piastres or 2*s.* 4*d.* the batman; quality said to be good; total value, 1,140*l.* nearly. This is from Tireboli. The vine disease did much injury here, but the plants have now mostly got over it.

Olive oil, about 12,000 okes, at 9 piastres or 1*s.* 6*d.* the oke; value, 900*l.* This is from Platanah.

Fish oil, extracted from porpoises, about 154,000 okes, at 3 piastres or 6*d.* the oke; total value, 3,850*l.* The fishery is mainly carried on off Surmeneh; also all along the coast eastwards.

Beeswax, about 36,000 okes, at 28 piastres or 4*s.* 8*d.* the oke; total value, 8,400*l.* This is principally from Batoum; some also is brought from Elean.

Sea fowl, an inferior kind of eider-duck, valued for their feathers. Quantity about 10,000, at 15 piastres or 2*s.* 6*d.* a-piece; total value, 1,250*l.* Brought from Rizeh and Surmeneh.

Timber, about 80,000 boards, principally beech, chesnut, and fir; average value, 2 piastres or 4*d.* the board; total value, 1,000*l.* Chiefly from Platanah; also from Batoum; but information is here defective; as also on the quantity of firewood brought from different points of the coast, and conjectured to be worth about 800*l.* yearly.

Lastly, we may add to the above list, articles brought hither from Russian ports, from Taganrog in particular, for further exportation. These articles are:—

Corn, about 73,000 kilos., at 36 piastres or 6*s.* the kilo.; total value, 21,900*l.*

Flour, 1,200 sacks, at 96 piastres or 16*s.* the sack; value, 960*l.*

Summing up the total values of these two lines of trade, which represent, in great measure, the export and import of Trebizond, as conducted by land, exclusive of the Persian transport, and by sea, exclusive, in the main, of steamers, we have, from the Anatolian mainland 172,454*l.*, from the coast 423,423*l.*, total 595,877*l.* A few further remarks are necessary before quitting this subject.

Firstly. That the above data have been collected, as best might, from personal and individual inquiry: hence it is probable that the information they convey is incomplete on many points, and not mathematically exact on others. Accordingly, and to be on the safe side of exaggeration, the numbers furnished have been throughout systematically diminished by about 10 per cent.

Correct ciphers could indeed be obtained from the Ottoman Custom-house, and thence alone; but for this a special permission from the chief Director of Customs at Constantinople would be needed. It has been applied for, but even should it be obtained, much time must go by before knowledge can be extracted in a serviceable form from slovenly books and

unassorted papers: hence it has seemed better not to keep this Report so long waiting. Should the permission be subsequently granted, it will be useful afterwards.

Secondly. The three traffics already specified, and hence the steam traffic to and fro, with Constantinople and Europe, are steadily on the increase. The great rise in house-rent, and the constant building of new houses at Trebizond—a place the only attractions of which, whether for natives or Europeans, are commercial—is a collateral proof.

Thirdly. There existed here, till within the last five years, a fourth and a very important commerce, namely, that from and with the coasts of the Caucasus, not, as has been gratuitously asserted, in slaves, but in the more lawful and profitable articles of grain, hides, wax, oil, wood, furs, and the like. This commerce has now ceased, owing to the well-known depopulation of the Caucasus, and the ruin of its seaports. The cessation gave at first a rough shock to Trebizond, and many bankruptcies were the consequence, but the deficiency has since been filled up from other quarters.

Subjoined are the following tabular Statements, illustrative of the subject now in hand :—

A.—A SUMMARY of the Steamer Movement at Trebizond, for the Year 1867, with the Gross Amount of Import and Export therewith connected.

Nationality.	ARRIVED.					In Ballast.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Values in Turkish Money.	Values in English Money.	
					£ s. d.	
Russian ..	104	56,014	4,045	54,550,040	287,917 0 0	..
French ..	86	43,565	3,106	79,947,540	666,229 10 0	..
Turkish ..	40	14,622	1,254	24,195,480	201,629 0 0	..
Austrian ..	35	16,862	1,225	50,151,242	417,927 2 0	..
Italian ..	20	8,760	662	32,955,450	274,462 10 0	..
British ..	2	1,032	50	3,437,640	28,647 0 0	..
Total ..	287	140,855	10,292	225,237,392	1,876,812 2 0	..
	CLEARED.					
	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Values in Turkish Money.	Values in English Money.	
					£ s. d.	
Russian ..	104	56,014	4,045	30,192,360	251,603 0 0	..
French ..	86	43,565	3,106	67,686,400	564,053 0 0	..
Turkish ..	40	14,622	1,254	15,632,610	132,263 0 0	..
Austrian ..	35	16,862	1,225	47,553,680	396,264 0 0	..
Italian ..	20	8,760	662	18,048,840	150,407 0 0	..
British ..	2	1,032	50	8,025,920	25,216 0 0	..
Total ..	287	140,855	10,292	182,138,810	1,519,811 0 0	..

a.—DETAILED Return of Import by French Steamer during a Month of the same Year.

Articles.	Number.	Single Values in Piastres.	Total Values in Piastres	Total Values in English Money.		
				£	s.	d.
Sugar, in barrels	303	1,700	212,100	1,767	10	0
Wine, in boxes	404	100	40,400	336	13	0
Sundries, in bales	367	5,000	1,835,000	15,291	18	0
Wool and cotton stuffs, in bales ..	44	4,000	176,000	1,466	15	0
Oil, in barrels	2	800	1,600	13	7	0
Spirits, in barrels	56	400	22,400	185	0	0
Furniture, in boxes	46	3,000	138,000	1,150	0	0
Manchester goods, in bales ..	835	4,000	3,340,000	27,833	7	0
Crockery, in boxes	8	1,000	8,000	66	15	0
Clothes, in boxes	4	10,000	40,000	333	7	0
Leather, in rolls	12	3,500	42,000	350	0	0
Boots and shoes, in boxes ..	7	3,000	21,000	176	15	0
Rope, in bales	13	700	9,100	75	18	0
Sugar, in boxes	600	400	240,000	2,000	0	0
Nails, in barrels	55	105	5,775	48	16	0
Watches, in boxes	2	10,000	20,000	166	15	0
Coffee, in bags	42	700	29,400	245	0	0
Preserved eatables, in boxes ..	70	1,000	70,000	583	7	0
Furniture, in cases	5	500	2,500	10	17	0
Shirts, in bales	2	3,000	6,000	50	0	0
Money, in groups	..	..	143,430	1,195	5	0
Total	..	..	6,402,105	53,376	5	0

NOTE.—The destination of most of the above articles was Persia; part, however, such as the oil, spirits, wine, coffee, nails, and part of the sugar stops in Anatolia. The Table is for the month of May, when the import is at a fair average.

b.—DETAILED Return of Export by the same, and for the same Period.

Articles.	Number.	Single Values in Piastres.	Total Values in Piastres.	Total Values in English Money.		
				£	s.	d.
Persian tobacco, in bales	2	2,000	4,000	33	7	0
Beans, in large sacks	9	150	1,350	12	18	0
Nuts, chiefly hazel, in sacks ..	14	190	2,660	22	3	0
Raisins, in bales	150	180	27,000	233	7	0
Eatables, dried meat, &c., in bales..	5	1,000	5,000	41	16	0
Fruit, in bales	17	200	3,400	20	18	0
Manufactures, native, in bales ..	3	5,000	15,000	125	0	0
Sundries, native, in bales	100	3,000	300,000	2,500	0	0
Copper, in pigs	66	2,000	132,000	1,100	0	0
Linen, in bales	2	4,000	8,000	66	14	0
Hazel wood, in pieces	21	100,000	2,100,000	17,500	0	0
Wax, in barrels	1	1,200	1,200	10	0	0
Silk, in bales	1	4,000	4,000	33	6	0
Thread, in bales	7	1,000	7,000	58	6	0
Cotton, in bales	594	800	525,200	4,393	6	0
Wood, fine quality, in pieces ..	12	500	6,000	50	0	0
Shawls, in bales	6	3,000	18,000	150	0	0
Money, in groups	..	..	611,900	5,080	0	0
Total	..	..	3,781,510	31,406	3	0

NOTE.—The destination of most of the above articles was Constantinople, and thence mostly to France. Number of deck passengers 716, at about £1 2s. a-head, giving a value of £787 6s. in all. This Table is for the month of May. In summer and autumn the export is almost the double of what it is in spring and winter.

B.—MOVEMENT of British and Foreign Sailing Ships at Trebizond during the Year 1867.

Nationality.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British ..	4	2,209	2	529	6	2,738	..	..
Turkish ..	62	8,995	43	4,201	102	12,784	3	412
Russian ..	18	710	11	420	25	927	4	203
Greek ..	3	374	..	..	3	374	..	..
Italian ..	11	4,445	..	..	9	3,645	2	810
Austrian ..	..	..	1	419	1	419	..	..
Prussian ..	..	..	1	268	1	268	..	..
Mecklenburg ..	1	88	..	..	1	88	..	..
Total ..	99	16,831	58	5,837	148	21,243	9	1,425

C.—COASTING Trade at Trebizond for the same Year.

Nationality.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Turkish ..	851	16,333	41	298	870	16,486	22	145
Russian ..	5	390	..	..	5	390	..	..
Total ..	856	16,720	41	298	875	16,876	22	145

A'.—RETURN of Steamers and Sailing Ships, British and Foreign, at the Roadstead of Samsoon, for the Year 1866.

Nationality.	ENTERED.							
	Steam.				Sail.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Austrian ..	24	16,552	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian ..	..	..	1	777	..	..	..	..
Egyptian ..	1	420	..	..	..	..	..	..
French ..	52	31,358	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek ..	..	..	..	..	4	812	3	318
Italian ..	17	6,855	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian ..	52	30,827	..	..	4	310	5	288
Turkish ..	57	25,650	..	..	3	336	9	1,131
British ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	225
Total ..	203	111,692	1	777	11	1,458	18	1,962

Nationality.	CLEARED.							
	Steam.				Sail.			
	With Cargo,		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Austrian ..	24	16,552	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian ..	1	777	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egyptian ..	1	420	..	..	..	..	..	..
French ..	52	31,358	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek ..	..	..	..	..	4	812	3	318
Italian ..	17	6,855	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian ..	52	30,827	..	..	6	393	3	205
Turkish ..	57	25,650	..	..	7	896	5	571
British ..	..	..	..	..	1	225	..	..
Total ..	204	112,469	..	..	18	2,326	11	1,094

B'.—COASTING Trade at Samsoon for the same Year.

Nationality.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Turkish ..	133	1,313	84	1,016	103	1,122	114	1,197
Russian ..	..	..	2	18	2	18	..	..
Total ..	133	1,313	86	1,034	105	1,140	114	1,197

C'.—RETURN of Exports at Samsoon, in Gross, for the Year 1866.

	Merchandise.	Number of Bales.	Weight in Kilograms.	Value in Piastres.	Value in English Money.
By STEAMER:—					
Austrian... ..	Sundries	12,190	1,255,570	2,452,999	£ 22,299 18 0
French	"	23,600	2,360,000	4,620,500	42,004 12 0
Italian	"	7,500	825,000	1,478,900	13,444 12 0
Russian	"	20,091	2,211,200	3,205,422	29,140 4 0
Ottoman... ..	"	17,214	1,755,810	5,847,322	53,157 9 0
"	Copper, in bars	..	1,432,275		
"	Pigs of lead	..	112,750		
By SHIP:—					
Austrian... ..	Wheat and timber	..	711,680	149,000	1,354 11 0
Greek	Wheat	..	1,455,616	284,300	2,584 10 0
British	"	..	708,000	150,000	1,363 13 0
Russian	Sundries	970	93,940	83,750	761 8 0
Ottoman... ..	Wheat	..	1,395,360	253,000	2,300 0 0
By COASTER:—					
Ottoman	{ Sundries	1,500	16,500	103,000	1,118 5 0
	{ Wheat	..	546,560		
Total	...	77,505	14,120,321	18,578,193	170,569 2 0

D. —RETURN of Imports, also in Gross, at Samsoon for the Year 1866.

	Merchandise.	Number of Bales.	Weight in Kilograms.	Value in Piastres.	Value in English Money.
By STEAMERS:—					£ s. d.
Austrian... ..	Sundries	4,520	497,200	3,214,582	29,495 10 0
"	Iron bars	3,059	61,180		
French	Sundries	7,602	836,220	5,340,180	46,728 18 0
"	Iron bars	4,831	96,620		
Italian	Sundries	2,762	303,820	847,945	7,708 12 0
Russian	"	5,619	613,100		
"	Iron bars	1,205	24,100	4,768,825	42,802 13 0
Ottoman	Sundries	11,905	1,309,550		
"	Iron bars	8,091	161,820	6,091,428	55,376 13 0
By SHIPS—					
Greek	Sundries	6,501	130,500	41,235	374 17 0
Ottoman... ..	"	150	15,000		
"	"	5,032	90,000	136,675	1,242 10 0
By COASTERS—					
Ottoman	"	3,420	300,000		
Total		64,697	4,444,110	20,470,370	183,740 3 0

A".—RETURN of Steamers and Shipping at Sinope for the Year 1867.

Nationality.	ENTERED.									
	Steamers.					Sailing Ships.				
	In Cargo.		In Ballast.		Touching for Shelter.	In Cargo.		In Ballast.		Touching for Shelter.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.
Turkish	93	56,460	3	400	...	39	8,424	32	7,016	24
French	105	68,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Austrian	66	44,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
English	1	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	2	800	...	...	3	1,200	...	...	...	...
Russian	2	1,600	...	...	4	2,200	9	1,474	...	2
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	2	141	...	...	4
Danubian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Samos	...	...	...	...	...	3	218	...	...	1
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	1	318	...	...	...
Total	269	172,506	3	400	7	3,400	54	10,575	32	7,016
CLEARED.										
Turkish	96	56,860	...	...	...	56	11,760	15	3,680	24
French	105	68,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Austrian	66	44,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
English	1	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	2	800	...	...	3	1,200	...	...	...	...
Russian	2	1,600	...	...	4	2,200	9	1,474	...	2
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	2	141	...	...	4
Danubian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Samos	...	...	...	...	...	3	218	...	...	1
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	218	...
Total	272	172,906	...	...	7	3,400	70	13,593	16	3,998

B".—COASTING Trade at Sinope for the same Year.

Nationality.	ENTERED.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Touching for Shelter.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Turkish	36	900	18	716	23	595

Nationality.	CLEARED.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Touching for Shelter.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Turkish	41	1,081	13	585	23	595

C".—EXPORT, a Detail Report at Sinope for the Year 1867.

Destination.	Articles.	Number.	Single Values in Piastres.	Total Values in Piastres.	Total Values in English Money.
Constantinople	Linseed, in bags	1,351	120	162,120	£ 1,351 0 0
Marseilles	"	610	120	73,200	610 0 0
Constantinople	Tobacco, in bales	3,016	400	1,206,400	10,053 7 0
England	"	385	400	154,000	1,283 7 0
	Rice, in bags	1,939	160	616,960	5,141 6 0
	"	1,857	160		
	Chestnuts, in bags	1,052	50	52,600	438 6 0
	Maize, in sacks	1,093	60	65,560	546 10 0
	Caviar, in barrels	392	300	117,600	980 0 0
	Fruit, in boxes	62	50	3,100	25 18 0
	Wheat, in sacks	85	260	30,600	255 0 0
	Barley, in sacks	103	50	5,460	45 8 0
	Salep, in sacks	22	600	13,200	110 0 0
Constantinople, and thence monthly to Europe	Silk-worm eggs, in boxes	8	18,099	128,000	1,066 18 0
	Train-oil, in barrels	120	300	36,000	300 0 0
	Manufactures, in bales	40	80	3,200	26 16 0
	Silk-cocoons, in sacks	33	1,600	52,800	440 0 0
	Millet, in sacks	8	140	1,120	9 6 0
	Sundries, in bales	216	100	21,600	180 0 0
	Money (government), in groups	290	...	1,389,906	11,582 16 0
	Money (traders), in groups	64	...	465,600	3,880 0 0
	Sheep, alive	728	40	29,120	242 14 0
Alexandria	House-timber, ship-loads	14	25,000	350,000	2,916 18 0
	Ship-timber, ship-loads	9	30,000	270,000	2,233 6 0
Russia	Fire-wood, ship-loads	6	5,000	30,000	260 0 0
	Salt, contraband, by the okc	50,000	1	50,000	416 18 0
	Total	...	...	5,328,156	44,395 14 0

TABLE showing Passenger Traffic from the Harbour of Sinope for the year 1867.

Destination.	Passengers.	Number.
Constantinople .. {	Soldiers	912
Trebizond	Ordinary	1,819
Smyrna	Ordinary	211
	Circassian exiles ..	1,300
Total .. ..	.. ..	6,142

D".—RETURN of Imports in detail at Sinope for the Year 1867.

Articles.	Number.	Single Values in Piastres.	Total Values in Piastres.	Total Values in English Money.		
				£	s.	d.
Caviar, in barrels	415	300	124,500	1,037	10	0
Flour, in sacks	425	100	42,500	354	2	0
Cotton manufactures, in bales ..	145	5,000	725,000	6,041	18	0
Sugar in barrels	126	500	63,000	525	0	0
Spirits in kegs	120	600	72,000	600	0	0
Soap in sacks	313	300	93,900	782	10	0
Wine in barrels	51	200	10,200	95	0	0
Coffee, in bags	195	400	78,000	650	0	0
Nails in barrels	338	100	33,800	285	0	0
Pickles in barrels	72	100	7,200	60	0	0
Dried fruits, in bales	110	120	13,200	110	0	0
Candles, in boxes	60	120	7,200	60	0	0
Glass and crockery, in boxes ..	49	100	4,900	40	18	0
Thick cottons, in bales	71	3,000	231,000	1,775	0	0
*Sheepskins, in bales	14	200	2,800	23	5	0
Oil, in barrels	32	800	25,600	213	5	0
Hardware, in boxes	70	150	10,500	87	10	0
Sugar-plums, in boxes	14	200	2,800	23	5	0
Light cottons, in bales	20	600	12,000	100	0	0
Eatables, in bales	10	100	1,000	83	7	0
Military trimmings, in bales ..	25	700	17,500	147	10	0
Objects for the telegraph, in bales..	31	500	15,500	129	3	0
Sundries, in bales	814	130	105,820	881	18	0
Iron, in bars	402	65	13,650	113	16	0
Money, in groups	95	..	680,874	5,674	0	0
Train-oil, in barrels	120	300	36,000	300	0	0
†Salt, by contraband, okes..	160,000	1	160,000	1,333	6	0
Maize, by the kilo.	1,200	16	19,200	160	0	0
Coal, by the ton	4,493	200	898,600	7,488	7	0
Total	..	..	3,490,244	29,155	8	0

NOTE.—The destination of most of the above was Sinope and the interior so far as Castemouni and Changora. Most of these articles are from Europe; a few from Trebizond.

* For Treboli.

† For Russia.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE REPORTS HERETO ANNEXED.

A.

The important point in this return is, that the import and export which it constates is very nearly correlative with the Persian overland Trebizond traffic, and may fairly be taken as its measure. Nine-tenths of the steamer cargoes at Trebizond, going and coming, are for or from Persia. Only the Russian steamers, being in correspondence with Poti, bring a more mixed freight, but that is comparatively little.

The total number of steam arrivals and departures, in this Report, is 474; total tonnage, 281,710; value of total import, 1,876,812*l.* 2*s.*; value of total export, 1,519,811*l.*

a.

We have here a sample in detail of the kind of articles usually imported by steamer to Trebizond. Manchester goods, sugar, and iron are the most notable items. Tea, which is largely imported, is however wanting on this list; it comes mainly in sailing ships. The sum and

character of steam import changes very little throughout the year, so that May, here given, may represent any month of the twelve.

b.

This gives a similar sample of export by the same channel, and during the same period; but, unlike the import, export varies considerably with the season. In fact, May, the month here chronicled, gives much less than the average, the full tide of exportation not setting in till June, owing to the severe cold in the interior. Persian wares, to reach Trebizond in May, must have left Tabreez in March, or even earlier, at a time when the uplands are still covered with snow. The export period is from June to December, both inclusive.

Note.

Taking all together, the export from Persia is about one-third less than the import, as appears by the Returns *a* and *b*; yet the total export of Trebizond undoubtedly exceeds its import. The solution is, that the deficiency on the import side, represented on the steamer returns, which, as above said, mainly correspond to the Persian trade, is more than made up by the Anatolian and the long-shore trades, which answer to the two returns next following.

B.

It is to be regretted that so little British shipping figures in this return. The great cargo excess in clearances over arrivals will be noticed. It is the converse of the Persian trade, and its explanation lies in the preceding note.

The totals in the report are—ships arrived with cargo, 99; in ballast, 58; left with cargo, 148; in ballast, 9; total shipping, 157; total tonnage, 22,668.

C.

The coasting trade, almost wholly Turkish. In this return the cargo difference between “entered” and “cleared” is very slight.

Totals entered with cargo, 856; in ballast, 41; cleared with cargo, 875; in ballast, 22; total of coasting smacks, 897; total tonnage, 17,021.

Note 1.

After all endeavours, it has been impossible for me to obtain a correct enumeration of the crews, and some other particulars noted in the printed forms for shipping returns. Those now sent, though imperfect, will yet, I trust, be of some use towards the chief object of the present Report; and the same remark applies, more or less, to all the other returns.

Note 2.

Regarding Reports B and C in particular, I cannot pretend to specify the value of import which they represent, having no data to go by; but the value of export by ship and coaster is very nearly the equivalent of that given above as the sum of export from the Anatolian inland and coast, namely, 595,877*l*. This, added to the steamer (mainly Persian) export, gives a total value of 2,115,688*l*. for Trebizond export yearly. The total value of import, including the 1,876,812*l*. above given, may be roughly estimated at about 2,000,000*l*.

Note 3.

The great number of Turkish small craft on this coast, and the low cipher given by the tonnage of their ships, will also have been noticed in

Returns B and C. It may be added that in the documents whence Return B was compiled, only 23 Turkish ships figure as above 100 tons; the remaining 82 average between 25 and 50 tons each. The coasters are of course smaller still.

For further illustration of the commerce on this coast, we have subjoined the following tabular statements regarding the sister ports of Samsoon and Sinope:—

A'.

This return of steamers and shipping at Samsoon is drawn up for the year 1866, the documents necessary for the return of 1867 not having been ready for work when we last visited that port.

Here the totals are—Steamers: arrived with cargo, 203; in ballast, 1; all left with cargo; total, 204. Ships: arrivals with cargo, 11; in ballast, 18; on clearance the above numbers are exactly reversed; total, 39.

It should be noticed that Samsoon Roads are very bad for ships, which avoid them as much as possible. Steamers generally touch at Samsoon, because on the midway to and fro between Constantinople and Trebizond; but when the sea is rough, a frequent occurrence, they can neither take nor land cargo.

B'

Coasters: arrived with cargo, 133; in ballast, 86; cleared with cargo, 105; in ballast, 114; total, 219. All are Turkish. These smacks are mostly from Trebizond, and from the small ports of Bafrah, Oomieh, Thermeh, and Fatsah, adjoining Samsoon. They bring more than they take. The crews are chiefly Laz.

C'

This export Table is given in gross, and is far from being complete. Tobacco, the principal article of Samsoon export, is not specified. Now its average exportation from Samsoon reaches about 40,000 bales yearly, at 800 to 1,000 piastres the bale, for the quality is fine: thus the total value for this sole article is about 360,000*l.* yearly. This, added to the 170,569*l.* given in the Report, brings the total up to 530,569*l.*, a number which other data, now in my possession, make me believe to be not far from the mark.

Note.

The Pasha of Samsoon assured me that since the late reduction in the duty on tobacco its exportation has more than doubled. He reckoned, in a general way, the number of bales exported during 1867 at about 100,000, or at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the total of 1866. He added, giving reasons for what he said, that were the duty (now 6 piastres the oke, or 1*s.* on 2·8 lbs. English) still further reduced to 3 piastres, or 6*d.*, the export would certainly present a more than proportionate increase, to the profit alike of Government and of the cultivators.

The notion, sometimes advocated in print, that tobacco may without scruple be heavily taxed in the land of its production, because “an article of luxury,” is a mistake. To the consumers, indeed, tobacco may possibly be what is termed “an article of luxury,” but it is not such to the peasant who grows it, nor to the merchant who exports it. If it is to be taxed, it should be subject to import duties only, hardly, if at all, to export or sale duties. In journeys made during the reign of the present Sultan, through the whole of that vast tobacco-growing extent of land which lies between Bagdad and Samsoon, I have been eye-witness of the great injury done to the peasantry, and therefore to itself, by the present Government, through the injudiciously heavy duty imposed on this staple production.

D'.

Imports, among which iron is prominent. The "sundries," here classed in general, are much the same as those in *a*, of Trebizond. They go inland to Amasia, Zilah, Sivas, Kaisareeyah, and the other great Anatolian centre towns. Indeed the 2,690 shops of Kaisareeyah are mostly supplied from Samsoon.

The total value for the year 1866, as here given, came up to 183,740*l.* 3*s.*; that of 1867 has certainly surpassed it.

Follow the returns of shipping, export, and import for Sinope. By great good fortune we have been able, in this case, to collect the statistics of the past year, 1867.

A''.

In this return of steamers and sailing ships, the large number of the latter "touching for shelter" will be noticed. The reason is, that between Batoum and the Bosphorus—that is, along the whole line of coast—Sinope is the only port affording secure shelter at all times and in all winds. That the Ottoman Government should have neglected it thus long is alike unaccountable and disgraceful.

The total of steamers: entered, 279; cleared, the same. Total of sailing ships: entered with cargo, 54; in ballast, 32; cleared with cargo, 70; in ballast, 16; touching for shelter, 37; total, 123, mostly Turkish; the average tonnage under 200.

B''.

The coasting trade at Sinope is insignificant. Smacks, with cargo or in ballast, reach only 54; those running in for shelter, 23; total, 77. This is owing partly to the smallness of Sinope itself as a town, partly to its want of ready communications with the interior.

Note.

The prevalent idea that good lines of communication from Sinope to the interior would be very difficult, indeed almost impossible to make, is a complete error. It must have arisen, I think, from ignorance of the localities, which seem to have been never attentively examined, much less surveyed. The real facts are, that a road from Sinope, crossing the low range of Sarımsak into the valley of the Kızıl-Irmak, near Wezeer-Köpri, and going thence by the plain of Marsioan to Zilah, would be fully as easy as making one from Samsoon to Marsioan, much easier than from Ismid.

C''.

The total value of export, here given in detail, appears at 44,395*l.* 14*s.* One-fifth is due to tobacco. Silk is as yet insignificant, but it is likely to increase much in coming years.

D''.

The import, also in detail, gives the trifling value of 29,155*l.* 8*s.* Why it is so little has been stated already. Coal for the steamers, which take it in here, and cotton manufactures, form about the half. The cottons go to Kastemouni, Tosia, Changorah, Boli, and their neighbourhood. They will go to Angorah when the road thither is made.

Thus much in illustration of the sources, the quantity, and the direction of the trade of Trebizond, given partly in a narrational form, partly in tabular statements, and elucidated by the parallelism of Samsoon and Sinope, with their analogous statistics.

Returning to Trebizond itself, there remains to be noticed that its immense commerce, now stated, is almost entirely in second-rate and

third-rate hands, there being absolutely no first-class house of business here. This is partly owing to the peculiar preference given by the commercial inhabitants of the Levant to what may be not unfairly termed "peddling" over sound, honest "trading;" partly to the character of Greek and Armenian clerks, the only ones to be had here, which would render an establishment on a large scale, especially if European, very difficult of keeping up; partly also to the remote position of the place itself.

Secondly, the want of a banking establishment is much felt here; it is felt also, though less, in the interior. Bills on Europe, and on England in particular, are not negotiable here; no one will take them up. Again, in the absence of the correcting and regulating influence of a Bank, it is hard for any respectable house or person to carry on business: hence commerce here, though vast, is an aggregate of units, not a sum—a mass without a centre—a structure without a backbone. A solid European house, not a mere agency, but trading on its own account, and a good steady Bank, would do much to remedy this state of things. It is precisely the unwillingness to enter into competition with Armenians and Greeks that has hitherto confined the only European house (a Swiss one) established at Trebizond to commission and agency business, instead of trading on their own account.

The only thing that renders trading possible is precisely that which is most often and most unjustly complained of, namely, the Turkish Presidency and element in the Tribunal of Commerce. Were that element withdrawn, and the direction of affairs left solely in the hands of the native Christians, all commerce would come to a speedy end, from a sheer impossibility of trust and credit.

I subjoin, what should have preceded the commercial part of this Report, a Table of weights and measures now in use at Trebizond:—

Turkish.	English
One dirhem (drachm)	Avoirdupois.
„ oke, equal to 400 dirhems	equal to 49 grains.
„ batman, equal to 6 okes	„ 2·8 lbs.
„ kot, equal to 7 okes	„ 16·8 lbs.
„ kilo. (keeleh), equal to 21½ okes	„ 19·6 lbs.
„ kintar, equal to 44 okes	„ 60 2 lbs.
	„ 123·2 lbs.

CURRENCY.

The standard or official value of Turkish currency is well known. Its actual value at Trebizond is ·90 of its standard value: hence we have—

Turkish.	English.
One para	equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ farthing.
„ piastre (gôrsh), equal to 40 paras	„ 2d.
„ Turkish lira (azeezeeyah), equal to 100 standard, or 110 actual piastres	„ 18s. 4d.
One English sovereign	equal to 120 piastres.
„ French napoleon	„ 96 „
„ English shilling	„ 6 „
„ French franc	„ 4·8 „

I had forgot to mention that Trebizond is possessed of a telegraph station—fourth class for Turkish correspondence, fifth class for European or international. The number of officials is three: two in the Turkish and one in the European department. The station is terminal; one line runs off from it inland to Gumesh Khaneh, whence it branches out to Erzeroum and Van on the south-east, and to Erzinghian and Sivas on the south-west. The other line has only just been laid down; it goes to Batoum, whence there is some talk of carrying it on to Poti.

PART II.

SECTION A.

"SANJAK" OF TREBIZOND.

This "Sanjak," or division, of which we have already traced out the extent and the limits, is divided into six principal districts, or "Kaim-makamlks."

First district, that of Trebizond Proper. It is bounded by the sea to the north; but on the land side it extends about 14 miles in every direction, taking the town as centre. It contains five "nabiyahs," or sections.

First. The town of Trebizond itself and its suburbs. But this section has already been sufficiently described.

Second. The "Nahiya," or section, called that of "Wakf-Sagheer," or "Little Endowment." Its principal villages are Yomrah inland, where the "Mudeer," or director, resides; and Covatah on the sea-shore. This section lies east of Trebizond; nuts are its chief land produce; there is a good porpoise fishery along its coast; train-oil is hence an important export.

The total of villages in this section is 70; that of the inhabitants 22,956, of whom 22,140 are Mahometan, and 816 Greek.

Third "Nahiya," that of Machkah; it lies inland, immediately behind Trebizond, and along the road to Erzeroum; its principal village is Jevzlik, or "Nuttery." Chief products: Maize, tobacco, and orchard fruits.

This "Nahiya" gives in totals 98 villages and 30,526 inhabitants; and of these last 18,460 are Mahometans, and 12,066 Greeks. The "Greeks" belong chiefly to the ambiguous caste called "Kroomlees," who occupy a mid-way position between Christianity and Islam.

Fourth "Nahiya," Akcha-Abad. It follows the coast from Trebizond westwards, and contains the bay and harbour of Platanah. The principal village is Platanah, a thriving haven, and a secure anchorage in northerly gales. The chief products are olive oil, tobacco, and orchard fruits, also nuts and maize. There is porpoise-fishing off the coast.

The totals are 133 villages, and 43,089 inhabitants; and of these 38,267 are Mahometans, and 4,822 Greek.

Fifth "Nahiya," "Wakf-Kebeer," or "Great Endowment." It lies inland, south-west, behind Platanah. The principal village is Tooniah; the products are nuts, maize, and timber, plane, chestnut, and fir.

Here we have 104 villages, and 40,814 inhabitants. All are Mahometans.

This entire "Kaim-makamlk," or district, furnishes us accordingly with 405 villages, 137,385 inhabitants, not reckoning the town of Trebizond, and 170,686 inhabitants, the town of Trebizond included, giving on an average 450 souls per square mile. Excepting, perhaps, some spots on the eastern shore of the Bosphorous, and of the Sea of Marmora, Anatolia contains no thicklier-peopled district than this. The cause lies in the extreme fertility of the coast soil, joined to an active commerce.

There is no separate "Kaim-makam," or lieutenant, for this district,

the necessity of such being superseded by the personal residence of the Governor and his staff.

The second district, or "Kaim-makamlik," is that of Rizeh. It lies along the sea-coast at a distance of from 40 to 70 miles east of Trebizond. It is sub-divided into two sections.

First the "Kaza," or larger section, literally "jurisdiction" of Rizeh itself, where the Kaim-makam resides. The town stands on a very pretty bay, well protected by high hills on the land side, and by a long cliff-like promontory to the south, west, and north-north-west; the opening of the bay is between north and east. The anchorage is good. The town contains a Governor's residence, a Custom-house, a quarantine, several mosques, a Greek church, and a ruined castle of Laz construction. The number of inhabitants is about 5,000, of whom about 600 are "Greek." The country on either side along the bay is thickset with orange trees, lemon trees, and citrons, all bearing excellent fruit; other orchard trees abound also. But the principal occupation of the inhabitants is in their cloth manufacture, famous in the east, and of which we have spoken in a former part of this report. The coast trade is here very thriving, and the chase of wild ducks and the porpoise fisheries are productive.

Inland flax is the principal growth; maize and grain are here secondary.

From Rizeh a track, it can hardly be called a road, crosses the mountains southwards, range after range, till it enters the valley of Beyburt, somewhat east of that town; then goes on to Tortoum, and thence traverses the main Anatolian watershed by the well-known pass of "Giurgestan-Kapoosi," or "Gate of Georgia," and thus reaches Erzeroum. The whole length of this route is 50 Turkish hours, or about 200 English miles; being thus considerably shorter than the ordinary caravan route from Trebizond to Erzeroum. But it is only open in summer and autumn; in spring and winter all passage is barred by snow.

Rizeh is a place sure to rise in importance from the copiousness of its products and the industry of its population.

In the "Kaza" itself we have 164 villages, and 70,496 inhabitants, of whom again there are 69,540 Mahometans, and 950 "Greek."

Secondly, the "Nayiha," or section called Kura-Sebaá, or "Seven Villages;" it lies to the inland eastward of Rizeh within the mountains; the principal village is Orta-Koi. Its products resemble those of Wakf-Kebeer, before stated.

Here we have 30 villages, and 16,003 inhabitants. The entire population is Mahometan. For the entire Kaim-makamlik, 194 villages, and 86,499 inhabitants; and of these last 85,549 are Mahometan, and 950 "Greek." The average density of the population is about 100 to the square mile.

The third Kaim-makamlik is that of Tireboli. It lies along the coast west of Platanah, and immediately behind the bold Yoros promontory; its extent is from about 15 to 60 miles westward of Trebizond. It is divided into two sections.

First, a "Kaza," or "Jurisdiction," containing Tireboli itself. This town stands on the sea-shore; it has a harbour, but available for small craft only, and formed by the Tridental promontory, whence its name is derived. The number of houses in Tireboli is 218, that of the townspeople 2,300 nearly.

Close by the beach, and among the rocks near the mouth of the Charshoot River, which here enters the sea, are the silver mines of Tireboli, now no longer worked, not for want of ore, it would seem, but for want of suitable direction.

As the sources of the Charshoot are in the upper Gumesesh-Khameh Valley, at the exit of which Tireboli stands, it is probable that the metallic lode here is a continuation of that still worked, though feebly, at Gumesesh-Khameh.

The principle product of this coast strip is from its vineyards, the best on the Black Sea southern coast, and hardly inferior to those of the Crimea on the northern. The wine they give much resembles that of Kahéti in Georgia, or of Burgundy in France.

The census here gives 135 villages, and 45,362 inhabitants; and of these last 38,382 Mahometans, and 6,980 "Greek."

The second section, or "Nahiya," is that of Koureli; it lies also on the coast, but nearer to Trebizond. Its principal village is Koureli itself, a fishers' hamlet, with some ruins called Greek, but really of Roman date, hard by.

About nine miles hence inland begins a series of copper mines, or rather diggings; it extends for a space of about 50 miles square among the mountains. The shafts now open are 36 in all, ten greater and 26 lesser. The ten principal shafts have for some years back been farmed out by Government to a Russianized Greek, or Armenian, I am not sure which; this individual has a lease of 25 years, for which he pays 1,500*l.* Turkish, or 1,318*l.* yearly.

Now the average daily produce of each shaft is reckoned at ten baskets of ore, from which about eight and a half oke, or 23·8 lbs. English of pure copper are extracted. The total daily produce will thus be 238 lbs. English. Against this must be set off, firstly, the sum paid to Government for the lease, principal and interest; and secondly, the wages of the workmen, who are 30 in all, 20 men and 10 boys; these receive, the men each, six piastres, or one shilling English; the boys, three piastres, or sixpence English, a day.

The remaining 26 lesser shafts are farmed out by the Governor of Trebizond, who gives a yearly lease of one or more, on condition of 200 batmans, or 3,360 lbs. English of copper to be delivered in kind per shaft at the expiration of the year. Any surplus produce is for the lessee. Now, as the market price of copper is 75 piastres the batman, or 12*s.* 6*d.* English for 16·8 lbs. avoirdupois; and again the average produce of the ten shafts above-mentioned is 168 lbs. of copper per diem, it follows that the equivalent value is 6*l.* 5*s.* daily. Deduction being hence made for the sum paid as Government lease, and also for the labourers' wages and other working expenses, it will appear that scarcely any profit can be left to the lessee. The smaller shafts can also be hardly more advantageous to those who rent them.

In addition to mining there exists here, and, I am told, at the copper grounds of Arganah, near Kharput, a method of obtaining copper which it may be not amiss to note in this report. Springs of water are found, very strongly impregnated with copper, and into these waters pieces of old iron and of other substances, having affinity for copper, are thrown, and are left there for some months. When taken out again the original substance is found to have been almost entirely replaced by a molecular deposit of the purest copper; the specimens shown me were of excellent quality.

From the frequent traces of this metal, evident even to an unprofessional eye, throughout the mountains of Eastern and Central Anatolia, one is led to conclude that, were mines worked on a larger scale, and a better, profits of a very different calibre from those above stated might be obtained. The same may be said relative to silver in these countries, to iron, and, I think, but have not knowledge enough positively to assert, to coal,

The census of this Nahiya, or section, gives 48 villages, and 17,060 inhabitants ; and of these last again there are 15,910 Mahometans, and 4,150 Greeks and Armenians. We have accordingly for the entire Kaim-makamlık, 183 villages, and 62,422 inhabitants ; and of these last, there are 54,292 Mahometans and 11,130 Christians. The average density of the population is about 70 to the square mile.

The fourth Kaim-makamlık is that of Of. It occupies the sea-coast from 15 to 40 miles nearly east of Trebizond, and contains two subdivisions.

First, the Kaza, or "Jurisdiction" of Of itself. The principal village, which is also the seat of Government, is Of ; it is situated on the sea-shore ; its haven, available by small craft only, is chiefly remarkable for its porpoise fishery. In this Kaza are 98 villages, and 58,580 inhabitants, of whom 57,780 are Mahometans, and 800 "Greeks." The principal agricultural products are maize and rice.

Secondly, the Nahiya, or section of Surmenah, placed between Of and Trebizond. The chief village here is Surmenah itself ; it stands along the shore by the mouth of a little river ; the roadstead is secure, indeed there are few better on this coast ; ships, and even occasionally steamers, run in hither for shelter. The porpoise fishery here is very brisk ; the land is fertile in rice above all, also in maize and fruit trees. A route not wholly bad, but closed in winter time by the snows, leads due south from Surmenah to Beyburt ; the distance is 110 English miles nearly.

The census of this Nahiya gives 112 villages, and 54,806 inhabitants ; and of these last, 46,378 are Mahometans, and 8,428 "Kroomlee" Greeks. The census of the entire Kaim-makamlık is 210 villages, and 113,386 inhabitants, of whom 104,158 are Mahometans, and 9,228 "Greeks."

The fifth Kaim-makamlık is that of Ordoo, also called Boujak ; but this latter name is little used except in official documents. It follows the coast at a distance of 90 to 120 miles west of Trebizond, and is divided into four sections.

First, the Kaza, or "Jurisdiction" of Boujak, or Ordoo proper. The principal town, where the Kaim-makam resides, is Ordoo ; it contains 410 houses, or about 3,700 inhabitants, many of whom are Greek. The roadstead is good ; Russian and Turkish steamers touch here on their way to and from Trebizond. There is a Russian steamer-agency in the town.

The soil all around is very fertile, and much maize, rice, and flax are reared here ; hazel-nuts abound on the hills.

Secondly, the Nahiya, or "Section," of Ooloo-Beg ; this lies inland, and among the mountains ; the principal village is called Habs-Kháneh.

There is much pasture-ground in this region ; and a considerable Abkhasian and Circassian colony has lately been settled here.

Third Nahiya, that of Pershembah. It follows the coast, west of Ordoo, and includes the headland of Vona, where is an excellent harbour, sheltered from every wind except that which is the rarest of all on this coast, the north-east. Ships and steamers alike take refuge here ; but in spite of these natural advantages, Vona is, and is like to remain, an unimportant village, for want of routes inland.

The principal village of the Nahiya is Pershembah, or "Thursday" itself, so called from a weekly fair held here on Thursdays. It stands on the coast, at the mouth of a small river ; there is no harbour.

Fourth Nahiya, that of Ibkeri, high up in the mountains to the south-east, on the road to Kara-Hisar. It is said to be a wild district.

I have not been able as yet to ascertain the precise number of villages and of inhabitants in each of these four sections. The first is the most peopled, the last the least.

For the entire Kaim-makamlık the following census is assigned:—285 villages, and 84,664 inhabitants; and of these 71,905 are Mahometans, and 12,759 Greeks and Armenians. The average density of population is 100 per square mile nearly.

The sixth and last Kaim-makamlık is that of Kerasunt, or Cherasond. It occupies the coast line between the districts of Tireboli and Ordoos, west of Trebizond, and contains three sub-divisions.

First, the Kasa of Cherasond; the principal town is Cherasond itself. It rises from the sea-margin on a bold promontory, which forms a double but not a secure harbour. The west side is the better. All steamers on the Trebizond line touch here, weather permitting, for post and cargo; all have their agents; the Russian steam agent is consular also. On the rock above the town are ruins, seemingly of Byzantine date: other ruins of more ancient times stud the neighbourhood. The Konak or "residence" of the Governor, is large and modern.

From Cherasond a road passes direct inland over high and wooded mountains to Kara-Hisar, or "Black Castle," an important town belonging to the Weleyat of Sivas. The distance is only 42 miles, but the road is very bad. Government has latterly made some feeble and ineffectual efforts to improve it. From Kara-Hisar two roads lead, one south-west to Sivas, one east to Gumesh-Khaneh. Both are occasionally snowed up in winter.

The population of Cherasond is stated at 4,600 souls, of whom about 600 are Greek. The district adjoining is mountainous; the hazel-nut forests here are the most extensive and the best in Turkey.

The census of this Kasa gives us 60 villages, and 18,242 inhabitants; and of these last again, 14,427 are Mahometans, 2,361 Armenians, and 1,454 Greeks. The Armenians inhabit the upland villages, towards Kara-Hisar.

Second Nahiya, that of Ak-Koi, or "White Village," in the interior, south-west. A timber district.

Third Nahiya, that of Kesab on the coast, east of Cherasond; Kesab itself is a fishers' village.

In the case of these two Nahiyas I have not yet been able to obtain the several numbers of villages and of inhabitants.

The census of the entire Kaim-makamlık gives 133 villages, and 27,281 inhabitants; and of these again, 21,426 are Mahometans, and 5,815 Armenians and Greeks, approximately. Summing up the entire "Sanjak" of Trebizond, we have 1,411 villages, Trebizond included, and 544,938 inhabitants; of whom 477,309 are Mahometan, and 67,629 Christian. The Christian element being thus somewhat under one-eighth. The average density of the population is very little under 100 to the square mile; the district of Cherasond, which is the most thinly-peopled, included.

SECTION B.

SANJAK OF LAZISTAN.

This sanjak or division is, in a commercial point of view, the third, in a political and ethnographical the first in importance among the four which compose the weleyat of Trebizond. It occupies the eastern portion of that weleyat, from the limits of Rizeh to the Russian frontier. Its immediate Governor is a Pasha with the rank of Muteserrif, resident at Batoum.

It is divided into three lieutenantancies or kaim-makamlıks. The first kaim-makamlık is called, but improperly, that of Lazistan—a name

which, in correct parlance, belongs to the second kaim-makamlık. Its limits are from the Russian frontier at Nikolaieff, or Shefkatil, north-east, to the mouth of the Chorok, south-west. Inland it is bounded by the districts of Poskow and Ardahan, both of which belong to the weleyat of Erzeroum. It contains four sections :—

First, the kaza or jurisdiction of Batoum. (For what regards the town of Batoum itself—its harbour, commerce, and other circumstances—reference is made to Appendix V, where these subjects are treated separately.) Exclusive of the town of Batoum, this kaza contains 52 villages, with 13,388 inhabitants; and of these last again, we have 12,370 Mahometans, 804 Greeks, and 214 Armenians.

To this census, under which the original or native inhabitants alone are comprised, must now be added the Circassian colonies settled within the limits of the kaza. They are estimated as follows :—Circassians and Abkhasians, of the first or great immigration in the year 1864, 9,500; Abkhasians, of the second or lesser immigration in the year 1867, 1,200; total, 10,700.

These settlers are not reckoned by villages, having to a great extent preserved their peculiar way of building their houses each apart and wide scattered. All are Mahometans. Adding these colonists to the former number, we have a total of 24,988 inhabitants to this district.

Native Greeks and Armenians excepted, who are of comparatively recent arrival—the former from the neighbourhood of Trebizond, the latter from that of Liwaneh—the inhabitants of this kaza are almost all of Georgio-Gouriel race; handsome, industrious, and steadier than the Georgians proper. However, their chiefs, who reside at or near Batoum, are said to have been tampered with by the Russians.

From old times a grudge has existed between the Georgian and the Circassian tribes—a grudge which, as happens elsewhere, has survived and even been strengthened by misfortune and exile: hence it is easy to get up quarrels between the original inhabitants and the new immigrants, now crowded together within the kaza of Batoum; and in this field Russian intrigue has been unmistakeably busy.

The low lands of this district are fertile in rice and maize, the uplands in timber.

The second nahiya, or section, is that of Ajarah 'Alya, or Upper Ajarah. It stretches along the southern side of the high mountain ridge which divides Turkish from Russian Georgia. The high lands are Yaila, or summer pasture grounds for about five months in the year—that is from May to September; seven months they are covered with snow. The mountain slopes, especially on their north or seaward side, are thick clad with gigantic fir, pine, beech, and other forest timber. The whole district ranges from 3,500 to 7,500 feet above the sea. North lie the Russian provinces of Kaboulıan and Achizka; east, that of Poskow; south are the gigantic Showshat peaks, off which the snow never melts wholly.

No villages, strictly speaking, exist within this district. The wooden cottages of the natives are scattered here and there among the trees; sometimes a few houses group together near a little patch of ground, where the angle of the mountain slope permits the cultivation of corn, maize, or millet, with a few fruit trees. The residence of the Mudeer or Governor, a powerful and hereditary Beg of Georgian descent, is at a spot called Kulah, and nearly in the centre of the territory.

The total number of houses in the Upper Ajarah is stated at 2,700 nearly. This implies a population of about 14,000 souls; all are Mahometans, and of Georgio-Gouriel origin. Every male is armed. These mountaineers hold what may be called the back-door key of Eastern

Anatolia, its main entrance, or front door, being at Kars. The only practicable route from Batoum to the strong Russian fortress and commercial centre, Achizka, and *vice versa*, passes up the mid valley of this tract, the Ajarah-Soo Dere, and touches the Russian boundary at Wali-Elias, just on the highest ridge. Part of this road has, with uncommon skill and diligence, been brought into excellent order, so as to allow the transport even of heavy artillery, by Shereef Beg, the hereditary Mudeer or Governor. Elsewhere the route is by a narrow path just scratched along the face of the precipice overhanging the Ajarah torrent, and alike picturesque and dangerous.

By the present track, for want of a better, much traffic passes, though with infinite difficulty; and, traversing the Ajarah boundary, goes partly to Achizka, and partly, by Poskow and the Arsian Pass, to Ardahan.

Little use is made, and, till the roads are bettered, little can be, of the excellent timber of this district.

The third nahiya, or section, is that of Ajarah Suplà, or Lower Ajarah. It occupies the lower part of these mountains down to the limits of the kaza of Batoum, where the Ajarah Soo falls into the Chorok, within sight of the sea.

In general features, products, and character of inhabitants, this district much resembles the Upper Ajarah, with what only differences follow on a lower level and a milder climate. The houses here begin to near each other, and attain the name, if not the reality, of villages. The estimate gives, in round numbers, 37 villages, and 11,000 inhabitants. All are Mahometans. Something of a feud has always existed between this and the former nahiya.

The Mudeer, or Governor, a hereditary Beg, resides at a place called Kedah, in a very strong position commanding the pass.

The fourth nahiya, or section, is Chorook-Soo. It lies along the sea-coast from Batoum in a north-easterly direction, up to the boundary stream of Chorook, which must not be confounded with the Chorok. This latter is a large river, having its sources in the Lazi-tan mountains near Balahor, beyond Beybart, far to the west. It runs from west to east, parallel to the sea-coast, but at a great distance inland, till at last it makes a sharp turn north, passes Liwaneh, and falls into the sea about eight miles west of Batoum, having flowed all along through Turkish territory. The former, Chorook, is a small watercourse originating in the Gouriél mountains, and flowing from east to west, with Russian ground on one side, and Turkish on the other. At its mouth is a little village, called by the natives Shefkatil, and by the Russians, Nikolaieff. The section of Chorook-Soo is itself part of the Gouriél lowlands, with the first rise of the Ajarah mountains. Its principal village is itself called Chorook-Soo, and stands about nine miles south of the frontier, near the sea. An infantry battalion is here stationed.

The "Mudeer," or Governor, is a hereditary Beg. The population, entirely Mahometan, is Gouriél by descent, and faithful to the Ottoman Government, in spite of Russian intrigue, which has failed here. The estimate in round numbers gives 50 villages, and 21,000 inhabitants. Maize and rice are here cultivated to the exclusion of almost every other land produce; the sea-fisheries are good. We have accordingly for the entire Kaim-makamlík, exclusive of Batoum itself, about 176 villages, and 70,088 inhabitants; and of these last, 69,070 are Mahometans, and 1,018 non-Mahometans. The average density of the population is about 27 to the square mile.

The second Kaim-makamlík is that called of Arkhowa. This is the true Lazistan, the native population being Laz throughout. The "Lieutenancy" follows the sea-coast, from the mouth of the Chorok, east, to

the limits of Rizeh, west, inland it is bounded by the lofty chain known as Lazistan Daghlér, or Mountains of Lazistan. The entire length of this territory is about 80 miles, its average breadth 25, its greatest about 50.

Here we have five sub-divisions.

First, the Kaza, or Jurisdiction of Arkhowa; the principal village, where the Kaim-makam himself resides, is Arkhowa, on the sea-shore, but with no harbour. It stands about half-way between Batoum and Rizeh. The coast-line is rocky; the land, where not covered with wood and bush, fertile; the chief product maize and fruit trees. A fair proportion of the inhabitants are fishermen. The estimate gives 51 villages, and 19,551 inhabitants; and of these 18,115 are Mahometans, and 1,436 "Greeks."

It is to be noticed that the "Greeks" hereabouts are nothing but "Laz," who in Byzantine times embraced Christianity, and have since, after a fashion, retained it.

This "Kaza" furnishes a good supply of hardy sailors to the Ottoman navy.

Second "Nahiya," that of Hamsheen. It lies wholly inland, between the outer and the inner chain of the Lazistan mountains, on a table-land, where rises a large stream called Ortanah Soo, which traverses the district, and falls into the sea near Atineh. The principal village is Hamsheen. A bye-way, impassable in winter, goes hence to the Rizeh route, mentioned in a former part of the report, and so to Erzeroum.

This district, which I have not yet visited in person, is said to consist chiefly of Yaila, or pasture lands, enclosed between wooded mountains. There is an Armenian colony at Hamsheen, probably refugees from the interior in Turkoman times. The estimate gives in round numbers 40 villages, and 20,000 inhabitants; and of these again, 17,000 are Mahometans, and 3,000 Armenians. No "Greeks" are here recorded.

The third "Nahiya," or section, is that of Atineh. It occupies the sea-coast between Arkhowa and Rizeh. The name is Greek. Atineh being identical with Athens; and there are Greek ruins close by: a little headland and landing place, imitating the Piræus, runs out to sea; and on a rock at its extremity, stands a curious Byzantine fortress, now isolated by the water, which slowly but steadily gains along this shore. About a league east are the ruins of Eski-Trabezou, or "Old Trebizond," the Trebizond, it seems, of the Greeks in classic times. Here the Ten Thousand, following the direct mountain track from Tortoum, and crossing the Harpasus, or Chorok, below Beyburt, would first have sighted the sea from Demir-Dagh, or the "Iron Mountain," near Hamsheen, and so come down to the coast, at the then existing Trebizond. Modern Trebizond appears to be chiefly of Romano-Byzantine creation, and had little importance in Xenophon's time; Eski-Trabezou is undoubtedly Greek.

Atineh, like Arkhowa, is a fishing district; but the coast is lower, and offers many little anchorages and harbours for small craft. The land where not over-run with dense brushwood, azalias, and rhododendrons, is fertile in maize and flax.

The estimate here gives 22 villages, and 8,328 inhabitants; and of these last, 7,828 are Mahometans, and 500 "Greeks."

The fourth, "Nahiya," is Kounieh. It lies in an angle between the coast and the left, or western bank of the Chorok, near Batoum. Kounieh itself, the chief village of this little "section," stands close by the river mouth. It possesses a fort, but dismantled. Much fishing goes on here: the land products are maize and rice. Villages, 19; inhabitants, 6,212; and of these Mahometans, 5,150; Greeks, 626; Armenians, 436. These last are a recent colony from Liwanéh.

Fifth, "Nahiya," or section, Khòpah. It holds the sea-shore between Kounieh and Arkhowa.

Its principal village is Khòpah, prettily situated within a bay, where coasting craft find shelter. Khòpah possesses a quarantine station and a Custom-house. Owing to the healthiness of its climate, and the beauty of its scenery, Khòpah has become a favourite resort in summer for the wealthier inhabitants of Batoum. The number of houses in Khòpah itself is stated at about 120, the inhabitants at 800.

On the hills between Khòpah and Kounieh have settled the Kakhaber Curdes, troublesome neighbours, and at times dangerous. They are reckoned at 150 tents. Other Curdes pasture their flocks about the mountains higher up. A large number of Circassian and Abkhasian refugees, besides those before mentioned, are dispersed throughout the Kaim-Makamlik; their exact cypher is not known; it may probably be somewhat under 10,000.

The land and sea produce of the Khòpah "section" resembles those of Arkhowa and Atineh. The estimate gives, in round numbers, villages, 20; inhabitants, 8,000. And of these about 7,700 were Mahometans; Greeks, about 300.

Reckoning all together, we have for the entire Kaim-Makamlik of Arkhowa—Villages, 152; inhabitants, 78,091. And of these last, 27,793 were Mahometans; non-Mahometans, 6,298, the average density of the population being about 26 to the square mile.

On the whole, it is a thinly-peopled district, but what its inhabitants want in number, they make up in quality, being of the finest and most energetic races in Anatolia. The coast villages especially resemble in many respects the long-shore men of East Norfolk.

The third "lieutenancy," or Kaim-Makamlik, is that of Liwaneh.

It lies wholly inland, along either bank of the great Chorok River, which here flows almost due north. The river valley forms the district; it is bounded eastward by the mountains of Showshat and Ardanooch, westward by those of Lazistan, and south by the district of Olti. At its southern extremity the valley bifurcates, one branch goes west to Beyburt, the other south-east to Olti, whence a road leads by the so-called "Georgian Gate" to Erzeroum. This Kaim-Makamlik belonged formerly to the "Weleyat" of Erzeroum, but in the territorial re-distributions of last summer it was assigned, and rightly, to Trebizond, with which are all its commercial dealings, and with which it is territorially and politically connected much more than with Erzeroum.

It is divided into two sections: first, the kaza, or jurisdiction of Liwaneh proper; the principal town is of the same name, though generally called Artween by the Armenian population. This kaza occupies the southern part of the Kaim-Makamlik: that is, the upper course of the Chorok valley.

Liwaneh, or Artween, stands at a little distance from the waterbed of the Chorok, on the west side, and at about 200 feet above water level, thus escaping the fevers of the low ground. Its distance from Batoum is reckoned at 24 hours going up stream, and eight hours coming down. There is also a land route, much like an indifferent towing path, following the left bank of the rivers. It is little used.

The town population is estimated—Mahometans, 3,520; Catholic-Armenians, 2,810; Gregorian Armenians, 840; total, 7,170.

There are no Greeks here. The Mahometan element is Georgian, and the Kaim-Makam, or Lieutenant-Governor, was, till quite lately, a native of Beg of Georgian descent.

Considerable manufacture of linen is carried on at Liwaneh; a kind of shawl-like girdle, sold at 50 piastres or 8s. 4d. the piece, and much

used, is also made here. The same trade flourishes at the larger villages, such as Botjeh, Maradit, and Kizil-Toprak, on the Chorok lower down. But the principal traffic of Liwaneh is in silk, of which, as we have seen in a former part of this report, large quantities are here spun and exported. It is of recent introduction.

The mountains on either side supply furs, honey, wax, and timber, this last being conveyed in floats down the river. Fruit trees, maize, and rice, thrive in the valley.

The estimate of the Kaza gives—Villages, 92; inhabitants, 62,800. And of these, 57,448 were Mahometans; non-Mahometans, 5,352.

From Liwaneh upwards the river continues navigable for a short distance to a place called Pasha-Köpri. Here a road leads off east to Ardanooch and Ardahan; the latter is at about 12 hours, or 42 English miles, distant.

The second Nahiya, or section, is Majkal. It follows the lower course of the Chorok, on its right, or eastern bank, from the limits of Liwaneh down to the junction of the Ajarah Soo with the Chorok, about six miles from the sea.

The principal village is Majkal, near the river junction, just mentioned. The district is mountainous and densely wooded, much resembling the Ajarah, of which geographically it forms part. The inhabitants are Georgian, and all Mahometan; the villages small and scattered.

The enumeration given—Villages, 25; inhabitants, 9,520.

The chief product here is timber, of good quality, walnut wood in particular.

We have accordingly, for the Liwaneh Kaim-Makamlık—Villages, 118; inhabitants, 72,320. And of these again 66,968 were Mahometans; non-Mahometans, 5,352.

This is the thickest inhabited district in the "Sanjak" of Lazistan, the average density of the population being about 82 to the square mile.

Summing up for the entire "Sanjak," we have the following results:—Villages, 446; inhabitants, 220,499. And of these last 208,831 were Mahometans; non-Mahometans, 12,668.

The average density of the population is about 45 to the square mile.

SECTION C.

SANJAK OF JANIK.

The third "Sanjak," or division, of the weleyat of Trebizond is Janik. Its limits have been already given; its head-quarters are at the sea-port town of Samsoon.

Of all the four sanjaks which compose the weleyat, this is the richest in product; it comprises the greatest extent of arable land, and the best soil. The two valleys of the Yeshil Irmak, the Green River, or Iris of the ancients, and of the Kizil Irmak, the Red River, or Halys, are included in its limits.

The sanjak is divided into four kaim-makamlıks or lieutenancies. The first, that of Janik proper, lies along the coast on either side of Samsoon, but chiefly east. Its length is about 60 miles, its depth inland about 20. It is especially fertile in olive trees, rice, maize, and tobacco. It is subsectioned into—

The kaza or jurisdiction of Samsoon, a coast line. It contains 151 villages, chiefly Mahometan.

The kaza of Kawak, so called from Kawak, a mountain village. This is a hilly district, rich in forest timber; it lies inland to the south. It contains 143 villages, exclusive of the new Circassian and Abkhasian settlements. These last equal about 30 villages more.

The entire population of the kaim-makamlık is computed at 309,262 souls. Of these about one-twelfth are Christian.

Secondly, the kaim-makamlık of Charshembah. It follows the coast immediately east of Janik, with which it is popularly reckoned, nor is it less fertile. It is divided into—

The kaza of Charshembah, itself having for head-quarters the town of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Yeshil-Irmak River, in a wooded valley. The commerce of Tokat and Niksar, in the interior, takes this route seawards. The population of Charshembah is reckoned at 6,000 souls. Chief products of the district,—tobacco, rice, and maize. There is a good fishery at the river's mouth. Here is a small but industrious colony of Tartars, expelled many years since from orthodox Russia. They live in perfect harmony with their Turkish neighbours.

The kaza of Thermah, still bearing its Greek name from the *θέρμαι*, or hot springs here abounding. There are Greek ruins near the shore. The soil and products resemble those of Janik.

The total of villages in this district is 251. The inhabitants are reckoned at 423,491, including the Tartars, Circassians, and Abkhasians here settled. There are few Armenians or Greeks.

Thirdly, the kaim-makamlık of Ooniah. It follows the sea-shore still further east, and has a more mountainous character than the Janik. It contains five kazas.

First, that of Ooniah, so called from the thriving sea-port of Ooniah, where steamers touch four times in the week. The land around is specially productive in hemp and flax, besides the customary maize and tobacco.

Secondly, Fatsah, also a sea-port with a tolerable roadstead, situated in a deep bay, but insecure in north winds. The district, in general character, resembles that of Ooniah.

Thirdly, that of Niksar, a tolerable trading town, situated about 30 miles inland, on the great route from Tokat to Kara-Hissar. The district around is mountainous, wooded, and abounds in minerals, especially silver, copper, and alum, all little worked. There are also good pasture lands. Niksar itself contains 6,412 inhabitants.

Fourthly, Bolemah, lying among high mountains inland, behind Fatsah.

Fifthly, Kara-Koosh, also an inland and mountainous district behind Ooniah. These two last kazas are but thinly peopled.

The total of villages in this kaim-makamlık is 280, the population 138,501. It is almost wholly Mahometan.

The fourth and last kaim-makamlık is that of Bafrah. It lies east of Samsoon, and is in fact the Delta of the great Kizil-Irmak River, or Halys. It contains—

The kaza of Bafrah itself. This town, once large, now much decayed, and numbering scarcely 3,000 inhabitants, stands on the right bank of the Kizil-Irmak, here crossed by a ferry. The whole district is unhealthy, but most fertile—a low alluvial plain, rich in rice and tobacco, with woods surrounding large fresh-water lakes. The fishery off the coast is good. The river itself, though a good quarter of a mile broad, is of little use for navigation, owing to the bar at its mouth.

The second kaza is that of Alajam, west of the river. It resembles, in its main features, that of Bafrah. Circassian immigrants are largely scattered throughout the woods; they are thriving and peaceful.

It may be here remarked that the accounts often studiously published of the ill conduct and restless idleness and brigand propensities of the Circassian and Abkhasian immigrants are mostly false, or at least grossly exaggerated. These settlers are in general among the most industrious

and orderly of the population, and their coming has, on the whole, much advantaged the country.

To return to the kaim-makamlık of Bafrah. Its total of villages is 168; of inhabitants, all comprised, 364,299.

We have thus, for the entire sanjak of Janik, 1,023 villages, and 1,254,553 inhabitants. This latter total includes the inhabitants of the larger towns, such as Samsoun, Ooniah, Charshembah, and Niksar. The density of the population is about 180 to the square mile.

What else regards the trade, products, and general importance of this wealthy district, may be found in the special Appendix on Samsoun,* and in the tabular statement of commerce given in this Report.

Needs only add, that the total of its taxation for last year, including "verghi," tithes, "resoomat," "bedel askeri," sheep-tax, and sundries, on the old system, amounted to 7,226,073 piastres 20 paras, equivalent to about 72,000*l.* sterling.

The fourth and last sanjak or subprovince of the Trebizond weleyat is that of Gumesh-Khaneh. It lies wholly inland, among the high mountains of the great Anatolian watershed. Its limits have been stated already.

It is divided into three kaim-makamlıks. First, that of Gumesh-Khaneh proper: it lies central, between the first and the second mountain range, and contains three kazas or jurisdictions.

Firstly, the kaza of Gumesh-Khaneh, so called from the town, or rather large mountain village, of that name, which means "Silver-works." The silver mines in its immediate vicinity were once very productive, but are now almost abandoned. The town of Gumesh-Khaneh contains about 5,000 inhabitants. Its gardens extend far, and are famous for their fruit, especially pears. The kaza contains 48 villages.

Secondly, Yagmoor-Dere, or "the Valley of Rain," to the south-east, a romantic labyrinth of lovely valleys between high rocks, mostly syenite. It comprises only 26 villages.

Thirdly, Kookas, to the north, overlooking the descent seawards. Villages, 46.

I have not yet ascertained the exact census of the inhabitants, but allowing 60 houses on an average per mountain village, and 6 dwellers per house, and taking in Gumesh-Khaneh itself, we shall have 48,200 souls in all.

These are very mixed, with rather more Greeks than Turks. A large number of the former, at the instigation of one of their priests, emigrated Caucasus-wards about eight years ago. Once on Russian territory, most of them died in destitute misery. Of the survivors, some scattered in all directions along the coast; a few returned to their old homes. In this affair the population of Gumesh-Khaneh was diminished by about one-third.

Snow lies on these mountains from the middle of November till April. The heights are covered with timber, or afford good summer pasture land. The slopes are cultivated.

The second kaim-makamlık is that of Terwah. It lies to the north and west, in the direction of Kerasund, and contains two kazas.

First, that of Terwah itself. The number of its villages is 82, the population chiefly Laz and Mahometan. The mountains here are lower, slope seawards, and are generally covered with rich soil.

Secondly, Kourteen. It contains 40 villages. There is copper in the district.

Total: villages, 122; inhabitants about 38,920, mostly poor.

The third kaim-makamlık is Kelkeet. It lies south of Gumesh-

* See page 386.

Khaneh, towards Erzinghian, and comprises the very watershed dividing the valley of the Euphrates from the basin of the Black Sea. The mountain range is here about 8,000 feet high. This section comprises two kazas.

First, Kelkeet proper. Kelkeet is a large village in the Giaour-Dagh, or "Mountain of Infidels." The population is largely Turkoman and Kizil-bash. The number of villages, exclusive of summer pasture stations or "yailas," is 74.

Secondly, Ketheerak, close on the limits of Erzinghian. Population chiefly pastoral. There are 50 villages.

The total of villages is thus 124, that of inhabitants about 44,640.

We have thus, for the entire sanjak of Gumesh-Khaneh, 368 villages, and 131,760 inhabitants, to whom about 4,000 Circassians should be added, giving a total of 135,760.

The average density of population in this sanjak is only about 25 to the square mile.

SIVAS.

We now come to the weleyat of Sivas, the "Sebaste" of the ancients, and, for a brief time, capital of Armenia. Its boundaries are—the weleyat of Trebizond on the north-east, that of Erzeroum to the east and south-east, that of Angorah to the south-west and west, that of Kastemouni to the north-west, and that of Trebizond again to the north. Thus it lies wholly inland, forming what may be called the east centre of Anatolia. Its capital, as the name bears, is the town of Sivas.

The weleyat is traversed, in a diagonal direction, from south-west to north-east, by two great mountain chains—the Chemlek-Dagh, about 5,000 feet high, which separates the valley of Tokat and the Yeshil-Irmak from that of Sivas and the Kizil-Irmak; and the Kara-Bel-Dagh, about 6,000 feet high, dividing the valley of Sivas and the Kizil-Irmak from that of Kharpout and the Euphrates.

The general character of the weleyat is a plateau, varying from 2,000 to 4,500 feet above the sea-level. The climate is temperate, and rather dry. About one-fifth of the land is forest; the rest pretty equally divided between arable and pasture.

The principal rivers of the weleyat are—first, the Yeshil-Irmak; it traverses the northern district, and is formed by the junction of two main branches, the Kalkeet-Irmak, flowing from east-south-east, and the Toozounlee-Irmak, from the south. They unite at Yeni-shahr, north of Amasia, and, passing Charshembah, enter the Black Sea. The total length of the Yeshil-Irmak is about 260 miles. It is available for timber floats and small craft to about 60 miles from its mouth.

Secondly, the Kizil-Irmak, or Halys, the largest river in Anatolia. Its sources are partly in the mountains of Kara-Hisar, partly in the Ildiz-Dagh, or "Star Mountain," both within the weleyat. It flows first south-west, by Sivas, then takes an enormous bend by Kaisarieh, passes north-west towards Angorah, and ends by flowing north-east till it joins the sea near Bafrah. Its waters are salt in some places, sweet in others; here navigable by small bottoms, there mere rapids among rocks; rarely available for irrigation. Its total length is near 1,000 miles.

The principal towns of this weleyat are—Marsivan, north-west; Amasia, north; Zileh, west; Tokat and Sivas, central; and Kara-Hisar, north-east. In Appendix III. we have spoken, and given the special statistics, of all these except the last, namely, Kara-Hisar, or "Black Castle." This town contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of a great mining district—alum, copper, silver, and lead. It stands

high up in the mountains. The townsmen are partly traders (for Cherasund, Amasia, Ooniah, and the coast), partly artisans.

Throughout the weleyat the staple of the population is Turkoman, partly Kizil-bash (Socialists), partly Soonnee, or orthodox Mahometan. There is a strong admixture of the Armenian element everywhere; few Greeks. The Christians may fairly be reckoned at one-tenth of the population.

Great Circassian colonies have also been established here. Of the principal one—that of 'Azeezeyah, in the south of the weleyat—we have spoken in Appendix III.; but the central valleys of Kaz-Ova, or "Goose Plain," and Artyk-Ova, or "Greater Plain," are almost wholly peopled by Circassians, mostly governed by a native chief, now styled Moora Pasha, and once in the Russian service. The number of villages under his dependence was stated at 80; about 30 more lie northwards. The population supposed to approach 20,000; they are quiet and well to do. The weleyat is divided into three sanjaks.

First, the sanjak of Amasia, north. It is divided into the following districts:—

North of Amasia.—Ladik, 30 villages; Hakeleh, 22; Khowzah, 60; and Ak-Dagh, 22.

South of Amasia.—Eyleh-Bazaar, 35 villages; Toorkal, 18; Zileh, 50; Zennoo, 20; and Warez, 22.

East of Amasia.—Tash-Ova, 30 villages; Horek, 35; Kara-yukah, 20; and Soonuseh, 61.

West of Amasia.—Marsivan, 70 villages; Wezeer-Kopri, 65; Zeitoun, 30; Gul-Giraz, 24; Mejd-Oozoo, 60; Hajji-Koi, 40; and Sooli-Ova, 43.

Total.—Districts, 20; villages, 737; inhabitants, 442,200, exclusive of Amasia, Marsivan, Zileh, Ladik, and Wezeer-Kopri themselves, the inhabitants of which, if added, make up the total to above half a million.

Lastly, we should add the recently established Circassian villages, said, in this sanjak, to reach 125, giving as ultimate total, 862 villages, and about 530,000 inhabitants.

The corn-tax of this sanjak is estimated at about 35,000*l.* yearly; the total of taxation at about 85,000*l.*, making 6*s.* 8*d.* a head. The average density of population about 140 per square mile.

The second sanjak is that of Sivas itself. It is divided into seven kaim-makamluks, namely, Tokat, Darindeh, Geroon, Toonis, Devrik, Khosh-kirli, and 'Azeezeyah. These are again subdivided into 26 kazas or districts.

The total of its villages is given at 1,162; the total of population, including Sivas itself, at nearly 797,200.

The taxation and the average density of population are nearly the same as in the preceding sanjak.

Of the great Tokat copper-works, included in this sanjak, and their produce, we have spoken in the Appendix.* Within the southerly bounds of this sanjak are also extensive salt-works, farmed by Government at 60,000 purses, or 27,000*l.* per annum.

The third sanjak, to the north-east, is that of Kara-Hisar. It is a most mountainous and rugged district, much wooded.

It is divided into three kaim-makamluks and twelve kazas or districts. The three lieutenancies are those of Kara-Hisar itself, Koila-Hisar, and Soo-Shahri. The number of villages 350, of inhabitants about 223,000.

Its taxation is on the scale already given. The average density of population about 32 per square mile.

* See page 389.

We have thus, for the entire weleyat of Sivas, 2,381 villages, and, approximately, 1,550,200 inhabitants.

The commercial importance of this weleyat lies in its extreme productiveness, especially of cereals and wool, and in the fact of its being the high road of Constantinople trade with Diar-Bekir, Mosool, Bagdad, and the Persian Gulf. Its military and political importance is to be sought partly in its central position, partly in its numerous, brave, and yet orderly and easily-governed population. In spite of the injury, perhaps irremediable, inflicted on Eastern Turkey, and singularly on this district, by the ruin of the Dere-Begs and the abolition of the Timariote system, as explained in our memoir on that subject,* these Turkoman peasants are still the best resource and the most available strength of the Osmanlee Empire.

The weleyat of Sivas alone furnishes, between recruits and redeef, one good tenth of the Turkish army.

Follows the weleyat of Angorah. It is bounded by the weleyat of Sivas on the east, of Aleppo and of Komiah on the south-east, south, and south-west, of Broussa on the west, and by that of Kastemouni on the north. Thus it lies wholly inland, and forms the west centre of Anatolia, as Sivas does the east centre.

It comprises no continuous mountain range, the short, wooded, and detached chain of Ak-Dagh, or the White Mountain, and the volcanic cluster of the Arjeesh-Dagh, or Argæus, near Kaisareeyah, being its principal mountains. Its general character is that of a plateau, about 3,000 feet above sea-level. It is traversed by the western bend of the Kizil-Irmak, or Halys, and by the Seihoon, or Sarus River, running into the Mediterranean. In a vast salt plain, almost uninhabited, on its west, lies the Tooz-Djul, the great salt marsh and lake of Asia Minor. The north and east of the weleyat comprise some of the best pasture and corn lands of Anatolia; the south is rich, arable, and of most varied produce.

The population is very mixed. Turkoman to the east; south, an indigenous element, of which the historical origin is to me uncertain, predominates; north, Turk and Turkoman, Greek and Armenian, are strangely blended.

The weleyat is divided into three sanjaks. First, that of Angorah itself, to the west, which, not having personally visited, I cannot describe with certainty.

Secondly, that of Kaisareeyah, to the south. Its head-quarters are Kaisareeyah, of which the special statistics have been given in Appendix III.

This sanjak is divided into five kaim-makamlis:—Kaisareeyeh proper, 97 villages; Koostereh, east, 32; Devili, south, 42; Injeh-Goo, north, 80; Kara-Hisar, west, 48. Total villages, 299; inhabitants, about 247,048. This number includes Kaisareeyah town itself. The sources from which it is compiled date, however, about ten years back, since which time the population has certainly increased.

It is a troublesome district to the Turkish Government, the inhabitants being generally hot-headed and ready for revolt. The neighbourhood, too, of the Khozan-Dagh, a famous repair of brigands, to the south-east, keeps the country uneasy, and necessitates the constant presence of a large military force, now under the skilful command of Ismail Kurdi Pasha, brother of Midhat Beg of Kars. In return, the soil is very fertile, being mostly volcanic, and well supplied with water by the Kizil-Irmak and its tributaries.

* See page 374.

The third sanjak, east of Angorah, is that of Yuzgat. The town of Yuzgat, created by the Turkoman family of Choban Oghloo, once the most powerful chiefs of Anatolia, now almost beggars, is situated at about 85 miles north of Kaisareeyah, amid high mountains, mostly pasture, 4,300 feet above the sea. It is the emporium and market-place of the vast corn districts around and below, besides much commerce in Angorah wool, and in excellent carpets, manufactured in the neighbouring district of Kir-Shalir. It contains a noble mosque, and about 18,000 inhabitants, of whom about 1,200 are Armenian.

The list of kaim-makamluks and kazas in this sanjak has not been given me. The total number of villages was stated at 540, the inhabitants at about 324,000.

The annual taxation of the district is given thus:—Corn-tithes, 39.9000% ; verghi, 35.0000% ; resoomat, 8.0000% ; cattle-tax, 15.0000% . Total, 97.0000% , or about 7*s.* 6*d.* a head—too much for the resources of the population.

The weleyat of Koniah, south of Angorah, belongs also to this Report ; but not having been personally visited, shall here be passed over.

Follows the weleyat of Kastemouni. It is bounded on the east by that of Trebizond, on the south by that of Angorah, on the west by the weleyat of Broussa, on the north by the Black Sea.

Like Trebizond, it is thus a long-shore weleyat, and comprises the coast range of mountains, with their descent seawards. The two highest chains—Elguz-Dagh and Yer-Ala-Dagh, between which Kastemouni lies—are parallel with the coast. There are abundant streams here, but no large rivers. The mountains are densely wooded ; the valleys very fertile, especially in rice. The population is of mixed descent, but almost wholly Turkish, except on the sea-coast, where a sprinkling of pseudo-Greeks is to be found.

This weleyat is divided into four sanjaks. First, that of Kastemouni, the principal town of which sanjak, as of the entire weleyat, bears the same name.

The town of Kastemouni, situated south-west of Sinope, at about 40 miles inland, stands in a deep valley, between the first and the second coast range, where the Gux-Irmak, also called the Dadey-Irmak, runs from west to east, to join the Kizil-Irmak at Beg-Koi, not far from its mouth. This valley is of great fertility, especially in rice. The yearly value of export in this article hence to Constantinople is given at 12,000*l.*, exclusive of that from the adjoining valleys, reckoned at 18,000*l.* more.

The town of Kastemouni contains, at present, 3,150 Mahometan families, 181 Christian families, 13,737 inhabitants, and 850 shops. It is the emporium or market-place for the product of all the surrounding district. Its principal communications outwards are with Sinope, north-east, and Ineboli, north-north-west.

Great traffic is here carried on in wool, brought hither from the Angorah districts, and exported, raw or dyed, to the yearly value of about 250,000*l.* Also in hemp and flax, much cultivated in these parts, the yearly export gives about 160,000*l.* The copper-mines at Kureh-Maaden, on the road towards Ineboli, afford about 25 tons yearly. There are also considerable iron-works at this town.

The sanjak of Kastemouni occupies a central position in the weleyat. It is divided into 26 districts, and comprises 553 villages. The total of inhabitants is 320,092. The annual tax estimate, including corn-tithes, is 101,522*l.* nearly, being about 6*s.* per head. The average density of population, about 110 per square mile.

The villages here are exclusively Mahometan, the people industrious and orderly. There are very few Circassian settlers hereabouts.

Secondly, the sanjak of Changora. It forms the southern part of the weleyat, towards that of Angorah. The number of districts is 14. I have not visited it myself, nor do I know the number of villages and inhabitants. The Governor of Kastemouni, Tefeek Pasha, whom I saw just after his return from his official visit to this part of the weleyat, described it to me as less thickly peopled than the former sanjak, but with better and more extensive pasture-lands. The population is wholly Mahometan.

Thirdly, the sanjak of Boli, forming the western part of the weleyat, along the Black Sea coast. Here is the roadstead of Heracli, with its coal-mines, the only ones really worked in Anatolia. The distance hence to Constantinople is about 150 sea miles. Boli itself, a tolerable town, stands on the great post road to Ismid and Constantinople. This sanjak contains 16 districts, and is said to be thickly peopled; but I have not visited it myself, and shall therefore give no further details about it.

The fourth sanjak, occupying the sea-coast north and north-east of Kastemouni, to the limits of the weleyat of Trebizond, is Sinope.

Regarding the town of Sinope itself, ample details will be found in the Appendix bearing its title.*

The sanjak is divided into 4 kaim-makamlis:—Sinope itself, containing 3 kazas or districts, and 110 villages; Izandoon, to the west, containing 2 kazas and 34 villages; Jakeel, to the east, containing 2 kazas and 28 villages; Boi-abad, to the south, containing 2 kazas and 83 villages; and the separate district of Kinah, to the far west, along the coast, containing 48 villages. Total number of villages, 302. Inhabitants, stated at 321,257. This latter number includes the town of Sinope itself.

Total of yearly taxation reckoned at 46,980*l.*, giving about 3*s.* 4*d.* a head. This is much lighter than the proportion assigned elsewhere. I suspect a mistake

Much of this district is mountainous and densely wooded. Of its products, where cultivated, we have spoken in the Appendix of "Sinope."*

* See page 393.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, AND ESPECIALLY
ON THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER; WITH COMPARATIVE NOTICES
ON RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION.

To give a real value to Anatolian statistics, which else might be, for those at least who study them at a distance from Anatolia itself, a mere congeries of special facts and numbers, conveying no definite idea, and even perhaps a wrong one, we must supplement them by a general review of the working and tendencies of the present administrative system in the provinces, and particularly in those which, in more or less strictness of term, come under the designation of frontier.

The north-east provinces of the Ottoman Empire may be considered as forming two lines, the outer of which consists of the provinces bordering immediately on Russian or on Russo-Persian dominion, namely, Trebizond, Erzeroum, and Diar-Bekir; while the inner line, contiguous to the former, comprises the provinces of Sivas, Angorah, and Kastemouni.

In reviewing the present government system and its effects in these six provinces, three topics have to be investigated, namely, the executive administration, the military organization, and the financial department, including taxation. A fourth topic, namely, the judicial system, though highly important, cannot be directly treated here, because it would require a notice too extended for our present limits. We shall, however, have occasion to touch on it indirectly more than once in the course of this review.

Before discussing the administration, it will be well to cast a glance of general survey over the provinces just enumerated. They all, when considered in themselves, offer the following features:—

1st. A Mahometan population, constituting numerically about nine-tenths of the inhabitants, but differing very materially in race, in customs, and, occasionally, in religious peculiarities from the dominant or Ottoman tribe.

The principal races to which we here allude are the Kurdish, the Georgian, and the Turkoman, or *Eski-Toork*, "Old Turks," as they are sometimes called. Of these, the Kurdes are the most numerous in the provinces of Erzeroum and Diar-Bekir, the Georgians in that of Trebizond, and the Turkomans in those of Sivas, Angorah, and Kastemouni. Travellers often, and, what is more inexcusable, Constantinople officials also, confound the Turkomans, who are chiefly colonists of the Seljouk, Kara-Koionunli, and Ak-Koionunli times, with the Osmanlee Turks. This is a great mistake; for the two races are, in origin and in qualities, whether physical or moral, in tendencies also and in customs, as or more distinct than are, in Europe for example, Swedes and Saxons.

As to religion, the Georgians of Turkey are Soonnee Mahometans, and, like the Osmanlee Turks, of the Hanefee rite. The Kurdes are in the main Soonnee, but I believe chiefly of the Shafe'ee way. The Turkomans are generally "Kizil-Bash," or "Red-Heads," a sort of Eastern Mormons, with a dash of Persian or Shiy'ace superstition.

2nd. A comparatively small Christian population, divided into three distinct and of course hostile categories, namely, Greeks, Armenians, and Nestorians.

These last, the Nestorians, who alone possess a kind of national organisation, belong almost exclusively to the province of Diar-Bekir. As to the other two, the Armenians are more numerous in the provinces of Erzeroum and Sivas, the Greeks in that of Trebizond. In the provinces of Angorah and Kastemouni, Greeks and Armenians appear to

be pretty evenly balanced. Protestants and Catholics are numerically too insignificant to require special consideration.

3rd. Great natural resources : that is, a well-watered soil, fruitful at the surface and rich in ores below, besides much forest and excellent pasture-lands.

The forests are chiefly towards the coast, the pasture-lands towards the centre, the arable soil throughout. Silver and copper appear to exist almost everywhere ; lead is frequent ; gold is talked of ; common salt and saltpetre are plenty inland. Coal and iron may exist, and we believe they do, in the interior ; but the only mines of that description now worked are near the coast.

4th. Great negligence and mismanagement, dating, though in different degrees, from old times, in the use or non-use of these resources.

5th. Great natural difficulties in the way of intercommunication, occasioning much territorial subdivision, and thereby deepening the demarcations of race and modes of life between the several fractions of the population.

In the Russian frontier provinces, which, to avoid unnecessary length of detail, we will group under their general designations of Caucasia and Georgia, the Christian population is, for most localities, numerically superior to the Mahometan, and comprises, I believe, about three-fourths of the present inhabitants. In natural resources, these provinces are not inferior to the Anatolian, but intercommunication is much easier.

We will now return to the Ottoman frontier districts. It is evident, on recalling to mind the features just enumerated, that it would be no easy task for any Government whatever to rule provinces so conditioned in a manner conducive at once to the advantages of governors and governed. Let us see how the Ottoman Government proceeds in the solution of this problem.

And first with regard to the executive administration. But in order rightly to understand this point, and the two following, we must in each case have recourse to the history of the past, because there alone we find, directly or antithetically, the key of the present. Accordingly before the changes introduced by the Sultan Mahmood II., and followed out by his successor, the Sultan Abd-el-Mejed, that part of the empire which we are now considering was, with rare exceptions, in the hands of the Déré-Begs, or valley chieftains, so called from the position of their strongholds, which were very generally placed at the entry of some narrow gorge or pass amid the mountains. These Déré-Begs bore a certain resemblance to our own feudal lords of the middle ages. Some of them were Timariots, that is holders of fiefs or timars, conferred for life on account of military or other service ; some were hereditary chiefs, whose ancestors had held the land prior to the Ottoman conquest ; but, whatever their origin, they ruled with almost absolute authority over the territory around, and over the vassals whom they claimed for their own, by title of birth, conquest, or imperial donation. They were at once lords and landholders ; their retainers and followers subheld from them tenure of the soil on various conditions, sometimes not far removed from real servage, sometimes little more than nominal.

Towards the Government at Constantinople, these Déré-Begs were bound, firstly, to the remittance of a yearly tribute under the title of "ushur," or tithes, of which they were themselves the collectors, and which they sometimes paid over, and sometimes did not. Secondly, it was their duty to furnish, on requisition, a stated military contingent, the men being armed and mounted at the cost of their chieftain, who, as a rule, commanded them either in person or through one of his relatives.

The result of this uncentralized and semi-feudal system was on the

whole favourable, at any rate to the local interests of the provincial population. By the presence of the permanent chief, with all his half-barbaric state, the productiveness of the district was encouraged, and the wealth drawn from it was mainly expended again within its limits, while military spirit, the best supplement of Eastern patriotism, was kept up; occasionally also arts and learning were patronised, local improvements were made, and the resources of the province were often permanently augmented.

The Sultan, for his part, conferred on these hereditary chieftains titles of various rank; and in return received from them, though not without the irregularity inherent in such a system, a tribute of money and its equivalent in time of peace, and a strong military contingent in time of war.

Now all is changed. The lands of the Déré-Begs, great and small, have been taken from them, either by avowed confiscation or under the unsatisfactory disguise of an inadequate compensation. With their lands, all their power, civil and military, has gone also; and in place of the Déré-Beg, a Pasha, generally a civilian, and no less generally an utter stranger to the province, is sent thither to govern. His tenure of power lies in the arbitrary currents of friendship or enmity among his personal patrons or rivals at Constantinople; while in the welfare of the population over which he is appointed he has no individual, and therefore mostly no real, interest. His authority, seemingly large in programme, is limited by a Defterdar, or Chancellor, and a Muavven, or assistant, both men ordinarily like himself, born strangers to the province and to the people among whom they are sent, both also dependent on what personal favour or protection they may have at Constantinople; and hence, like the Governor, much more pre-occupied with the intrigues of the capital than with any provincial topic whatsoever. The Pasha is further fettered in the executive department by numerous Mejlises, or assemblies, and by continued and arbitrary orders and counterorders from the Ministry. For effectuating roads, public works, and the like, he has neither the authority nor the means, except within very narrow and unsatisfactory limits. The police force placed at his disposal is almost invariably insufficient, ill-paid, and ineffective. Over the judicial proceedings of the Kadee and Mufti, of the Mahkemeh and its adjuncts, he has no corrective control, any more than over the military stationed within his province, the Custom-houses, and whatever Government monopolies of mines, salt, and forest may happen to exist within the same limits. In one respect alone is the Pasha sure of the cordial support of his masters, and is invested with the fullest powers, namely, in the collection of taxes; and on this point the whole energy of the local Government is henceforth expended. As for the great provincial families, and the descendants of the old chieftains, no notice is taken of them, except to keep them, as much as possible, out of all share in the administration.

Such is, taking it in the gross, the system. Now for the results. They are—

1st. A rapid and progressive diminution in the resources of the province, as is but natural under a local administration careless, and, even when careful, powerless for any serious improvements calculated to develop or increase those resources, that is, by making good roads, opening or working mines, extending irrigation, and the like. Nor is the central administration likely, in these matters, to supply the deficiencies of the local, as we shall more accurately consider further on.

2nd. A proportional decrease in the population, more especially in the Mahometan part of it. Why in particular this diminution is more sensible among the Mahometans than among the Christians shall be

explained afterwards. The causes just enumerated bear, that is in themselves, on all categories and on all ranks alike : they are summed up in the general law of nature, that the numbers of a population fluctuate with its resources.

3rd. A general and deep-seated indifference of the people towards the Government, exceeding, perhaps, even that of the Government towards the people. Deriving no benefit from their government, central or local, none at least in proportion to the sums annually levied from them, and liable, on the other hand, to all the frequent vexations and individual malgerence inseparable from a feeble administration, they remain its subjects only by reason of their own greater feebleness, and, where Mahometans are concerned, from a shadowy remnant of religio-national attachment to the titles of Sultan and Khaleefah—an attachment now almost as purportless as the hatred which the same titles arouse in Levantine Greeks; and even this fading loyalty of Islam has been yet further dimmed by the internal no less than of external policy assumed by the Sultan Mahmood II. and his successors, till it bids fair soon to vanish away altogether.

4th. The old families, once the rulers, still exist, and are, not like the rest passively, but actively disaffected. Their power has been suppressed; their firmans, granted as irrevocable, revoked; their lands, where not absolutely and simply confiscated, taken from them at a nominal price, and even that nominal price often left unpaid; they themselves systematically thrust into the background, and kept there. They look on the Governors as upstart rivals, and on the Government itself as faithless and hostile; and great though were their faults when masters, the sympathy of the common people is invariably on their side still, because the men of their own kin and race, a fact much ignored at Constantinople, but not the less real.

Of the Caucasian or Circassian exile colonies and their chiefs, recently established here and there throughout these districts, I shall say nothing here. Their position is exceptional, and requires to be treated apart.

5th. With the old military chiefs, the old military spirit of the people has totally disappeared; and it is with difficulty that the Ottoman Government now obtains its present petty supply of "nizam" and "redeef" from districts which once furnished their thousands of fighting men ready to the war.

By the new regulations, or Teshkeelat, a kind of popular representation, tending to bridge over the chasm between governors and governed, has been apparently provided, in the institution of semi-elective tribunals, and even of elective sub-officials throughout the provinces; but this species of representation is here a delusion, and is felt to be such. The only representation of any practical worth in these countries is that afforded by the local rulers themselves, as identified with the localities, the very representation of which the last vestiges were swept away by the reforms of the current century.

Nor have we in Turkey any supplementary link between governors and governed by means of a clerical body or a judicial organization. Mollahs, Mufties, and Kadees do indeed exist; but their whole establishment is no less exotic to the provinces than that of the governing Pashas themselves. Their persons are, for the most, foreign to the districts where they officiate; their nomination, their removal, are absolutely dependent on Constantinople; their whole office among the people may be resumed in the word "fee collecting," just as that of the Pashas in "revenue-collecting." Nothing but great vigour and great equity could render such a system tolerable, not to say popular, and both unfortunately are wanting.

It may also be remarked that mere tax-collecting, especially where the taxation falls principally on the poorer and the agricultural classes—a point which shall be accurately considered in its place—implies no strength in the Government which does it. It is an effort of which the weakest Administrations are capable, and which has often, in the examples of history, precipitated their ruin.

The Turkish Administration in the provinces is civil, and the Governors are mostly civilians.

The suppression of the Janissaries was a necessary measure, though perhaps it would have been better had even that corps been gradually modified and transmuted, rather than suddenly and violently annihilated, but the suppression of the Sipahes was an unmitigated evil.

The Sipahes were irregular troops, chiefly cavalry, equipped by the Déré-Begs and other hereditary or half-hereditary governors, of whom we have already spoken. Their organization was a part of the semi-feudal system, universal down to the beginning of this very century in Anatolia, Syria, and Egypt; and which yet exists, though under special modifications, in Arabia. These troops, even more than the Janissaries, formed the staple of the Turkish army; their further details belong to history.

The disappearance, utter and traceless, of the Sipahes, was the immediate result of the act by which the Constantinople Government seized on the lands of the great proprietors and chiefs, Déré-Begs and Pashas. The tree was rooted up once for all; but a further result was the extinction, not of the military only, but of the military spirit also, and with it of almost all patriotism among the inhabitants of the provinces.

While these troops existed, it was impossible for an invader to enter Anatolia with the least chance of success; while, on the contrary, their presence enabled the Ottoman Empire to wage aggressive wars on a scale which, comparing the present with the past, now seems almost fabulous. The whole East Empire, its Christian inhabitants alone excepted, was in fact a military organization. The very titles and terms of territorial subdivision, still used to denote civil equivalents, were mostly military. Georgians, Curdes, and Turkomans, all formed a standing army awaiting the orders of the Ottoman Sultan, and that without drawing on Government for the cost of their maintenance, or requiring arms from a Government arsenal.

The regular army, or Nizam, now established in their place, possesses none of these advantages. Its numbers are insufficient, its discipline defective, its cost heavy, its officers too often uninstructed, and disconnected from their men; lastly, its existence, under its present conditions, confers nothing to the maintenance of that military spirit which created and long upheld the Ottoman Empire. To the defence of the frontier in particular it is quite inadequate. Its organization is besides entirely distinct from that of the civil Administration, with which it is not always on friendly terms. In fine, not only does it fail to add to the general stability and union between the State and the people, but it is even at times a cause of instability and disaffection.

Of the double evil caused by the present system of enlisting only Mahometans in the Nizam, we have spoken elsewhere. Certainly the Mahometan population is harassed and oppressed by the conscription, under which it is dwindling away; while the Christians, regarding their own exemption as simply due to the distrust and fears of their rulers, are all the more disaffected because excluded. The system seems, in fact, contrived in order to ruin the Mahometans in particular, and to alienate all parties in general.

These ill results are felt throughout the whole East Ottoman Empire, but they are especially perceptible in the frontier provinces. Nowhere

could a local militia be more easily set on foot, nowhere would its organization be more heartily welcomed, nowhere is the Nizam more distasteful. Still the Georgian and Turkoman populations, though grumbling, submit to the conscription; but the Kurdes, as a rule, refuse to serve—a great and, owing to their border position, a dangerous loss of strength to the Ottoman Government.

The old system of local chieftains, with their Sipahce troops, was already withering before it was torn up, and cannot of course be replanted; nor can the Ottoman Government reasonably hope for a renovation of Islamic zeal powerful enough to rekindle extinct loyalty, or to re-fuse what has once cooled asunder into separation; nor would such a renovation, even if possible, be altogether desirable.

We now come to the third section of this review, namely, the taxation and the financial organization of the provinces.

It is in this department that we find the greatest defects—and the most startling faults—faults which, in some parts of the world (in Europe, for instance), would lead to certain revolution, but which in Anatolia, where the circumstances of the country put any general rising out of the question, conduct only to depopulation and decay.

Here once again, to illustrate the present we will have recourse to the past. Under the old rule of *Déré-Begs* and life-lease Pashas, there is no doubt that great local extortions were frequently practised, and that large sums of money, or of its equivalents, were often violently taken from the proprietors; but the wealth, even when thus collected, was in the main expended within the limits and to the profit of the provinces themselves, and served to the military equipment of their youth, to the construction of much which might avail or ornament their districts, to the encouragement of agriculture and industry: in a word, Constantinople received much, but Anatolia retained more. General commerce, and whatever traffic had to traverse long inland routes, and cross several province-frontiers, was indeed liable to great obstructions, and sometimes pillage, from the quarrels of the chiefs among themselves, and from the arbitrary tolls which, as fancy took them, they imposed on the merchandise passing through their estates. Hence this source of revenue flowed but interruptedly, and at times stopped altogether. On the other hand, the immediate and local circulation and consumption of the products of the country was kept up; and if foreign manufacture was partially excluded, native and provincial industry flourished the more.

A simple tour through the interior of Anatolia, with ordinary attention paid to the phenomena of the country, will convince the observer that local or native art and manufacture have there declined in an even more rapid proportion than agriculture, flocks, herds, and inhabitants. Whole cities, which till a comparatively recent date subsisted and flourished, some by one and some by another special branch of manufacture, now lie ruined and desolate.

With the *Déré-Begs* the entire tribute system has disappeared, and has been succeeded by regular and nearly uniform taxation, to the direct profit of the Imperial Exchequer. This would at first sight appear to be an advantage, but it is far from being such in reality; indeed the change has been decidedly for the worse. We will now consider how and why.

Under the present system two great evils are in constant operation. The first is the unwise distribution of the taxation burden, which in the existing arrangement weighs heavily, out of all proportion, on the class which is precisely the least able to bear it, namely, the agricultural. This is chiefly owing to two special taxes: one, the "*'ushur*," or tithes; the other, the "*saineh*," or cattle and sheep tax.

The "*'ushur*" consists of a fixed quota levied on the annual produce

of the soil, varying from a tenth to a seventh of the whole crop. It is raised, though not with equal strictness, on corn of all kinds, on rice, tobacco, cotton, beetroot, turnips, garden produce, fruit-trees, silk, and the like. It is paid in kind.

This tax coming on the back of the "verghi," or property-tax, and the "temettua," or income-tax, which are imposed on the whole population alike, and from which no exemption is made in favour of the peasantry, acts as a direct discouragement to agriculture. The conditions of society in which it originated, and which once, to a certain extent, justified it, have long since passed away, while the actual tendency of capital in the Ottoman dominions to flow together in commercial speculation, and towards the sea-coast towns, leaving the inland empty, and its tillage neglected, would require an exactly opposite system.

But the evil of this tax does not stop here. It is further aggravated by the manner in which it is collected, being farmed out to speculating capitalists, Armenians the most, who again sub farm it to others, till the amount exacted from the peasant far exceeds that remitted to the Government. Peasants and exchequer are thus both rendered losers, to the profit of the "farmers" alone. Meanwhile the labours of the harvest are delayed till the lessee or sub-lessee be on the spot to watch the proceedings of the peasant, and to ensure that nothing is subtracted from the action of the tax, and the crop has consequently to be left exposed in the open air, to take its chances of the autumn weather, till the proportion which falls to the share of the "farmer" has been meted out and separated from the heap, a full month, or even two months, after date. How injurious such a system must be to agriculture needs no explanation.

Further still, these lessees are also in general money-lenders at small sums, short dates often renewed, and usurious interest, not unfrequently amounting to 120 per cent. per annum. Thus these men doubly despoil the peasant, for when the latter, pressed by want, and with the improvidence usual to his class, has once begun borrowing of the lessee, he is certainly ruined. The debtor in such cases, after paying the original sum several times over in the form of interest, is often in the end sold out of his whole stock in hand for the capital. Nay, sometimes the very materials of the cottage from over his head, and the clothes from off his back, are disposed of to the same effect, and of course under such circumstances, at half their real value. Finally, the rigour of these proceedings, though not less illegal than inhuman, is readily enforced by the Government itself, for the reason that the usurer and creditor in these cases is the identical lessee, who being a Government debtor, all the more easily obtains official support in the prosecution of his own debts, on the getting in of which depends his own solvency to Government in its turn. Whole districts have thus been first impoverished, and ultimately depopulated; and as the misfortunes of one year bring no mitigation in the tax of the next year, the downward progress is rapid, and recovery from ruin impossible.

It should be noted here that a second tax, not of produce but of producers, namely, the military conscription, falls mainly on the agricultural population; the towns from various causes, needless to detail here, contributing but little towards it. Now the loss of an able-bodied youth, taken from his family for five, seven, and often more years, is an additional weight on those who may be already not unaptly compared to drowning men.

A third, and a most injudicious tax, of the same description is forced labour. For every ill-planned road commenced, but never to be completed, for every public work, often misdevised and unconnected with any real local interest, this requisition is made on the over-charged and

failing peasantry. Nor is the labour only unpaid, but even the miserable pittance of bread supplied, nor that always, by Government to the labourers, is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, much less to fit men for hard work. Sicknes, and even death, are the not unfrequent consequences. The peasants are, moreover, often compelled to journey two, three, and even more days' distance from their villages to muster on the scene of labour; and thus, not five days only, as in the official programmes, but eight, ten, and even a fortnight of field-work is lost. That work executed under such circumstances is badly done, stands to reason; but this point does not belong to our present review.

Could the "saimeh," or cattle and sheep tax, be as rigourously enforced as the "ushur," it would, considering the exhausted state of the provinces, be hardly less injurious. But fortunately the nature of the object taxed renders evasion comparatively easy. The Kurde nomades, in particular, as a rule, refuse or shirk its payment.

Lastly, the practice of imprisonment and of selling out in case of non-payment of taxes, a practice hardly to be justified under any circumstances, becomes absolutely intolerable when applied to the peasant who with his family subsists on his day's labour. It is cutting down the tree to get at a very meagre fruit.

The second great evil, and which belongs to the present financial system as such is, that the wealth drawn by taxation or otherwise from each province is directly and indirectly expended without the province itself, which derives little or no benefit from what it has thus contributed to the common stock. This is owing to several causes.

Firstly, to the monopolies, some direct, as of mines, forests, and salt, or for the extra duty imposed, is in a great degree equivalent to a monopoly indirect, as of tobacco. Regarding the mines and forests, in particular, we may safely say that in their case Government monopoly means very generally non-productiveness. Some mines, rich it seems in silver and in copper, are not worked at all; others insufficiently so. Iron and coal, though indications of them are frequent in the provinces under consideration, have not, with the exceptions of the petty ironworks near Vona, and the coal-works opened by Englishmen at Herakli, been even tried.

The forests are totally neglected, and while they are jealously guaranteed against useful enterprise, they are wastefully, and with impunity, cut down by the peasants. Of the salt monopoly, considering the wealth that might flow into the Treasury were this product treated as an article of open trade, we may say, that, though lightened by the recent reduction in the Tariff, it must still be held for evil. The extra duty on tobacco also, though wisely diminished of late, is yet too heavy to be altogether wise. And, in fine, all these sources of wealth are, some absolutely, some mainly diverted from the provinces, and drawn almost exclusively direct to the capital.

But, setting monopolies and extra duties aside, the province has little profit even from its other and ordinary sources of income, for each province, in theory, collects its own revenues by the means of its own Governor, and the revenues thus collected are, according to existing requirements, to be applied partly to objects within the province itself, and for its immediate benefit, such as the payment of officials, public works, police, and the like, partly to be remitted, on demand, to the Central Treasury, at Constantinople. And the theory is a good one.

But in practice all this is next to unmeaning: firstly, because the Provincial Governor himself, and his Defterdar, or Chancellor, by whom and into whose hands the sums in question are gathered, have, as we have

already seen, their liveliest interests vested in Constantinople, where their patrons or rivals reside, their dulllest only in the province.

And hence their natural impulse is to secure themselves favour and a good name at the capital by sending thither, as much money as can be scraped together, leaving the smallest possible balance for the province, not always enough even for the payment of the subordinate officials, the local police, and the like.

Now to suppose for an instant that any provincial mejlis, or assembly, however electively appointed from among the inhabitants of the district, would efficiently correct such an impulse in its Presidents, namely, the Pasha and the Defterdar, especially when backed by such motives, and cause a suitable balance to be detained within the province itself, would be to transfer European ideas to the East, a mistake continually made by system-builders and theorists, and with evil result.

Nor will we here go into the supposition of money remitted clandestinely to Constantinople for private intrigues, nor of sums purloined from the public accounts, and invested at distance to purchase estates, to build residences on the Bosphorus, or to lay up store against the time of "retirement." Such mal-practices exist in all irresponsible administrations, and are not unfortunately peculiar to Turkey, though it is clear that the special circumstances of a feeble and wrongly-centralised Government, amid a framework of Levantine society, is likely to favour their growth. But leaving aside topics of surmise and scandal, we will here confine ourselves to the direct and legitimate tendencies of the present financial system.

Secondly, the fair theory of provincial finance is unmeaning, because the indifference of the local Governors to their Anatolian districts is very commonly outdone by the practical ignorance of the head authorities at Constantinople regarding these very provinces. Hence should, as not unfrequently happens, some intelligent Governor, from the sheer force of "juxta-position," wake up to the necessity of some public work within the province, to the utility of some enterprise, to the expediency of increasing the means for local police and good order, and, in suite, endeavour to divert for such purpose a rivulet from the full current flowing from the Local Treasury to the Central Exchequer, the chances are strongly against any serious attention being paid to his representations at Constantinople, where little is understood, or at heart cared about these topics; while, on the other hand, there pre-exists a strong and positive disinclination to sanction what would imply a lessening in the sums required to meet the immediate and pressing wants of the Imperial Treasury. Nor is Government without fear lest its outlying servants might if entrusted with money for some public but distant object, misuse their trust to personal ends.

Another great evil, widely prevalent, is that of shifting the burdens of one province upon the shoulders of another. This takes place as follows:—

Supposing that a certain expenditure has been sanctioned for some public work, or for the payment of some long-due salaries, or the like, within, for example's sake, the province of Erzeroum. Some difficulty occurs in meeting the demand from the money chest of that province. Hereon, a Government order for the amount required, with its special application, is given on some other widely distant province, we will say, Angorah. Meanwhile an official in the Government service within the district of Angorah has very likely, I have seen it done myself, received an order for some months of arrears, payable at Trebizond, and so on throughout the provinces.

Hence a double inconvenience. Firstly, that of burdening a local

chest, probably not over-full, with the obligation, not of general interests to which, as a portion of the State, it could be fairly called on to contribute, but of the partial interests of another locality, in which it has no concern, or at most a very remote one. Secondly, a great waste of time and expense in reclaiming the money so assigned, which must, in the majority of cases, be done personally, after countless delays, and in a country where travelling from one place to another is a matter of much cost and serious difficulty, sometimes of personal danger; for, though Europeans are seldom waylaid and robbed on a journey in Anatolia, natives often are, even when on Government duty.

Still, if the wealth collected by tithes, by cattle-tax, property-tax, income-tax, and monopolies from the provinces, were, after being centred at the capital, to be redistributed thence in works contributing to the development of local resources, to the encouragement of native industry, to the facilitation of trade and enterprise, to additional guarantees of security for life and property, to a better and less costly administration of law and justice—in a word, to the ends for which any nation maintains any Government, and by the honest fulfilment of which alone any Government has right to look for loyal and helpful subjects—if, I say, all this were so, the evils now pointed out, however great, might be patiently and even hopefully borne, at least by those who are in fact the greatest sufferers, the Mahometan populations of Anatolia. Easterns are by no means Utopians, and they will put up with much, if on the whole they see or feel reason to be satisfied with the result, in spite of many avowed imperfections in the process by which that result is obtained; but when, on the contrary, we view matters as unfortunately they are in this part of the Empire—the non-execution of useful public works on a serious scale; the diminution and the insecurity of wealth, of property, and of life itself, owing to an inefficient Administration; ill-regulated law, defective justice, and insufficient police; the absence of all encouragement, nay, the positive discouragement, given to local growth and industry; the neglect of national spirit, art, and religion; the higher officials overpaid, and the lesser servants of Government, its soldiery and police, left often months in arrear of their scanty salary, or even with that salary arbitrarily retrenched to cover extra Court expenses; the unprotected state of a frontier country, stripped of all available defences, and bared as though on purpose to invite the invader: these and other points considered in this Memorandum, where much has indeed been said, but much also, for mere brevity's sake, has been left unsaid—we come to the conclusion that the present Administration, executive, military, and financial, is all a “taking without giving,” and hence that it is one leading, by the directest and nearest road, to a bankruptcy, the worst of all bankruptcies, that not of finance only, but of subjects and of men.

It is a mistake, though a common one, to attribute the growing desolation of Anatolia to want of energy in its inhabitants, to fanaticism, to fatalism, to tyrannical Pashas, to corrupt or arbitrary Governors, and the like. The people, I speak chiefly of the non-Christian portion, are as a rule hard-working and energetic; their religion is freer from fanaticism than that of far most elsewhere; fatalism is a mere book theory, misunderstood too, and perfectly harmless as it here exists; the Governors and Pashas are, with exceedingly rare exceptions, neither tyrannical, arbitrary, nor even corrupt; on the contrary, they are in general well-meaning, often intelligent, sometimes highly moral and upright men. It is Constantinople that is ruining Anatolia; it is the fiscal exaction; it is a system, executive and military, traced out by theorists, and wholly unadapted to the country. Individual intelligence and worth are plenty throughout the provinces, both among Governors

and governed ; but both are paralysed by the general causes set forth in this Memorandum, and, while these causes subsist, can never have more than partial and spasmodical results. incapable to arrest the work of ruin.

Nor should we be blinded to these real evils, to the diminution of population, industry, capital, national and military spirit, means of defence, and even of existence, by the activity communicated to the metropolis and the sea-coast by steam traffic and European capital, directly or indirectly invested in its consequent trade ; nor again by the resulting afflux of population to some special point of the coast, to harbour or town, to Constantinople, at least Pera, to the Bosphorus. Smyrna, Beyrout, and the like. These long-shore aggregations of individuals and capital are not growths but excrescencies ; they are in Turkey, but not for Turkey ; their life stimulus is from without, not from within. What gain they afford is almost exclusively for two classes—the foreigners who give the impulse, and the “Greek” and Levantine population, which affects brokerage and small dealing, sometimes large also ; but all this is no accession of life or strength to the Ottoman Empire, no real renewal to the decaying provinces. The mainland and its population, notably the Mahometan, have little share in it, or none ; the palsied limb has been chafed and moved from without, but it is palsied still.

It would be hard to indicate a corrective for the evils last considered, those consequent on the present financial and taxation system. All remedies hitherto tried seem only to aggravate the disease, and so it must be as long as Constantinople continues distinct from Turkey. The root and origin of the ill lies, not in the financial organization itself, but further back, in political and national causes.

Trebizond, March 20, 1868.

APPENDIX.

During my visit at Erzeroum and its adjacent districts of Kars and Ardahan, at Amasia, Chorum, and Yuzgat, places reported the strongholds of Turkish fanaticism; at Sivas, Kaisareeyah, and Kastemouni, towns in the very heart of the interior, in a word, everywhere on my way, I made and caused to be made minute inquiries regarding their alleged grievances from the Christians themselves, Greek, Armenian, Protestant, and Catholic.

The result was that not a single grievance, not a single allegation of real weight, as regards the point in question, or which on examination did not resolve itself into mere exaggerated generalities, was brought before me.

The cases came under two categories, that of personal insult and that of judicial injustice.

Regarding the first category, or that of personal insult, it was to be observed that where differences of religion exist, it can hardly be expected that the masses of religionists, especially those of the lower orders, should always abstain from mutual ill-manners. Nor can Turks, in particular, be expected to feel much love for those who, though themselves Ottoman subjects, yet openly parade their sympathy for avowed rebels and for hostile Powers. But in such event it is not precisely the Turks who can be held responsible.

However, in every single recorded case of abusive language and reciprocal insult, I found that Government punishment had fallen much more severely on the Mahometan offenders than on the Christian.

Cases of open violence and bodily hurt were specified in the very badly-administered district of Kaisareeyah, and there only. The victims were some Mahometans and some Christians, the cause not fanaticism or religious hatred, but the weakness of the local Government, seconded by the inefficiency of the "zabteeyah," or police, who were led by the scantiness of their pay to connive at disorder, sometimes to take share in it. And if Christians appeared to have been occasionally singled out for assault rather than Mahometans, it was that their cowardice and their wealth rendered them fitter objects for such treatment.

In what regarded judicial injustice, I found that category subdivided as follows:—Firstly, cases in which the instigator and real oppressor was some rival or interested Christian who had made a tool of the Ottoman Administration to injure his brother Christians. Thus, for instance, the Christian villages of Ak-Dagh, in the Weleyat of Angora, have been ruined by an Armenian Christian of Yuzgat; his tools were other Turkish officials, gained over by Armenian bribes. Secondly, cases in which weakness or mal-administration in high places, injured Christians and Mahometans alike, but more frequently the latter than the former, for reasons to be stated further on; religious or fanatical motives had nothing to do with it.

Something might here be said regarding the only Turkish Tribunal in which Christian witness is formally and officially non-admitted when given against Mahometans, I mean the "Mahkemah," or Ecclesiastical Court. None complain more bitterly than do the Turkish officials themselves of the "*imperium in imperio*" exercised over them through this very tribunal by the Sheykh-el-Islam, and the mollahs and kâdes under

him. Its inconveniences can, however, in most cases be in a roundabout way, remedied by reference and appeal to the Civil Tribunals; and it is to be hoped that Turkey will, in time, be able to take with regard to her Ecclesiastical Courts those steps which even in Europe have been a matter of time and difficulty. But the proposed re-organization of the "Mahkemah" belongs to another section of this report.

Now let us turn the question, and view it from the other side.

And firstly, at the present moment, the whole burden of military service, active and reserve, falls exclusively on the Mahometan population. The Christians do indeed pay into the public treasure a small, a trifling sum, bearing no real proportion soever to the advantages it obtains them for their exemption; but even were the "Bedel-Askeri," or "ransom service" tax, weighty enough to balance the effective value of such exemption to the Christians, it could never equipoise the misery which it entails on their Mahometan fellow-subjects by the enormous burden of the conscription thus thrown on their unassisted shoulders.

And this, be it well noticed, not vice or any other book-fancied cause, is the true reason why the Mahometan population proportionately decreases, the Christian increases. The whole "unproductive" element of the empire is formed out of the former alone. It is a crying injustice, and calls for serious consideration and prompt remedy.

Secondly, the Mahometan population is absolutely "unrepresented" at Constantinople, where the Mahometan subjects of the Sultan have really no one to whom they can make known their interests, or expose their wrongs. Meanwhile the Christians have, at the capital and throughout the empire, as many courts of appeal, and redress-demanding representatives, as there are Consulates, agencies, and sometimes embassies, at hand. Indeed not only are their complaints listened to when made, but even fabricated for them when not made.

Hence, and it is a deadly consequence, the full weight, firstly, of fiscal oppression, so natural to a Government at once centralized and absolute, like the Ottoman, and, secondly, the chief weight of local and individual oppression, unavoidable, where a weak, yet unbalanced Power, resident at the capital, neglects, as it is sure to do, the provinces, falls on the Mahometan, and not on the Christian population. For the very reason that the cry of the former is practically unheard; the latter have a thousand spokesmen.

Thirdly, and this is a corollary of the above, open sedition and abominable crimes, severely and speedily punished when perpetrated by Mahometans, are only half punished, or are even pardoned altogether when Christians are the culprits: the hands of justice being, for them, tied up by Consular or analogous intervention.

The subject might be still further investigated, and instances given in illustration; but thus much may suffice for the main. I will only add that a striking and visible confirmation of what has now been stated is afforded, not on the coasts only, but in the centremost interior, the very supposed focus of Mahometan fanaticism, by the manner in which the Christians of those districts flaunt their ostentatious wealth in splendid houses, gay dresses, and all the ornament of prosperity, a manner wholly incompatible with anything of that oppression so much talked of for them at a distance. Among the Mahometan population these conditions are sadly reversed.

It is a mistake, though not an unfrequent one, to attribute the evident prosperity of the Christians in Turkey, by comparison with the Mahometans, to some greater energy on their part, industry, and other virtues. Truth is, that in vigour, in probity, and in steady work the Mahometans are, as a rule, decidedly ahead of their Greek and Armenian fellow-

countrymen. But the former have been and are systematically overburdened, not to say oppressed, while the latter, under protection of their advantageous position in the Ottoman empire, have been enriching themselves for the last half century.

Nor can the Ottoman empire right itself till its burdens be equally distributed on its two shoulders, the Mahometan and the Christian, not exclusively heaped up on the former, as they now are. Either the Christians must be put on a level with the Mahometans, by being brought down to them, or much better, the Mahometans must be brought up to a level with the Christians by a conscription, lightened because shared, and by an equable administration, combined with some attention to the interests of the provinces, and of a loyal and hard-working, not merely of an intriguing and money jobbing population.

As matters now stand, the Ottoman Government lies under the very serious charge of oppressing its Mahometan, in favour of its Christian subjects. I regret to have to confirm the charge.

Such are the observations suggested to me on a somewhat thread-bare topic, by what I have in person seen and heard during my visits to the inlands.

SAMSOON.

It is a pretty little town, occupying the base of a wide bay, which is sheltered by a promontory on the west, and to some degree by the low and distant headland of Chalti-Boroun on the east, but is open to all winds between W.N.W. and E.N.E. Hence, though the anchorage ground is good, the roadstead is insecure, and the sea often rolls in with extreme violence.

Samsoon is situated on lat. $41^{\circ} 20'$, and on long $36^{\circ} 20'$ Greenwich. Its distance by sea-line from Trebizond is about 180 miles west; from the Bosphorus, about 430 miles east.

Within the present town, on the sea-shore, stands the fort, or old town of Samsoon, still surrounded by its now useless walls and towers, of Turkoman construction, though sometimes erroneously attributed to the Genoese. The Greek town of Amisus stood on the promontory, to the west.

Samsoon possesses a large seray, or palace, where resides the Lieutenant-Governor, or Muteserif, of the entire Sanjak. It owns also a large Custom-house, where is stationed the Director-General of all the Ottoman Black Sea customs from Bosphorus to Batoum.

In front of the Custom-house is a stone wharf for disembarking goods; it has been badly built, and serves but little. There are three batteries of five or six guns each on different points of the harbour; there is also a barrack inland, built at much cost, but now disused and ruinous. A lighthouse, belonging to the same company, and with the same regulations and dues as that of Trebizond, stands on the western point; the harbour dues are the same here also.

The market-place is tolerable; the number of shops is about 360. A special tobacco mart is now in construction.

The number of inhabitants, as given by the last census, is—Mahometans, 3,895; Greeks, 756; Armenians, 589; Jews, 7; Total, 5,236.

Since, however, this census was taken, the population has much increased, and may now be reckoned at nearly 7,000.

There are Russian, Austrian, and Persian Vice-Consulates at Samsoon; the two former are also steam agencies. There is also a French Consular agent; he is at the same time agent for the "Messageries," and, but provisionally and unpaid, for British interests. Lastly, a Levantine broker is Consular agent, after the old and time-dishonoured fashion, for the Italian, Swedish, American, and Greek Governments.

Behind, and on either hand of the town, the hills stretch away, low, grassy, and often wooded. Streams and marsh plashees abound; hence Samsoon is held for somewhat feverish: else the climate were healthy.

Statistical returns of steam and shipping, of the coasting trade and of the export and import of Samsoon have already been given. I here translate also and insert some notes on the commerce of Samsoon, furnished me by the same M. Douleat. They are as follows:—

Passengers.

Generally speaking, the passengers who embark or disembark at Samsoon belong to the poorer class. They are mostly day-workmen, porters, and the like, on their way to Constantinople in search of employment, or returning homewards from the capital with what small profits they may have collected there.

There are about 20,000 departures of this sort from Samsoon to Constantinople yearly, and as many arrivals. During the years of Crimean war, the number was still greater, and any similar event in future would no less augment it again.

Here I insert that, substituting 30 or 35 for 20,000, and leaving the rest as it stands, the above paragraph may equally serve for Trebizond. To continue.

Commerce.

Samsoon is the port by which passes all that the "Sanjaks," or Pashaliks of Janik, Amasia, Yuzgat, Sivas, and Kaisareeyah, with their neighbourhood, receive from Europe, or send thither. If the little collateral ports of the Janik,—namely, Bafrah, Therimah, Ooniah, and Fatsah, be included in Samsoon.

What Europe sends consists chiefly of the following articles:—Sugar, coffee, wine, spirits, drugs, cottons, iron, steel, hard-ware, crockery, and the like, giving an average total of 150,000 bales or loads yearly, the weight of which may be estimated at 7,425 tons.

This estimation applies almost exclusively to the steamer traffic.

The exports consist chiefly of corn and grain, wheat, both hard and soft, linseed and hempseed, maize, and the like; also of what may serve for drugs and for dyeing, such as scammony, madder, Persian berries, or jahree, and similar produce; also cotton, wool, skins, furs, preserved meat, silk cocoons, silk, and sundries.

To which enumeration of M. Douleat's should be added, and at the head of the list, tobacco.

The total number of bales made up from these various articles, may be reckoned year by year at an average of 190,000, and at a weight equalling about 8,695 tons.

The difference in kind between the articles exported from Central Anatolia by Samsoon, and those exported from Eastern Anatolia by Trebizond, as enumerated in the report itself, cannot fail to be noticed. The reason of such difference is that the inland lines of traffic from these two places are totally distinct, both in course and in direction.

Harbour Movement.

Steamers.—All these arrive and depart weekly.

Sailing Ships.—These are in proportion to the corn and grain. Ships generally arrive here in ballast and freight grain for clearance.

This is because the costlier articles go usually by steamer.

Coasting Trade.—The greater number of smacks bring and take fruit, eatables, firewood, charcoal—in short, articles of local and daily use.

Thus far M. Doulcet.

The importance of Samsoon arises from its coast position at the exit of the Great Valley, or, at least, of the succession of comparatively low grounds, leading up from the sea to Sivas, a point whence diverge the important routes of Erzinglian, Kaisareeyah, Yuzgat, and Angora, but above the main route leading to Kharput, to Diar Bekir, Mösool, Bagdad, and Basrah. Hence Samsoon now is to Central Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Chaldœa (these names are unknown in the countries themselves, but we give them because more readily understood among Europeans than would be the real and modern nomenclature), and the Persian Gulf, what Trebizond is to Armenia, Curdistan, and Persia. Though in Persia, Samsoon also, through the routes from Bagdad to Teheran, and from Abou-Shahr to Shiraz, has also a share. Lastly, the Indian trade can hardly fail to send, sooner or later, a considerable stream of traffic by the long-neglected Tigo-Euphrates valley, and its Anatolian offshoot.

Not for road making only, but for railroad also, I understand, the route from Samsoon to Diar Bekir has been surveyed, though with what degree of completeness I am not aware. But it seems proper in this Appendix to give some statements relative to this route and its advantages in connection with other routes practicable in Anatolia.

Roads.

Anatolia is traversed by four principal lines of communication. Three of them are in actual use, the fourth almost belongs to history. The directions of these lines are determined by the course of the mountain ranges and valleys of this region.

The first route is that which, starting from Trebizonde, and passing south-east from Erzeroum and Bayazi, cuts off the north-eastern or Armenian corner of Anatolia, and communicates directly with Tabreez, Resht, and Teheran. Of this route full particulars have been given already.

The second is that now under special consideration, namely, from Samsoon to Amasia, Zileh, Tokat, and Sivas, whence it bifurks, the lesser branch going to Kaisareeyah, and thence through the narrow pass once known as the Cilician gates, to Tarsoos, the greater branch turning eastward, crossing the Anatolian watershed at Delikli Tash, and thence on to Kharput, in the Euphrates, and to Diar-Bekir, in the Tigris valley.

The direction of this second route is also south-east, and almost parallel to that of the first; but its diagonal intersection takes Anatolia nearer the centre.

The third route, not diagonal like the two former, but nearly parallel with the long axis of Anatolia, starts from the Marmora sea-coast at Ismid, passes by Boli, Tosia, and Osmanjik, and falls in crossways with the second route at Amasia.

The fourth route is, like the first and second, diagonal, but instead of cutting off the north-eastern, it cuts off the south-western corner. This is the route by Browsa, Ak-Shahr, and Kôniah, thence passing to Tarsoos

and Syria. But this route, though much used in Byzantine and Seljuok times, is now little frequented, and serves only for a small local traffic, or individual travelling. We may, therefore, dismiss it from the present report.

Now let us return to the second route, and follow it stage by stage.

First, from Samsoon, south by west, to Marsivan, distance 16 hours, or about 50 English miles. This part of the road passes over undulating hills; the greatest height traversed is 2,700 feet above the sea; Marsivan itself is at about 1,700 feet; Marsivan is a town of about 2,500 houses, or 12,000 souls, of whom near one-fourth are Armenians; it is an active commercial centre. The routes of Osmanjik from the west, and of Yuzgat and Chorum from the south, unite here on their way to the sea; the former route sends much rice and fruit, besides some overland traffic from Constantinople; the latter sends corn, barley, flocks, and hides.

From Marsivan the road passes to Amasia, a distance of seven hours, or about 26 English miles. The ground is nearly level, the road traverses the "Sooli Ova," or "Plain of Waters," and thence enters the valley of the Yeshil-Irmak, or "Green River," mentioned in this report.

Amasia is a second, and even more important, commercial centre. The town itself contains 3,200 houses, 700 of which are Armenian, and 50 Greek. Here is the great silk-rearing district, it reaches to Marsivan; excellent fruits, amongst which are the best apples known in Anatolia; hemp, flax, corn, barley, rice, and opium are hence supplied; also the wool too of the flocks hereabouts is much esteemed. An easterly route connects Amasia with Charshembah, Niksar, and Kara-Hisar all trading districts. In fine, Amasia is the centre of a province containing 780 villages, that is, of a population of 200,000 souls at least, and of which the agricultural and pastoral taxes alone are farmed out by Government for 37,000 yearly, whence the amount of intermediate traffic to be here taken up by the road may be conjectured.

From Amasia the road passes south to Zileh, at 30 miles distance. During this space it rises about 350 feet. Zileh is a town of about 1,800 houses, and is rendered important by the great market held here every year in the autumn, when goods are brought from Yuzgat, 80 miles to the east, and from Eylé-Bazar, Sooli-Serey, and all the 167 villages of Artyk-Ova, or the "Central Valley." Here accordingly the road will not pass in vain.

From Zileh to Tokat the road enters and traverses the length of Kas-Ova, or "Goose Plain," all even ground for 32 miles. Tokat is a town of 4,570 houses, nearly half of which are Christians, 1,500 being Armenians, 240 Greek, 210 Catholic, 40 Jewish, and the remaining 2,580 Mahometan. Here are the great smelting works for the copper ore brought from the mines of Arganah, beyond Kharput. 663,897 okes, that is, 871,52 tons English, were sent from Tokat to Constantinople during the course of last year only. The further export of Tokat consists of fruit, raisins, silk, cotton, opium, and grain of different kinds, from which we may conclude the traffic value of this station for the road itself.

From Tokat to Sivas is only 18 hours, or about 60 miles in a direct line. But, to avoid having to climb the heights of Kara-Jela Dag, and of Chemlek Dag, each nearly 5,000 feet, it would be well to follow the Winter Road, taking a slight roundabout to the west, by the villages of Kiniz and Yeni-Khan; the road would in this case be prolonged by about 20 miles, but would be much easier, the rise being more gradual.

Sivas itself stands at a height of 4,150 feet above the sea. The male population of Sivas is—Mahometans, 8,279; Armenians, 6,538; Gipsies, 110; Greeks, 103; Catholics, 35; Protestants, 9; total, males, 15,074.

to which number, if we add the females, we get a total of about 31,000 souls.

But Sivas is also the centre of a "Sanjak," comprising 962 villages, and of a male population, the new Circassian colonies included, of 217,198 souls, or, the women reckoned, of about 440,000 in all. It is a region of wheat, barley, hemp, flax, beet, and the like produce, besides flocks and herds; the agricultural tax alone of last year was farmed at 31,000*l.* sterling, and the produce of the salt mines at Toozi and Pallas reckoned at the almost incredible sum, but I give it as stated to me, of 150,000*l.* sterling.

The revenues of Sivas belong, however, to another section of this report. Suffice here to say that Sivas must, from its geographical position, always bear to the overland commerce of Anatolia the same relation that Damascus does to that of Syria, and Bagdad to the Euphrato-Tigris regions.

From Sivas to Diar-Bekir the distance by the present post road is reckoned at about 320 miles English; the route crosses the Anatolian watershed at Dilikli Tash, about 26 miles south-east of Sivas, thence entering the valley of the Euphrates, it crosses out of it into that of the Tigris by the lofty Mihrab Pass, near Arganah. Full description of the country thus traversed, and of its commercial resources, whence may be fore-estimated the advantages of the route, is given in the copious reports furnished by Her Majesty's Consul for Kurdistan, Mr. Taylor, within whose district these regions are included. Nor is it necessary to track the route further in this Appendix.

But a few particulars must be added regarding the route from Sivas to Kaisareeyah, because this off-road is one of the most important "feeders" of the principal line.

The distance from Sivas to Kaisareeyah is about 120 miles; the road crosses the valley of the Kizil-Irmak, mounts the Yöñ-Yokush ridge, 5,200 feet above sea-level, or 1,000 feet above Sivas itself, and then continues by a succession of highlands, and between rocks of fine white marble, much quarried during the Byzantine and the Seljook dynasties; the average sea elevation of this plateau, till within 12 miles of Kaisareeyah, is 4,000 feet. On the route lies the saline lake and the salt works of Pallas, of which mention was made above. The district is well peopled, and pretty evenly divided between tillage and pasture; the Koion-Seymeh, or sheep tax, is farmed by Government for 8,900*l.* annually.

Kaisareeyah itself is a town of 22,647 inhabitants, of whom 14,776 are Mahometans, 6,498 Armenians, and 1,373 Greeks. Its market-place, or bazar, is the largest and best constructed in Asiatic Turkey, and contains 2,692 store magazines, besides about 4,500 open shops, making 7,192 in all. There are five large "khans" still in use, possessing 150 store-rooms for goods, besides 28 small "khans," and the ruins of many more. The number of schools, both Mahometan and Christian, is 104.

The town stands in a large basin-like plain, only 3,500 feet above sea-level; in the centre of this plain rises the great volcano Argæus, now extinct, but hot springs, containing sulphur and iron, still well up at its base. The soil is throughout volcanic, and richly cultivated. The number of the villages in this plain is 166; that of the inhabitants is 106,898, of whom 8,034 are Armenians, 9,364 Greek, 433 Protestant, the rest Mahometan.

From Kaisareeyah a route leads south-west to Kôniah, and another due south to Tarsoos and Adanah. The distance in either case is about seven days of horse-travelling on bad roads, that is, in Turkey, about 160 miles. These routes, with that of Sivas, give Kaisareeyah even now

considerable commercial importance, In old times it was the chiefest emporium of the East Byzantine empire, and it will readily become much the same again, whenever good roads and perhaps railroads shall have set on foot once more the land traffic, which now coasts round Anatolia in steamer.

Special activity has latterly been given to Kaisareeyah by the neighbourhood of the newly established Circassian colony at Azeezeeyah. The settlement contains about 10,000 families, or 60,000 souls. It has been placed in a fertile, though hilly district, somewhat east of the road half-way between Sivas and Kaisareeyah, or rather nearer the latter, behind the range of Kizil-Dagh, or "Red Mountain." towards Darindah. The colony draws all its requirements from Kaisareeyah.

Another source of export is the saltpetre refinery here established; it sends to Constantinople 100,000 okes, or 125 tons, at 20*l.* a ton, or a total equivalent of 2.500*l.* yearly. The saltpetre itself is chiefly brought from Boghazlian, a district some 30 miles north-west of Kaisareeyah, all which will take the Sivas road when that is made.

Lastly, a road, bad indeed, but frequented, joins Kaisareeyah to Angorah. The distance is about 190 miles. The Sivas road can reckon ultimately on this side-stream also.

Now, from what has thus far been stated, may be formed an approximate idea of the traffic which will flow into this channel from Anatolia itself, besides the main current to and fro between the coast, Diar-Bekir, Mosoul, and Bagdad. This route is certainly the shortest, and the most productive, but it has one objection, namely, the want of a harbour at its sea end, that is, Samsoon. We will now consider how this objection can be obviated.

It is a fact that the roadstead of Samsoon is so open that anchorage there is often in-secure, and shipping operations at times impossible. There has been much talk of improving the roads by means of a breakwater running out from the western point, but the project would imply great expense, nor is it ever likely to be executed. We may therefore safely dismiss it from consideration.

But all difficulties would be removed, and the entire plan advantageously modified, were the starting point of the route, whether road or railroad, to be taken not from Samsoon, but from Sinope, where a first-rate harbour, fit for all shipping and navy operations at all times and in all weathers, exists ready to hand.

At the present moment no road exists from Sinope in the south-westerly direction, and for this reason, joined with the ordinary ignorance of whatever lies off the beaten highway tracks in Anatolia, a belief generally prevails that no such road could be made. This my own observation enables me to contradict, as follows:—

By the map, here inserted, a map drawn up by myself in concert with a Polish engineer, resident at Sinope, after carefully going over, and, so far as possible, surveying the ground, it will appear that a road might easily be made to pass, firstly, from Sinope along the sea-coast to the opening of the Saramsak Valley, near Gerzah. The distance is 15 English miles; the ground presents no difficulty, beyond small streams and torrents, easily bridged, and some slight undulations, none exceeding 300 feet. The soil is stiff clay, with a little stone here and there.

Next: quitting the sea-shore, and changing its direction from S.S.W. to nearly due south, the road will ascend the broad and easy Saramsak Dere, or Valley, up to the village of Saramsak itself. The distance is about 12 miles; the rise in the ground 2,800 feet, giving 22.4 feet per mile, or exactly $\frac{1}{24}$ th. The soil, which is clay mixed with stone, is good for road-making.

Third stage. The road will now cross the main ridge, or Az-Dagh, the "Lesser Mountain," at a height of 3,600 feet above the sea, and go on to Dilkilik-Koi, or "Fox-ground Village;" distance five miles; the rise $\frac{1}{3}$ rd exactly.

Fourth stage. From Dilkilik-Koi the road will descend again by Chanli-Dagh, or "Pine Mountain," till it enters the valley of the Kizil-Irmak, here only 320 feet above sea-level, at the recently established village of Chirkes Koi, and so comes to the ford of Wezeer Köpri, or the "Vizier's Bridge" over the Kizil-Irmak, close by a little Békcheh, or guard-house. The distance is 17 miles; the ground gravel and clay, with some sand; the descent $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$ nearly, and manageable; a little winding.

Fifth stage. From the Békcheh, and the other side of the river, the road goes S.S.W. straight to the village of Wezeer Köpri; the distance is six miles; the ground nearly level; the plain is full of villages and well cultivated; there are 70 villages in this district alone.

Lastly: leaving the heights of Towshan-Dagh, or "Hare Mountain," on the right, a gradual rise brings the road to Marsivan, at a distance of 22 miles from Wezeer-Köpri. Here we fall in with the main route already described.

The total distance from Sinope to Marsivan is accordingly 80 miles, being about 30 miles longer than that from Samsoon to Marsivan, a difference amply compensated for by the excellent terminus thus to be obtained in Sinope and its harbour.

We may remark that this road, namely, from Sinope to Marsivan, Amasia, Sivas, and Diar-Bekir, would be infinitely preferable, both for commercial and for imperial purposes, to that sometimes talked of, from Ismid, either by Boli and Osmanjik, the present post road, in which case about 300 miles of road would have to be traversed before reaching Marsivan, or by Brousa and Angorah to Kaisareeyah, a distance of full 400 miles; while in neither such case could the collateral traffic equal or approach that implied by the route which we have here traced.

Further advantages resulting from fixing the sea-terminus at Sinope rather than elsewhere, shall be explained in the article on Sinope itself.

To sum up, in the present condition of this part of the Ottoman Empire, commercially considered and otherwise, three routes are of prime importance: First, that from Trebizond to Bayazid; second, that from Sinope to Diar-Bekir; and third, a cross route from Ismid, falling in with the second at Sivas, and with the first through Erzeroum.

Of these three routes the two former demand more immediate construction, and of these two, the first should be, if possible, a good waggon-road; the second a railroad; the third, like the first, a waggon-road. Besides these three, other cross routes would be expedient; but they are of less pressing exigency, and would follow in time.

A concluding remark is necessary on the manner in which the Ottoman Government is now taking these things in hand. Every town, every village, is naturally anxious to improve its road communications; and the several "Walis," or Governors, encourage these projects with very creditable zeal. But the result is that too much is attempted at a time, and too little method is observed in what is attempted. The engineers employed are frequently, perhaps always, men capable of doing well under proper orders; but the "Walis," or Governors, cannot, in their ignorance of such matters, direct them to any good purpose; while the engineers themselves on their part have neither the science nor the steadiness requisite to conduct unguided great undertakings. Hence the projects are vague and uncombined, the lines ill traced, the work superficial, slovenly, and unenduring. I speak from what I have myself

seen. Nor does any one of the Corps appear to appreciate the advantages accruing to trade or to good government, not to mention campaigning, from one route rather than from another; nor, indeed, does any one seem to have, what, however, is absolutely necessary for so doing, a proper knowledge of the general bearings of Anatolia, and the relative importance of its lines, within or beyond its frontiers. The while every "Wali," or Provincial Governor, eager to signalize his own energy, adopts all imaginable projects for routes within his own "Weleyat," or province; unconsidering their profit for, or harmony with, what may lie beyond his personal limits: and he easily obtains a sanction from Constantinople for attempting his plans, however crude and ill-assorted. Hence Anatolia in general, and every province in particular, is burthened with the labour and the costs of a patch-work, piece-meal, and most defective road-making, and all to nothing, but to impoverishment and inconvenience; while the means which would have sufficed to the most profitable enterprises are wasted, and to no purpose.

SINOPE.

The actual commerce of Sinope may be estimated from the returns, A", B", C", and D", given in the body of the report; nor is any general description of the town and harbour, both already well known from the writings of historians and of travellers, here necessary. Still a few particulars ought to be added, to complete what regards the place, its trade, and, above all, the position which it occupies, or might occupy, in the Ottoman Empire.

Sinope has never wholly recovered from its bombardment by the Russians in 1853, and a large quarter of the old town, near the castle, is still in ruins. The present census of the inhabitants gives 7,299 Mahometans, and 2,369 Greeks and others, making a total of 9,668. The number of shops and store-houses conjointly is about 500; most are in the hands of "Greeks;" and of these again a large proportion are retail spirit sellers, for the benefit of the sailors, of whom rough weather continually detains a large number in this secure haven.

Sinope possesses a handsome "Serey," or palace, where the Pasha Muteserrif of the Sanjak, or district, resides; the head of the Government is at Kastemouni. Also a telegraph office, which communicates with Samsoon by a single wire; three steamer-agencies, French, Austrian, and Turkish; one Austrian Vice-Consul, and a consular agent for the Russian and Italian Governments together.

There is also here a huge castle, originally of Byzantine construction, but repaired and strengthened by the Seljook Sultans; it stands on the narrow Isthmus which forms the base of the bay; and would, if put in order, be even yet useful for defence. By an unmeaning arrangement, the quarantine is included within its limits. The old town, also surrounded by massive Byzantine walls and towers, occupies the eastern part of the isthmus; the new town nestles against the inner or harbour-margin of the peninsula.

Close by the castle is a small dock, where one ship has been this year repaired, and two built; and hard by a battery furnished with six guns. About 20 more guns lie here and there, dismounted and rusting. Thirteen batteries, all empty and going to ruin, linger on different points of the harbour and coast; their positions have not always been well chosen.

A light-house tips the north-eastern extremity of the peninsula. The light-house and harbour dues are the same here as at Trebizond.

Commerce.

In matter of commerce, Sinope has no direct dealings with Europe ; the circle of its immediate communications, including only the adjoining Black Sea coast, Constantinople, and, on the main land, so far as Boi-Abad, and the valley of the Gök-Irmak, at a distance of 18 hours, or 62 English miles nearly.

Hence foreign shipping of large tonnage seldom enters this harbour for trade, unless it be an occasional collier, bringing its cargo for the French and Austrian coal depôts here established ; such usually leave in ballast. But many steamers, and shipping great and small, put into Sinope harbour for shelter in foul weather.

Throughout the neighbouring inland districts, a rich soil and well watered, agriculture is on the increase. Sinope now grows its own tobacco, instead of importing it, as formerly, from Samsoon ; 60,000 mulberry trees, for rearing silkworms, have been planted here within the last three years. Cotton, too, was tried in the year 1865, but did not succeed ; in fact, considering the climate, I do not think that it ever could.

Other staple products, maize, rice, and corn, thrive in plenty. Pine, fir, oak, beech, chestnut, and elm-trees abound on the higher mountains, about 15 miles up the country. Wood-cutting in these forests, which are of immense extent, is subject to a nominal Government monopoly in favour of the dockyards at Constantinople.

Specimens of the gross amount of annual export are given as follows :—

	Okes.
Rice	900,000
Linseed	20,000
Fruit, apples, pears, &c.	2,500,000
Tobacco	400,000

The tobacco is in quality inferior to that of Samsoon. The oke, as aforesaid, equals 2·8 lbs. English.

Since the year 1848 Sinope has had a new commercial rival in the roadstead of Ineboli, situated at a distance of about 80 miles by W.S.W. along the coast, and where most steamers touch, or try to touch. The routes from Ineboli to the interior, though less important in their direction than those from Sinope, are easier of passage ; but, on the other hand, the Ineboli anchorage, being quite unsheltered, is a very inconvenient one for landing or for embarking goods. Hence it happens that merchandize sent to Ineboli, must often lie there for weeks and even for months together, before it can be got on board for export ; while articles destined by steam or sail for Ineboli, have not unfrequently to be carried on past it to Sinope, and must there await fair weather before returning to their original address.

To obviate these inconveniences, the Turkish Government commenced in 1865 an inland road from Sinope ; not the route leading to Marsivan, but one of much less advantage and of greater difficulty, leading up the valley of Kabala-Dere to Boi-abad, and thence to Kastemouni. The total distance by the line adopted would be about 140 English miles, of which about five miles have been already laid down ; but so ill, that even this insignificant piece of work, on which, as I understand, more than 6,000*l.* have been expended, is, and must remain, practically useless.

Profit would accrue to Sinope, to Turkish, and even to European commerce, were a good road opened inland from Sinope, especially in the direction of Marsivan, for Kastemouni is merely a blind alley ; and were

the finest harbour but one on the Black Sea, a harbour now next to useless for want of communications on the land side, thus utilized.

BATOUM.

Batoum stands on the western side of an excellent harbour, the third in goodness on the Black Sea, Sebastopol being the first, and Sinope the second. The form of the harbour is nearly circular; its base is to the south, its entrance north-north east. So complete, however, is the shelter afforded by the lighthouse point on the western side, and the opposite point, called "Serey," on the eastern, that no wind, from whatever corner of the compass, has any serious effect within the haven. The anchorage is good, and the dimensions of the harbour admit of about twenty large vessels riding here in security.

The town of Batoum was till recently little more than a Lazistan coast hamlet, mainly tenanted by fishermen and smugglers. But many circumstances, which will be explained in the course of this Appendix, have caused it a rapid increase, and are still causing. The present town census gives—4,500 Mahometans: 350 Greeks: 120 Armenians: making a total of 4,970 townfolk. The market-place contains nearly 150 shops, and 50 more, lately built, stand in the neighbourhood of the quay.

Besides this, Batoum possesses a custom-house, spacious and well placed; a quarantine, awkwardly situated within the town limits; a large and ill-built Governor's palace; the vestiges of two batteries, one on each side of the port entrance; two guns; a double harbour-light, in lieu of a lighthouse; also a small barrack, where lodge a company of soldiers; and, by far the stateliest and best-placed building, a Russian consulate. The Russian consul, who is also steamer agent, acts, moreover, as consul for all other foreign nationalities, British included. The Persians alone have here a distinct consular agent.

From the landing-place, and close by the Russian consulate, runs out a long wooden pier; opposite to it is anchored a huge buoy, belonging to the Russian Steamboat Company. This buoy is further connected with the shore by a cable, and is so placed as to give the central and most advantageous position before the quay to the Russian steamers, which alone have a right to its use; while, at the same time, it materially inconveniences everyone else, especially the small coasting craft, which, under stress of certain winds, find their entrance into the harbour almost precluded by this same Russian buoy and its cable, and, indeed, are not unfrequently wrecked on it. Many boats have thus been lost, and some lives. It is true that, on the serious and repeated remonstrances of the Turkish harbour-master and the inhabitants in general against this nuisance, a firman directing its removal has been issued at Constantinople; but Russian influence at Batoum, or elsewhere, has caused the firman to remain thus far a dead letter.

The population of Batoum is of a very mixed character, comprising Turkish, Laz, Georgian, Circassian, Abkhasian, and even negro; all blacks having been, by Imperial decree, exiled from the Caucasus. The "Greeks" here resident are of that ambiguous description common in the ports of the Black Sea; they are chiefly small victuallers, or retail spirit sellers. The Armenians of Batoum are a recent colony; they come from the inlands about Erzeroum.

It may be noticed, that the presence or the increase of Armenians in a town of the East has much the same significance as a like movement among the Jews of Europe; it is a thermometer to mark the growing prosperity of the place, and the extension of its monetary transactions.

For climate: in spite of drainage lately attempted, and in part effected, the swampy ground lying west of the town towards the Chorok,

renders Batoum somewhat feverish. Since, however, the Circassio-Abkasian immigration, and the consequent increase of cultivation, chiefly maize and rice, in the neighbourhood, the general climate has grown healthier year by year.

Commerce.

From Trebizond eastward, and so round to Odessa, there are no steamer lines but Russian on the Black Sea.

Till August last year, the French Steam Company of the "Messageries" had a weekly service at this post, belonging to their supplementary line between Poti and Trebizond. But since that date the line, though avowedly a very profitable one, has been given up, and the steamer itself sold to the Russians.

The present state of commerce at Batoum may, to a certain extent, be estimated from the accompanying returns, faithful in the main, though, it is probable, not mathematically exact: a remark already made on a former occasion, and which applies, more or less, to all the numerical statements in these reports. Of the returns before us—

A'''.—RUSSIAN Steamer movement at the Port of Batoum Yearly.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		
		No.	Tonnage.
Russian	From Constantinople, for Batoum ..	52	28,007
	From Odessa, <i>via</i> Kertch, for Batoum ..	26	16,203
	From Poti, for Batoum, small steamers..	104	16,818
Total	..	182	61,028

CLEARED.

Russian	From Batoum, for Constantinople ..	52	28,007
	From Batoum, for Odessa, <i>via</i> Kertch ..	26	16,203
	From Batoum, for Poti, small steamers.	104	16,818
Total		128	61,028

B'''.—SHIPPING movement in general at the Port of Batoum, for the Year 1867.

Nationality.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	In Cargo.		In Ballast.		In Cargo.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Turkish	16	1,251	2	97	18	1,348	..	..
Russian	..	..	2	384	2	384	..	..
Norwegian	2	431	..	..	1	240	1	191
Austrian	1	371	..	..	1	371	..	..
Total	19	2,053	4	481	22	2,343	1	191

C'''—COASTING Trade at the Port of Batoum, for the Year 1867.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Turkish	258	3,519	260	3,541

a'''—IMPORT during one Month by the small succursal French Steamer
"Rion," at the Port of Batoum, 1867.

No.	Description of Articles.	Single Value.	Total Value in Turkish Money.	Total Value in English Money.
		Piastres.	Piastres.	£ s. d.
7	Boxes of Lemonade	100	700	5 18 0
41	Bales of Manchester Goods ..	2,000	82,000	683 6 8
18	Bales of Flannels	1,500	27,000	225 0 0
182	Bales of Sundries	500	91,000	753 10 0
50	Sugar, in chests	600	30,000	250 0 0
75	Wine and Spirit Boxes	400	30,000	250 0 0
1	Money in Group	2,533	2,533	21 5 0
	Total	..	263,233	2,193 19 8

Passengers, 44.

b'''—EXPORT during one month by the small succursal French Steamer
"Rion," at the Port of Batoum, 1867.

No.	Description of Articles.	Single Value.	Total Value in Turkish Money.	Total Value in English Money.
		Piastres.	Piastres.	£ s. d.
15	Bales of wool	300	4,500	37 10 0
14	Knots of walnut-wood	1,000	14,000	116 16 8
24	Bales of sundries	500	12,000	100 0 0
41	Barrels of train oil	200	8,200	68 6 8
170	Sacks, corn and barley	80	13,600	113 6 8
12	Bales of flax	1,000	12,000	100 0 0
1	Money in Group	780	780	6 10 0
	Total	..	54,280	542 8 0

A few remarks, explanatory of each return, are here subjoined in order :—

A'''.

This return includes three different lines of steamers, all three Russian :

First. The weekly line from Constantinople to Batoum and back. They touch at Trebizond, coming and going.

Secondly. The line from Odessa, *via* Sebastopol, Yalta, Kertch, and so round the east Black Sea coast to Batoum. The steamers employed on this line, which is fortnightly, are mostly of large calibre.

The Russian Black Sea Steamer Company has in active service fifty-five steamers, most of large build, and arranged to carry six guns and upwards each: a formidable fleet under a mercantile title. The commanders and officers are taken almost exclusively from the Russian navy.

Thirdly. The short line from Poti to Batoum. This line is twice a week, and is served by little light-built steamers, which can clear the bar outside Poti at the mouth of the Rion, and cross the thirty-four miles of sea which lie thence to Batoum. Sometimes a third steamer follows within the week; but such extras are to balance occasional deficiencies in rough weather, and need not be set down separately in this report.

The total number of arrivals, as of departures, is 128 yearly. The total tonnage, 61,028.

B'''.

This return is defective. Three or four English vessels, which to my certain knowledge entered Batoum harbour last year, have been omitted, and perhaps others also.

As here given, the total of sail is 23; of tonnage, 2,053. Timber and grain are the chief cargoes taken in; coals and sundries disembarked.

The port of Batoum and its commerce being, from the circumstances above described almost wholly in Russian hands, and those employed there being mostly Russian, or, from the nature of their functions, in Russian interest, it has not been easy to obtain even the scanty returns here given, nor can they, when obtained, be implicitly trusted. To see English steamers on the Black Sea, and at Batoum and Poti in particular, is what, of all things, the Russian Steamer Company most dreads; and hence a natural endeavour, on their part, to keep back from publication whatever might tend to encourage the rival idea. Other and more dependable sources have indeed also been drawn from in making up the present returns; still some gaps remain, to be filled up, if possible, afterwards,

C'''.

This return of the Coasting Trade is also imperfect. It gives, for total of craft, 260; for total of tonnage, 3,451, the average tonnage being thus $13\frac{1}{2}$. The traffic is in the usual long-shore produce of the "Sanjak" of Lazistan.

d'''.

The "Rion," French "Messageries" steamer, and named after the great Mingrelian river the Rion, once Phasis, was a long flat-bottomed boat, originally constructed for river service on the Danube, and carrying about 250 tons burden. Her weekly line was from Poti to Trebizond and back, touching at Batoum on the way; her flat build enabled her to get over the bar at the mouth of the Rion, but rendered her unsafe for the open sea between Batoum and Trebizond; hence passengers and cargo were often shy of her. In winter she often contented herself with running between Poti and Batoum, not coming to Trebizond.

Her import, of which a somewhat imperfect statement is here given, was identical in kind with that now carried on by the Russian steamers. It comprises other articles, not mentioned here, but noted in the fuller Returns of the like trade at Samsoon.

The monthly value of import by "Rion," here appears at 2,194*l.*, which would imply about 26,328*l.* yearly. Following the same proportion, and assuming a numerical three-and-a-half to one, with double tonnage, we shall have for the ordinary import value of the Russian steamer lines at Batoum about 185,000*l.* yearly.

b'''.

In export the "Rion" had little to do at Batoum, her charge being usually made before leaving Poti, hence the smallness of the value given in this Return, or 542*l.*, equalling 6,504*l.* yearly. By the Russian steamers it may be reckoned at about two thirds of the import, or 124,000*l.* yearly.

Much export, however, goes by sailing ships and coasters. The Harbour-Master of Batoum states that about half the coasters enter in ballast, and that all leave with cargo. The value of this export, which consists chiefly of corn and other grains, of flax, rice, timber of various sorts, and something in cloth and other Tiflis manufactures, which find their way round by Achizka and Southern Georgia, may, following the prices given in a former part of this report, amount to about 55,000*l.* yearly.

As for the shipping, we have accordingly in round numbers—Yearly import at Batoum, by steam or sail, reckoning the latter, which is chiefly coal, at about 14,000*l.*, 199,000*l.*

Yearly export at Batoum, by steam or sail, 179,000*l.*

Passengers, mostly of the poorer sort, are very frequent at Batoum, owing to its frontier position, and to the peculiar relations existing between Turkish and Russian Georgia. For such the "Rion" returns give us 528 arrivals, and 3,300 departures yearly. This, following the proportions above laid down, would furnish 3,700 arrivals by steamer, and 13,100 departures yearly. But a number at least equal to the above come and go by sail, and if we reckon the arrivals at 8,000, and the departures at 24,000 yearly, we shall not be above the mark.

The excess of departures will be noticed. It is mainly due to the proximity of the Russian Caucasus, Batoum being the first gathering point, not only of avowed emigration, but also of numerous individual refugees, who, after stealthily crossing the frontier, restart hence avowedly for other points of Turkey.

By land Batoum has two main lines of communication and commerce. The first by the mountains of Ajarah, going almost due east along the Turkish side of the frontier, till, descending into the valley of Poskow, it crosses the border at Badelaki, about 80 miles from Batoum, and thence goes on to Achizka, Southern Georgia, and Tiflis. A branch road, much frequented, leads to Erivan.

In spite of the difficulties of this track, more fully described by us under the heading of "Lazistan," considerable traffic struggles through it in summer and autumn. Persian traders to and from Tebrez by Erivan and Nachivan occasionally follow this line—it is the shortest.

The second route follows the valley of the Chorok, due south to Liwaneh, and there turns off by the narrow gorge known as Jehenah. Deresi, or "Hell Valley," to Ardahan, whence it communicates with Olti and Erzeroum on the south-west, and with Kars on the south-east.

This route, facilitated besides by the water traffic down the Chorok from Liwaneh to Batoum, is a comparatively good one, the four hours or fourteen miles that lie between Liwaneh and Ardanooh, including the "Hell Valley," being its only difficult part. Traffic had, however, long neglected it, till the increasing importance of Liwaneh, its manufactures and silk trade, with the late extraordinary demand for corn, so abundant in the arable district all around Kars, opened it to an active commerce, which is like to continue. Already the attention of the local Government has been drawn hither, and attempts are being made, but in the usual incomplete and blundering way, to better the road.

The non-existence of any tolerable commercial harbour, so far along the coast as Soukhoun-Kalè on the north-east, and Trebizond on the south-west, has erected Batoum into a coasting and a shelter station of great importance.

In fine, after Trebizond, with its Persian transit, and Sinope with its noble harbour, Batoum is in rank the third station of the South Black Sea. The excellence of its harbour, the reopening of its roads inland, and the large Circassian colonies now established in its neighbourhood, are all in its favour, and the town is steadily and rapidly rising in consequence.

It is, all things considered, by no means a place to be neglected.

AUSTRIA.

RAGUSA.

Report by Mr. Consul Paton on the Trade and Commerce of Ragusa for the Year 1867.

PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS.

DALMATIA, in 1867, has not participated in the magnificent forward movement which has characterised production in nearly all the central area of the Austrian Empire, as indicated by the Bank and Railway Returns. It is only through the gains of Dalmatians engaged in the carrying trade that the maritime population has had a partial and indirect share in the lucrative movement of cereals from Trieste and Fiume, to supply the deficiencies of France and England.

While the grain producers of Hungary have had an almost American scale of return, and while the Austrian railways show rapidly progressive receipts, Dalmatia, with its patches of olive-ground on a generally sterile iron-bound coast, is beyond all comparison the most unfortunate province of the whole monarchy, in an economical point of view. Even the remote territorial wealth of the Bukovina has now railway communication with the centre of the monarchy; and the hitherto secluded mineral valleys of Carinthia will have, in a year or two, access to Italy, the Adriatic, and the Danube, by the Crown Prince Rudolf's railway.

Dalmatia is deficient in territorial riches, in density of population, and in those conditions under which railways—from reasonable cost of construction, from local and through traffic—can be made self-supporting. Dalmatia has only magnificent harbours, and no proper systematic communications with the boundless agricultural and mineral wealth of the interior.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The returns of imports at Ragusa and Gravosa show a rise over the previous year; but this is fallacious, for when we look closer we find that the imports of 1867 include "objects of art," set down at 20,000*l.* (200,000 silver florins), being the baggage of the late Emperor Maximilian, transferred from Mexico to Sachroma, and therefore an exception to the normal course of trade.

VALUE of the Total Foreign Imports into and Exports from Ragusa-Gravosa during the last five years, in British Money.

			Imports.	Exports.
				£
1863	..	..	76,704	6,785
1864	..	..	41,741	4,273
1865	..	..	24,089	3,516
1866	..	..	27,936	2,116
1867	..	..	50,459	2,018

The British imports into Ragusa-Gravosa have been the following during the last five years, the sole article being coal:—

				Import ^s .
				£
1863	..	..	..	8,092
1864	..	..	..	8,674
1865	..	..	..	6,195
1866	..	..	..	9,386
1867	..	..	..	7,509

Port of Ragusa.

GROSS VALUE of Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries.

Countries.				Imports.	Exports.
				Florins.	Florins.
Italy	..	..	..	19,168	6,464
Turkey	..	..	..	155,857	1,936
Greece	..	..	..	..	2,317
Total	..	..	..	175,025	10,717
In British Money				£17,502 10s.	£1,071 14s.

Port of Gravosa.

GROSS VALUE of Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries.

Countries.				Imports.	Exports.
				Florins.	Florins.
Great Britain	..	..	..	75,096	..
Malta	..	..	..	300	..
Italy	..	..	..	2,727	200
Turkey	..	..	..	38,951	5,950
Greece	..	..	..	..	3,320
Mexico	..	..	..	212,500	..
Total	..	..	..	329,574	9,470
In British Money				£32,957 8s.	£947

No change has taken place in tariffs and trade laws in Dalmatia. There is no Bank in Dalmatia, but a swarm of small usurers. Ragusa has no independent course of exchange. Paper does not pass in the interior. Ten silver florins are equivalent to 1*l.* sterling.

Of the above gross values, the following are the principal articles imported and exported in British money :—

Port of Gravosa.

				Imports.
				£
From Britain :—				
Coal	..	..	..	7,303
From Mexico :—				
Objects of art	..	..	..	20,000
From Turkey :—				
Flour	..	..	..	2,760
Indian corn	..	..	..	280

Port of Gravosa.

				Exports.
To Turkey:—				£
Salted meat	..	..	..	237
Woollen blankets	..	..	..	275
To Greece:—				
Flour	..	..	..	332

Port of Ragusa.

				Imports.
From Turkey:—				£
Indian corn	..	..	..	8,596
Wheat	..	..	..	2,587
Flour	..	..	..	2,496
From Italy:—				
Apples and oranges	..	..	..	300
Potatoes and onions	..	..	..	392

Exports too unimportant for notice.

VALUE of Imports from and Exports to the Coasts of Austria-Hungary, outside the Dalmatian Customs Area, in British Money.

Port of Gravosa.

				Imports.	Exports.
				£	£
Austro-Illyrian Coast (Trieste, &c.)	..	..	..	130,943	72,181
Civil Croatia (Fiume, &c.)	..	..	..	754	161
Total	..	..	..	131,697	72,342

Port of Ragusa.

				Imports.	Exports.
				£	£
Austro-Illyrian Coast	..	..	..	39,072	8,418
Civil Croatia	..	..	..	2,827	809
Military Frontier	..	..	..	46	18
Total	..	..	..	41,945	9,245

The principal articles of the above, with their values, were—

Imports at Gravosa.			Exports from Gravosa.		
Articles.	Value.		Articles.	Value.	
	£			£	
Cotton cloths	..	51,673	Olive oil	..	30,960
Woollen cloths	..	17,260	Salted meat	..	9,576
Manufactured tobacco	..	37,500	Raw hides	..	1,998
Tanned leather	..	2,430	Raw skins	..	8,760
Coal	..	1,676			
Wooden furniture	..	1,035			

Imports at Ragusa.		Exports at Ragusa.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Flour	12,750	Olive oil	3,526
Rice	4,173		
Sugar	6,585		
Coffee	3,297		

No change has taken place in tariffs and trade laws. There is no Bank here. Exchange is 10 silver florins per 1*l*.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The war of 1866 brought a change in the tabulation of navigation. The Kingdom of Italy being recognised by Austria, the various nomenclatures of Sardinia, Tuscany, and Naples disappear, and the comprehensive term Italy takes their place. The Roman States also in reality cease to be noted, for Ancona is in the Kingdom of Italy, and Ragusa has no trade with the Civita Vecchia coast of the Roman States.

AGRICULTURE.

The olive crop of last year, in Ragusa, was considerably in excess of that of 1866, but it was still below the average, and this after several bad seasons; but prices have been high; the barrel, usually 50*s.*, rose to 70*s.*

The value of olive oil exported from Ragusa-Gravosa to Trieste, where nearly the whole oil export goes, was, in 1865, 38,253*l.*; in 1866, 13,427*l.*; and in 1867, 34,486*l.*

The proprietors who have no other income than from land are certainly in a most unprosperous condition. The causes of this are—first, the failure in the vine and olive returns for a succession of years; and, secondly, the peasant is not a tenant under lease, but a copyholder who seeks, by every chicane, to defraud the proprietor of his rent. In bad years the peasant cannot pay all; but even when he can do so, there is every year a growing inclination to pay the proprietor nothing, except after a lawsuit. “Tenant right” has virtually become very nearly property in fee-simple, with the real landlord undone. Certainly no country that has a system of distinctly defined and undisputed landed proprietorship, with or even without a capitalist tenantry, ought to change its system for one which leads the peasant to imagine that he is to look to legal chicane, and not to his skill, capital, and industry, for the improvement of his condition. Neither the rights of proprietors nor courts of law can withstand the tacit combination of a whole rural population to regard the land as their own, and the proprietor as an incumbrance to be thrown off by any method short of actual violence. Violence does occur in the circle of Zara, but not here. In the circle of Ragusa, the methods are passive resistance and legal chicane.

PUBLIC WORKS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

In spite of all promises and projects, the line of road from Ragusa to Trebinji, Gatzko, and Fotcha (Foçsa), is to this day no better than if it were at the back of Kurdistan. The excellent macadamised roads constructed by the Porte in the Herzegovina are all for her proper strategical purposes. They converge to Mostar, and communicate with Metrovich and Fort Opus, where there is an increased movement through small craft

to Trieste; but the capacious harbour of Gravosa, the natural port of the east coast of the Adriatic, remains unheeded by the commerce of the world.

The Governments of Austria and the Porte have no doubt the best intentions, but both have grievous financial and national difficulties to contend against. In last year's Report I mentioned that the Austrian Government designed to carry the Croat Railway from Carlstadt across the Vellebich to Knin, and thence to Zara and Spalato. The engineers have been again this spring at the labours of preparatory tracing; and I learn that the definite proposal is to carry the line from Knin to Darnis, and from near that point to fork out to Zara, Sebenico, and Spalato, so as to subserve not only the communication with the central parts of the monarchy, but also the local traffic with these three places by a shorter furcation than that from Knin. But with the split that has taken place in the Austrian finances, there is no saying when the project will be realised, for Croatia is no longer a part of the Cis-Leithan system, but is now Hungarian; and as the division of the financial burthen has been out of all proportion heavier for the western section of the monarchies, it seems to me to be by no means certain that a Vienna Parliament will assume further guarantees for a manifestly strategical, non-commercial, and non-paying line.

But even if executed, this is not the railway that will bring Bosniac minerals and other products to the seaside. There can be no doubt that Zara, in accordance with the modern system of dismantling all secondary places of arms, and restriction of fortified points to a few important and seriously defensible places, will sooner or later cause the seat of the Provisional Government to be removed to Spalato, for which function this latter city is indeed well situated, from its central position and the amenity of its environs, not to mention its ancient and modern architecture, and the halo of historic renown that surrounds the place. Little doubt can exist of the rapid increase in population of Spalato after the translation of the Government does take place, and it is proper that the future capital of the province should be in railway communication with the central area of the monarchies.

The exertions of Signor Bajamonti in Vienna, to accelerate both the railway and the transfer of the capital thither, appear to me therefore to be quite reasonable on the part of that patriotic citizen of Spalato; but the opening of the resources of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to the commerce of the world is a very different matter, which will be little affected by railway communication through the military frontier to Central Dalmatia. The former object can be subserved only by a railway in the Vale of the Narenta, or a communication of Fotcha, Gatzko, Trebinji, Ragusa-Gravosa. The rocky, thinly populated, narrow Dalmatia does not want railways lengthways down the east coast of the Adriatic, where the inexpensive sea communication would always be a rival to the expensively constructed railway. What it wants is roads or railways at right angles to the coast, and abutting on the principal ports.

When I see the extraordinary rise in the receipts of Austrian railways (even allowing for the great corn export of 1867, which is incidental, and not to be counted on year after year), showing a rate of progression far beyond our Lancashire and Yorkshire, our North London, and our Pembroke and Tenby, I clearly foresee that the Austro-Hungarian net will be very soon worked by a variety of reticulations to the Danube and the Save, if no financial cataclysm, through a European war, should supervene; and when European science and capital shall be directed by the Porte to the mineral and other resources of Bosnia, a demand for a direct communication with the Mediterranean seems to me to be a necessary sequence.

There can be no doubt that the technical and engineering school of Austria is a first-rate one ; but with reference to public works in general in this province, they suffer from the chronic deficit in the State finances. The primary cause of this deficit—the intestine conflicts and expensive foreign wars, arising from race antipathies—has no doubt been beyond the control of any set of statesmen, however able ; but I cannot close without advertg to the number of valuable years that have elapsed since 1849, without the application of the most obvious and convenient of all remedies for a State deficit—a Customs Tariff for the central area of the monarchy, adjusted to the maximum of State income and of general prosperity.

Ragusa, May 1868.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP.

Report by Mr. Consul Grattan on the Trade and Commerce of Antwerp for the Year 1867.

THE year 1867 presented, commercially speaking, some anomalous features. It has been looked upon as in some degree a period of transition. One writer states it to have been "a parenthesis;" and in reality it was marked by circumstances of an important character likely to exert a considerable influence upon the future course of trade. Of these, the most remarkable consists in the great extension given to telegraphic communications with distant parts of the world—America, India, and Africa,—by means of which these various quarters of the globe are now brought into close and intimate mercantile relationship. These facilities of intercommunication, seconded by the more general employment of steamers, are undoubtedly working rapid changes in the mode of transacting commercial business. The telegraph has tended to equalize prices and to impart to mercantile transactions, in many cases, more of a financial than of a purely commercial character. The employment of steamers renders the intercourse between the producer and consumer more direct, and, by regularizing supplies, has removed the necessity of accumulating, as in former times, vast stores of merchandize, for the purpose of meeting periods of deficiency. Money in 1867 was extremely abundant, at the same time that merchandize of every description, with the exception of alimentary products, fell in value. Although subject to the general influences above referred to, the trade of this port has continued steadily progressive: but few commercial disasters have occurred, and the year 1867 may be considered on the whole to have been favourable to mercantile enterprise in most of its leading branches. The returns of trade during the last few years afford abundant evidence of progress.

The docks, and maritime establishments generally, are inadequate to meet the increasing demands of navigation and commerce; and there is every reason to anticipate that Antwerp, accustomed in former days to perturbations and vicissitudes of no ordinary description—rising in the sixteenth century to the foremost rank amongst the commercial cities of Europe; reduced to almost entire annihilation by the closing of the Scheldt, in virtue of the treaty of Munster, in 1648; eminently favoured by Napoleon I., and during the period of union with Holland, but severely shaken by the events of 1830—is now entering a period of prosperity and progress, likely, it is to be hoped, to be more lasting than those which have preceded it.

Navigation.—Comparative statement of arrivals during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.
1865	2,998	776,000	253
1866	3,085	901,556	292
1867	3,479	1,154,640	331.8

Of which number the following were English:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.
1865	1,185	356,919	301
1866	1,405	479,593	341
1867	1,579	641,090	407

DEPARTURES.

	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
1865	1,952	987	2,939
1866	2,113	918	3,031
1867	2,081	1,393	3,474

English vessels:—

	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
1865	991	165	1,156
1866	1,193	192	1,385
1867	1,177	402	1,579

It will be seen that navigation under the English flag has attained a remarkable degree of development at this port—the tonnage of British ships forming over one-half of the whole tonnage of the port during the last two years.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Hides.—The number of hides imported during the year 1867 was 773,788, showing an increase of 49,624 hides over the year 1866. The sales amounted to 564,394 hides, showing an increase of 15,594 over 1866—the number entered in transit, 275,209, being an increase of 153,398 over 1866.

Wool.—The results of the year 1867 were satisfactory as regards the amount of business transacted, notwithstanding the dull prices which prevailed during the year. The principal supplies of this article were, as usual, derived from the River Plate, of which the following return gives the particulars during the past year:—

	Imports.	Sales.	Transit.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Wool	100,410	97,005	5,858

The quantities derived from other countries were far less considerable, and are of relatively small importance. Cape of Good Hope wool has, however, generally found favour in this market, though usually imported but in small quantities. About 4,000 bales of wool reached this port directly from the Cape during the year 1867; but, unfortunately arriving at a moment of considerable depression, the prices realized were lower

than they would have been under ordinary circumstances, although they are stated to have been fully equal to those prevailing in the London market at the same time. The latest quotations of Cape wool in 1867 were—for good unwashed qualities, from 1.60 francs to 1.80 francs per kilo.; for washed ditto, from 3.20 francs to 4 francs. The wool derived from Russia, Africa, and the Adriatic, is in general less appreciated, and does not always find a ready sale in this market. The general imports of wool during the last two years were as follows:—in 1866, 95,589 bales; 1867, 118,571 bales. The quarterly wool sales, established at Antwerp during the last few years, have materially contributed to stimulate and extend the trade, and to attract domestic and foreign purchasers.

Coffee.—The imports of 1867 show a considerable increase over the preceding year, but with a downward tendency in prices. The principal augmentation lies in Brazil coffee imported direct to this port, as well as an increased supply derived from the United States; these receipts being, however, counterbalanced by a notable falling off in the imports from Hayti. This branch of trade exhibits progress—the transactions being steady and regular, but susceptible, no doubt, of a greatly-increased development, inasmuch as the direct importations of coffee at this port hardly suffice at present to meet the requirements of the domestic market. The following is a statement of the receipts of coffee at this port during the last three years:—

				1865.	1866.	1867.
				Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Direct Importations ..	..	..	..	230,272	178,684	223,169
From United States ..	..	..	..	27,922	16,800	29,443
„ European Ports ..	..	..	..	33,214	42,527	33,214
„ Holland (by land) ..	..	..	..	56,062	36,630	12,217
Total ..	..	..	..	347,470	274,641	315,276

Grain.—The transactions in grain assumed a very considerable degree of importance in the year 1867. During the early part of the year the abundant supplies of wheat derived from the Baltic kept prices down to a moderate average, viz., from about $35\frac{1}{2}$ francs to 37 francs per 100 kilogrammes. But, as soon as the unfavourable result of the harvest in various European countries became known, an intense degree of activity took possession of this market, leading to very heavy importations of wheat, rye, and barley, from the Black Sea, Turkey, Hungary, and the Sea of Azof; and, at the end of the year, prices were quoted as follows:—for domestic wheat, $39\frac{1}{2}$ francs; rye, 31 francs; and barley $25\frac{1}{2}$ francs, per 100 kilogrammes. Oats, having been the most favoured of the cereal products of this country during the past year, gave rise to a less active demand from abroad.

Hemp.—There was a slight diminution of business done in this article during the past year, although the prices were well maintained—a circumstance partly to be attributed to the scarcity of the different qualities of Manilla hemp. Northern hemp, however, notwithstanding an abundant harvest, commanded also high prices. There was a regular demand, and a good supply of Italian hemp, an article much esteemed in this market, at fair prices, the receipts during the last two years being as follows:—

From.					1866.	1867.
					Bales.	Bales.
Leghorn	..	..	..	..	475	968
Trieste	..	..	..	..	63	433
Genoa	..	..	..	..	300	44
Riga	..	..	..	..	492	1,116
St. Petersburg	..	..	..	..	52	..
Hamburg	..	..	..	..	10	56
Memel	..	..	..	..	322	..
France	..	..	..	..	110	162
England	..	..	..	..	11,596	8,173
Total					13,420	11,050

Cotton.—This article—a languishing one for several years past in the Antwerp market—remained very depressed during the year 1867. Speculation has not revived, and the tendency of prices has been a downward one, the quotations being now about the same as they were before the commencement of the American War. The low point at present reached, however, as well as the gradual absorption of existing stocks, favour the hope of a reaction. The following is a return of the cotton imports since the year 1860:—

				Bales.
1860	..	..	..	52,960
1861	..	..	..	42,030
1862	..	..	..	10,821
1863	..	..	..	7,087
1864	..	..	..	11,422
1865	..	..	..	17,849
1866	..	..	..	46,067
1867	..	..	..	44,561

Petroleum.—This product continues to absorb a large share of attention at this port, and occupies a conspicuous place amongst the leading articles of import. The transactions of the year 1867, though not quite equal to those of the preceding year, attained considerable proportions, as will be seen by the following return:—

Imports into Antwerp during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867:—

				Barrels.
1865	..	..	..	167,012
1866	..	..	..	405,398
1867	..	..	..	359,289

The imports of 1867 may be thus subdivided:—

				Barrels.
Refined Petroleum	..	..	..	315,745
Crude ditto	..	..	..	23,404
Naphtha	..	..	..	8,790
Residuum	..	..	..	750
Lubricating Oil	..	..	..	600

Rice.—The high ruling prices which prevailed in the principal shipping ports in India during the year 1867, resulting from a short crop, exerted an unfavourable influence upon speculation in rice during the past year at this port. The imports consequently show a considerable falling off, as compared with those of 1866 (though slightly in excess of the returns for 1865); and this notwithstanding the active demand which arose during the latter part of the past year, in consequence of the ascertained deficiency of the grain harvest in many countries of Europe. The high prices, however, attained by floating cargoes at that period, deterred purchasers,

and many orders remained unexecuted. The rice mills in this neighbourhood were actively employed during the year, and the price of the produce was uniformly high throughout that period.

The imports of rice at Antwerp, during the last three years, were as follows:—

				Bales.
1865	..	..	..	314,153
1866	..	..	..	437,573
1867	..	..	..	345,084

Sugar.—The receipts of unrefined cane sugar imported direct into this port during the past year, may be thus summed up:—57,337 cases, 670 casks, 6,352 cranjangs, 7,456 sacks, and 136 barrels; and did not exceed in the aggregate about 10,000 tons. During the same period, about 13,500 tons of cane sugar were employed in the Belgian refineries, thus rendering a recourse to other European markets necessary, and compelling the refiners of this country to pay a somewhat higher price than they would have done had the direct importations corresponded with the demand. Other causes have also contributed to render the situation of the Belgian sugar refiners far from prosperous at the present moment. The high import duties levied upon certain kinds of sugar employed by refiners, are described as operating very injuriously to their interests; and, for this and other reasons, they complain that they do not reap the legitimate benefits expected to accrue from the recent international convention between England, France, Holland, and Belgium, in respect to sugar drawbacks. The representations of the refiners had not, however, succeeded in convincing the government, and the objectionable duties continued to be levied throughout the year 1867. The refiners, thus unfavourably circumstanced, finding it impossible to dispose of a heavy stock at home, adopted the expedient of exporting their sugars on their own account; but, unable to compete in foreign markets with French and Dutch sugars, the experiment failed, and they became once more dependent upon the domestic market, and entirely powerless. This appears to have been the condition of the Belgian refiners at the close of the year 1867.* Efforts are, however, it appears, being made, with a view to remedying certain disadvantages under which the Belgian refiners consider that they labour in comparison with the French sugar refiners more particularly, and which, should they be successful, are, it seems, likely to prove of equal benefit to English refiners, whose position would also no doubt be greatly improved by the more extended culture of beetroot in England. The following are the amounts of refined sugar exported from the port of Antwerp during the past year:—

			Loaf.	Crushed.	Candy.
Kilos.	..	..	7,000,224	523,341	3,503,275

The price of unrefined beetroot sugar was subject to considerable fluctuations during the year, being on the whole depressed—the crop of 1867 having been considered deficient in quantity, though of good quality in point of saccharine properties. Molasses derived from beet were much employed by distillers, in consequence of the high price of grain; and an active demand caused an increase in the price of the article, which rose from 12 francs to 15½ francs per 100 kilos.

Tobacco.—The amount of tobacco received at this port in 1867 was as follows:—7,718 hogsheds and 9,558 bales, showing a larger amount of transactions than for some years past. The low price of tobacco at the commencement of the year, combined with a restricted stock in neigh-

* See *Revue Commerciale du Precurseur*, January 1868.

bouring markets, promoted a considerable degree of activity, especially in Virginian tobacco, which rose rapidly in price. The arrivals from Havanna of the new crop, being remarkably fine in point of quality, found a ready sale at remunerative prices; and there was also a good deal of speculation in Manilla and Yara tobaccos at well-sustained prices.

The receipts overland from Holland in 1867 were as follows:—680,824 kilos. unmanufactured tobacco, and 12,543 manufactured tobacco, against 456,399 unmanufactured and 10,878 kilos. manufactured tobacco during the year 1866.

Freights.—The following statement shows the average rates of freights to this port during the year 1867:—

From Callao—			
Guano..	..	..	60s. to 70s. per ton.
United States—			
Petroleum ..	..	..	6s. per barrel.
Rice Ports—			
Rice ..	..	..	60s. to 70s. per ton.
River Plate—			
Wool ..	..	..	15s. to 30s. „ „
Hides ..	..	..	15s. to 20s. „ „
Brazils—			
Coffee ..	..	..	50s. per ton.
Havanna—			
Sugar ..	..	..	45s. to 55s. per ton.
Black Sea—			
Grain ..	..	..	6s. to 8s. per quarter.
Trieste—			
Grain ..	..	..	6s. per quarter.

Emigration.—The statistics of emigration for the year 1867, at this port present the following result:—

Port of Destination.	Number of Vessels.	Passengers.
New York	31	7,113
Monte Video and Buenos Ayres ..	19	1,882
Rio Grande	3	45
Quebec and Montreal	1	33
Rio Janeiro	1	28
Total	55	9,101

This return shows a considerable increase over previous years in the number of emigrants embarked at Antwerp for Transatlantic ports—a result, no doubt, in a great measure to be attributed to the temporary establishment of a line of steamers from this port to New York in the early part of last year, due to the initiative of Messrs. Hiller and Co., of Berlin. The “City of Cork,” of the Inman line, and other steamers specially chartered for the transport of passengers, also performed several voyages during the summer months; but it is to be regretted that these efforts have not as yet resulted in the establishment of a regular line of steamers to North America.

Antwerp, June 27, 1868.

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA.

Report by Mr. Consul Henderson on the Trade and Commerce of Panama for the Year 1867.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

THE following statement shows the number of ships and amount of tonnage which entered and cleared at Panama in the year 1867 :

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Entered.. ..	161	229,580
Cleared	157	225,443
Total	318	455,023

Of the above the following were British :—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Entered.. ..	71	70,910
Cleared	73	72,221
Total	144	143,131

The coasting trade of Panama is insignificant, and with the exception of a small steamer employed in bringing cattle from the department of Chiriqui, is principally carried on in boats. No statistics can be obtained of this trade.

The Ocean steamships arriving and departing monthly at Panama and Colon during the year, were—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Between Colon, West Indies, and Southampton	2	2
" " " " Liverpool	2	2
" " " " St. Nazaire	1	1
" " and New York	4	4
" " and Grey Town	1	1
" " Carthagena, and St. Marta	1	1
" " and Havanna	1	1
" Panama and South Pacific	4	4
" " and Central America	2	2
" " Mexico, and California	4	4
" " and Australia	1	1
Total	23	23

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The import trade for consumption on the Isthmus, consisting of manufactured goods from Europe and the United States, flour from the United States and Chile, and rice, coffee, and sugar, from Central America, is estimated at about 100,000*l.* in value. Coal imported for the use of steamships during the year is valued at 112,000*l.*

The export from Panama and Colon of Isthmus produce during the year, comprised the following articles and estimated value, viz.:—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Pearls	..	23,110
Pearl Shells	tons 1,079	10,790
Cotton	lbs. 116,000	4,640
Hides	.. 330,720	9,921
India Rubber	.. 349,000	20,940
Deer Skins	.. 3,300	396
Ivory Nuts	quintals 9,000	1,800
Sarsaparilla	lbs. 10,075	604
Tortoiseshell	.. 12,233	7,339
Cocoa Nuts	No. 500,000	300
Cocoa	lbs. 10,000	80
Coffee	.. 25,000	500
Live Turtle	No. 1,500	1,200
Cattle, Fruit, and Vegetables for the use of Shipping ..	..	35,000
Total	..	116,620

The trade of the neighbouring State of Cauca passing across the Isthmus, and conveyed coastwise to and from the ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco, during the year, is estimated at—

	£
Imports from Europe, &c.	105,772
Exports of Produce	95,900
Total	201,672

The transit trade of manufactured goods from Europe and the United States, for the South Pacific, Central America, West Coast of Mexico, California, British Columbia, and Australia, and of treasure and produce therefrom to Europe, the United States, West Indies, &c., is estimated as follows for the year:—

	£
Imported at Colon and exported at Panama	5,845,759
Imported at Panama and exported at Colon	12,592,637
Total transit trade across the Isthmus	18,438,396

The following statement shows the traffic across the Isthmus by means of the Panama railroad during the year:—

Passengers	No. 35,076
Gold	dollars 30,366,076
Silver	.. 14,830,727
Jewelry	.. 793,428
United States Currency	.. 5,000
American Mails	lbs. 923,521
English and French Mails	.. 149,273
Baggage	.. 789,665
Express Freight	feet 36,270
First Class Freight	.. 1,697,573

Second Class Freight	lbs.	8,928,768
Third " "	"	10,914,272
Fourth " "	"	52,465,596
Fifth " "	"	14,637,791
Sixth " "	"	577,201
Special Freight	"	8,837,214
" "	feet	712,980
Coal	lbs.	41,579,138
Local or Way Freight	dollars	4,128

Of the treasure forwarded across the Isthmus, the following was shipped to England :—

From British Columbia, California, and West Coast Mexico ..	\$	9,908,602
" Central America	"	399,265
" South Pacific	"	8,586,807
" Panama and Cauca	"	470,999
Total shipped to England, 3,873,134 <i>l</i>		<u>19,365,673</u>

POPULATION, TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS, AND EXTENT OF THE STATE OF PANAMA.

The population of the State of Panama, exclusive of 8,000 wild Indians, is 221,500.

The number of departments is six, viz :—

Coclé	capital ..	Penonome.
Colon	" ..	Colon.
Chiriqui	" ..	David.
Panama	" ..	Panama.
Los Santos	" ..	Los Santos.
Veraguas	" ..	Santiago.

Territories not comprised in the above, three, viz :—

Bocas del Toro	capital ..	Bocas del Toro.
Darien	" ..	Yvaza.
Balboa	" ..	San Miguel.

The State of Panama, which comprises the whole Isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien, is bounded on the north and north-east by the Atlantic; on the east by the River Atrato from its mouth to its confluence with the Napipi; on the south by the Napipi, a line drawn from its source to the Bay of Cupica and the Pacific. The boundary on the west, which is also the eastern boundary of the Republic of Costa Rica, is as yet undefined.

The extreme length of the State of Panama from east to west is about 360 geographical miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic, and 600 on the Pacific, Oceans. The extent of territory, including the islands, is about 21,100 geographical miles, comprised within 6° 4' and 9° 30' north latitude, and 74° 40' and 84° 40' west longitude.

Panama, May 31, 186

DENMARK.

ST. THOMAS.

Report by Mr. Acting-Consul Lamb on the Trade of St. Thomas during the Year 1867.

BEFORE proceeding to give in detail the commercial and shipping statistics of St. Thomas for the year 1867, I deem it desirable to refer to the many calamities that have last year befallen this island, which has been rendered remarkable, if not notorious, by the nature and extent of its disasters, and the lamentable loss of life arising therefrom.

A cholera epidemic, which carried off 10 per cent. of the inhabitants, introduced the year, and caused trade to be very dull, as quarantine regulations were enforced against this port by the neighbouring islands.

This disease had not long disappeared before yellow fever, of a malignant type, declared itself; but these misfortunes sink into obscurity before the terrible visitations of the disastrous hurricane of the 29th October, and the awful earthquakes of the 18th November, followed on the same day by the oncoming of an immense sea wave, stretching along the whole horizon.

The inhabitants were much terrified by the earthquakes, and many, deserting their houses, fell victims to the yellow fever, superinduced by the exposure to which they had subjected themselves during a forced residence under canvas on the hills.

Earthquakes occur still from day to day; and the natives, who are very timid and easily alarmed, rush out of their houses when they hear the rumbling noise like distant thunder, which generally precedes the coming shock.

It is pleasing to report that liberal assistance, in cash, provisions, &c., promptly reached here from the neighbouring islands, for distribution among the many sufferers by these misfortunes. A Relief Committee was formed, and was of great service in granting just and impartial relief to the deserving distressed. A part of the subscriptions, for distribution here, was transmitted through Her Majesty's Consulate.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The amount of British tonnage which arrived at this port in 1867 was 96,339 tons, as follows:—

DESCRIPTION of British Vessels Entered at St. Thomas during the year 1867, from 5 tons and upwards.

	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Brigs.. .. .	191	38,966
Sloops	118	1,685
Ships.. .. .	115	47,866
Schooners	106	7,573
Steamers	1	249
Total	531	96,339

As in former statements, Her Majesty's war ships and packet steamers are not included in the foregoing return of tonnage. The steam arrivals, British and other flags, average 20 per month, with a tonnage of about 25,000 tons.

I further transmit a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels entered at St. Thomas during the year 1867, from 5 tons and upwards:—

Nationality.					No. of Vessels.	Tons.
English	..	..	..	..	531	96,339
Danish	..	..	..	..	343	29,005
Spanish	..	..	..	..	224	8,075
French	..	..	..	..	158	34,928
Dutch..	..	..	..	..	103	8,042
American	..	..	..	..	94	26,321
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	40	2,710
Prussian	..	..	..	..	30	5,687
Hamburgh	..	..	..	..	24	6,630
Swedish	..	..	..	..	19	2,095
Oldenborg	..	..	..	..	19	5,526
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	12	7,391
Dominican	..	..	..	..	9	543
Italian	..	..	..	..	6	1,740
Bremen	..	..	..	..	6	3,151
Slesvic-Holstein	..	..	..	..	4	620
Mecklenburg..	..	..	..	..	3	1,126
Hanoverian	..	..	..	..	3	727
North German	..	..	..	..	2	451
Russian	..	..	..	..	2	1,373
Belgian	..	..	..	..	1	183
Austrian	..	..	..	..	1	166
Total ..	..	..	..	..	1,634	243,329

N.B.—War ships and packet steamers are not included in the foregoing.

Port Charges are the same as in 1866, as detailed in last Report.

Import Duty, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on invoice value of importation. Coals, however, enter free of duty.

The Lighthouse on Mühlenfels Battery was demolished by the hurricane of the 29th October, and until it is rebuilt a lantern will be hoisted. This circumstance was reported at the time to the Admiralty, to whom due notice will be given of its re-establishment.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The general trade of the place, during 1867, has been very depressed, and results very unsatisfactory. Consequent upon the cholera and yellow fever epidemics, communication and intercourse with the neighbouring islands was very much restricted; and during the existence of cholera, vessels from this port were not admitted into any of the ports of the island of Porto Rico, not even by performing observation or quarantine there, which was considered a somewhat severe measure, and was very prejudicial to the interests of our mercantile community, who had largely imported manufactured goods suitable to the Spanish taste.

The sad calamities in the latter part of the year, already referred to, also deterred purchasers from coming this way, as customary, to replenish their stocks and assortment.

In fact, 1867 must be considered as a very exceptional and memorable

year in the annals of St. Thomas. To repair the extensive damages to property, a large amount of cash had to be expended by the residents; and as business was almost at a stand-still, many were obliged to make heavy sacrifices. It will require years of great profit and prosperity to recuperate the losses sustained here.

There are two Banks here—the Colonial Bank of London, and the Bank of St. Thomas; the capital of the latter being subscribed here. Both institutions are well supported, and return handsome dividends. In 1867, rates of exchange varied from 4 dollars 70 cents to 5 dollars 10 cents to the £ sterling. At one time (in March) there was a great scarcity of specie, and in consequence the course of exchange was most erratic. Sales of sterling bills were made with difficulty at 4 dollars 70 cents to 4 dollars 75 cents, and not many days elapsed before there was a demand at 3 to 4 per cent. advance.

Specie.—British gold, 4 dollars 95 cents to 5 dollars; American gold, from par to 2 per cent. premium; 5-franc pieces, 95 cents each; Columbian doubloons, 16 dollars each.

St. Thomas, being the rendezvous of many lines of mail packets, is always favoured with late European and American advices, and is therefore much resorted to by shipping which call here for information and employment. A considerable chartering business is therefore done here; but last year, from causes already mentioned, the rates of freights were not remunerative, and varied very much.

No island presents greater advantages than St. Thomas for a mail-packet station. It possesses one of the best harbours in the West Indies, and the Danish Government are very liberal and prompt in conceding every facility for despatch and transhipment of goods. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London, subsidised by Her Majesty's Government, have long enjoyed every possible advantage here; and yet it is stated that it is intended to substitute some other island, most likely Virgin Gorda, as their head station.

At present, their steamers, which have latterly been healthy, are permitted to anchor and transfer cargo in the Gregoric Passage; and they report from Water Island, which is a subterfuge, a mere change of name, as Water Island is a cay of St. Thomas, within a stone's throw of this harbour. Sickness is the alleged reason for changing their depôt; but I am inclined to think that whatever place may be selected, and wherever a large number of vessels, with European crews, meet together in the West Indies, fever will appear from time to time.

This island is now free of sickness, and clean bills of health are issued.

By the removal of the Royal Mail Company's station from this place, the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique will be able to secure the valuable St. Thomas traffic for their steamers.

AGRICULTURE.

There is nothing of interest to report under this head. Labour commanding a high value in the town and harbour, in connection with the large amount of shipping calling here, the working classes give little attention to the cultivation of the soil. Cattle, vegetables, and fruit are therefore largely imported from St. Croix, Porto Rico, Viequez, and other adjacent islands.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross number of inhabitants, in town and country, is about 13,000, of which about 10,000 are coloured.

As a rule, they are not industrious. Labourers can readily obtain from 4s. to 6s. per day.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The town is well lighted with gas, a Company having been formed here; but notwithstanding the high charge of 5 dollars per 1,000 feet, the enterprise has not yet given any return to the shareholders.

I stated in my last Report that the floating dock would be ready for use in June 1866. It was declared in July last to be in a complete state for use, but in taking in the first vessel, through some unaccountable mishap, the apparatus foundered in position, is still under water, and will likely have to be abandoned, as the expenses of raising and repairing, having sustained damage in the hurricane, will be enormous.

I am convinced that a good dock, with proper management and economy, would be very useful and profitable.

St. Thomas, June 30, 1868.

FRANCE.

CORSICA.

Report by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the Trade and Commerce of Corsica for the Year 1867.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE receipts of the Customs compared with the results of the year 1866, show an improvement in 1867 of more than 800*l.* for the last quarter; and of upwards of 1,000*l.* upon the whole year.

This increase is due to a new source, viz., to the importation of refined sugar from the docks of Marseilles, and which is manufactured from raw sugar temporarily introduced there for refinement; moreover, for some time past, the trade has imported the home produced sugar in bond, for which a special reduction in the tariff in favour of the Island of Corsica has, for some time past, existed, and the reduced duty upon which is levied for account of the "Contributions indirectes," and is not entered in the table of receipts. This importation of course considerably diminishes the supplies derived from the general stock which are imported as usual by coasting vessels, but the difference in the duty must obtain for it a preference throughout Corsica, and it must be looked upon as an advantage to the island.

Ever since the Law of the 19th May, 1866, came into operation, suppressing the duty upon tonnage, the Navigation dues have been gradually withdrawn.

The tax upon the consumption of salt shows a decrease for the year 1867 of 5,600 francs, 22*l.* sterling, which can only be attributed to the ordinary fluctuations of trade.

The decrease of imports manifest as compared with those for the year 1866, bears chiefly upon the importations of charcoal, cheese, pit coal, iron ore, tobacco, hempen fabrics, and salted provisions; it is in some degree counterbalanced by the augmentation in coffee, cereals, forage, iron ore—from Spain, rice, sugar, and common wines.

The chief cause of the decrease in iron ore and charcoal, is ascribed to the slackened operations of the Toga ironworks, which, together with all other large establishments in the island, is considerably effected by the political incertitude and diffidence of the prospects of continental affairs. The works of Solenzara are now entirely suspended, and there is no expectation of an early revival of the operations of that establishment.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

With regard to commercial navigation, the marked increase in the movement by steamers is due to the renewal of weekly communication between the ports of Leghorn, Bastia, Ajaccio, and Sardinia, suspended in 1866 by the visitation of cholera.

Sailing vessels have also shared in the progress. The national flag has regained some activity, chiefly owing to the extensive felling of timber which has furnished freight. But it is to be observed that the

forest produce has been more particularly favourable to foreign shipping, which obtains a preference for this description of cargo to foreign markets, owing to lower freight.

Of vessels launched during the year 1867, there were none but those announced in progress of building in 1866. Throughout the building yards of the island there is now a complete stagnation.

AGRICULTURE.

It cannot be concealed that Corsica is now, and has been for some years past in a very depressed state, owing to the failure of her harvests; and that her commerce is consequently paralysed.

The augmentation to nearly 300,000 francs, 75,000*l.* sterling, in the value of produce exported, is chiefly owing to the shipments of timber, and to other produce of the forests, such as resin, turpentine, charcoal, &c., for Italy, where they all find a ready market.

But all that relates to other agricultural wealth in the island has proved a failure, olive oil especially, of which there has been no yield for many years. Cedrats also have not been productive, though it must be allowed that this culture is being gradually abandoned, the cost of produce proving excessive from the scarcity of manure. Nor have chestnuts been remunerative, though the exportation of this fruit has been forced to meet the pressing need of the land proprietors, and the exports of this fruit have been forced by the needy agriculturists, and the price in consequence has been enhanced in the island. In conclusion, it may be remarked that Corsica owes to her forests the resources which enable her to keep up her international trade.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is confidently expected that Ajaccio, the political capital of the island will be visited by many English families next winter, from the very attractive reports which have recently been published of the advantages of the climate to invalids. Too much attention cannot be bestowed by them upon the observations contained in Professor Ansted's "Fortnight in Corsica," in 1867. The period of a sojourn in the island should be limited to the months intervening between November and June. From June to November "it is death to sleep in the plains, and merely to travel across them at that time involves serious risk of that terrible scourge, the malaria fever." *

An opinion has been recently published that this "is perhaps the only country in the Mediterranean where an Englishman may carry on farming, &c.," but, I conscientiously believe, it is erroneous. The natives will not work; they entertain a horror of manual labour. The Lucchesi, and other Italians from the "Maremme," migrate hither annually to do all the work, and they are the only labourers who "to the sickness born" in their own paludi, are competent to struggle with the pestilence. The Senator Casabianca, some thirty years since, induced several thousand Alsations to cultivate a property in the Vescovado. All who did not die on the spot were carted to the hospital of Bastia, and died there. Before him, at the close of the last century, General Marbœuf, Governor of Corsica, called over thousands from the Lorraine to colonize in the neighbourhood of this town, every one of whom died of malaria fever.

Blanqui, in 1838, wrote, "N'est ce pas un fléau plus funeste, celui qu'elle (La Corse) éprouve, celui qui frappe de stérilité la plus belle partie

* T. Ansted, F.R.S.

de son sol, et qui decime ses habitants ?" And as Mr. Ansted further remarks "Without some great and determined effort, the lagoons (of Corsica) will never be redeemed, and the island must be lost for human purposes."

Generally speaking, educated Corsicans, and such as are not influenced by continental intercourse, are hospitable to strangers ; but in the commercial capital, Bastia, there is in the lower orders a motley population of Genoese and the scum of the islanders, who are brutally inhospitable to foreigners. Unfortunately, from these wretches are recruited the police of the town, and it were much to be desired that this force were recruited from the French continent ; Corsicans will not bear witness against each other, hence there is often a failure of justice in the inferior courts.

Bastia, July 1, 1868.

G R E E C E .

THE PIRÆUS OF ATHENS.

Report by Mr. Consul Merlin on the Trade of Continental Greece during the Year 1867.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

THE number of British merchant vessels which entered and left the port of the Piræus (Athens) during the year 1867, compared with that of the preceding twelve months, is as follows :—

ENTERED.							
1866.				1867.			
No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
12	7,380	198	£ 21,620	26	10,462	463	£ 52,300
CLEARED.							
12	7,380	198	..	25	10,195	432	..

Being more than double the number of British vessels in 1867 than in 1866, owing principally to the increased demand for coal.

The total amount of tonnage and vessels of the direct trade of all nations, arriving and departing from the Piræus in the year 1867, is shown in the following Table :—

Nationality.	ENTERED.				
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
					£
British.. ..	3	1,943	23	8,499	52,300
Austrian	104	26,736	8	2,530	46,813
French	145	164,040	2	420	127,743
Greek	..	..	369	35,921	100,787
Prussian	..	..	3	779	1,500
Italian	..	..	18	3,392	11,912
Netherland	..	..	2	228	1,874
Norwegian	..	..	9	2,503	14,726
Ottoman	..	..	63	3,834	46,428
Russian	1	430	6	1,491	21,604
Total	253	193,149	503	59,597	425,687
	CLEARED.				
British	3	1,943	22	8,231	..
Austrian	103	26,479	8	2,530	27,160
French	145	164,040	2	420	30,450
Greek	..	..	295	32,316	25,300
Prussian	..	..	3	779	..
Italian	..	..	18	3,392	2,900
Netherland	..	..	2	228	..
Norwegian	..	..	8	2,353	..
Ottoman	..	..	63	3,824	..
Russian	1	430	6	1,491	..
Total	252	192,892	427	55,574	85,810

Coasting Trade.—This being restricted to national vessels, is almost entirely carried on by the steamers belonging to the Greek Steam Navigation Company, and by small sailing craft and boats under the Greek flag, with the exception that, by virtue of the treaty between Greece and Turkey, vessels under the Ottoman flag are permitted to ship goods and passengers from one port of the kingdom to another, which is, however, rarely availed of.

The following Return shows the number, tonnage, &c., of the vessels engaged in this trade, entering and leaving the port of the Piræus during the year 1867 :—

ENTERED.							
Greek Steamers.				Greek Sailing Vessels and Boats.			
No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
322	99,981	8,290	£ 317,857	4,354	39,400	15,416	£ 162,857
CLEARED.							
331	99,560	8,265	28,571	4,320	39,1	15,230	21,429

On comparing the total movement of steamers and vessels of all nations engaged in the direct and indirect trade at the Piræus, during the last two years, the following results are obtained :—

ENTERED.					
1866.			1867.		
Total No. of all Vessels including Coasting Trade.	Total Tonnage.	Total Value of Cargoes.	Total No. of all Vessels including Coasting Trade.	Total Tonnage.	Total Value of Cargoes.
5,368	390,876	£ 825,150	5,442	392,127	£ 906,401

CLEARED.					
5,316	390,854	112,281	5,330	387,128	135,810

Showing a slight increase in the movement of the port in 1867, compared to that of the preceding year.

Shipbuilding.—Two vessels of small burthen were constructed at the Piræus, and launched during the year 1867; and two more, of 100 and 150 tons respectively, were commenced and are now on the stocks.

Lighthouses.—No change has of late years been made in the lights or beacons shown at the entrance of the Piræus harbour, which are four in number, viz. :—

1. The lighthouse on the Island of Lipsa Koutalla (Psytalia), at the entrance to Salamis Bay, a white revolving light, visible at 15 miles distance, which is obscured twice every alternate minute.

2. A lantern or fixed light on a mast at Cape Themistocles, south-western promontory of the Piræus, visible at the distance of 5 miles. This will be replaced by a lighthouse now building.

3 and 4. Two coloured fixed lights on the stone columns or pillars at the entrance of the harbour, the one red and the other green.

Steam Navigation Companies.—The principal lines of steam communication, connecting the Piræus and Greece generally with the rest of Europe and Turkey, are—

1. The vessels of the French Company of the Messageries Impériales, which run weekly between Marseilles and Constantinople, and *vice versa*, calling at Messina and the Piræus, both on their outward and homeward voyages.

These steamers leave Marseilles every Saturday afternoon, are due at the Piræus the following Thursday, remain only a few hours to discharge and receive cargo, and proceed directly to Constantinople. They quit Constantinople on the return voyage every Wednesday, reaching the Piræus the following Friday, and continue their route for Messina and Marseilles the same day. They carry mails and passengers, as well as cargoes, and perform their voyages, at all seasons of the year, with great dispatch and regularity.

2. The Company of "Lloyd's Austriaco," the steamers of which Society leave Trieste every Saturday for Corfu, Syra, and Constantinople direct; with several branch lines touching at intermediate ports in the Adriatic, Levant, &c.

The Island of Syra is the principal point of union for these steamers

in Greece, the postal, passenger, and other service between the Piræus and Syra, being performed by a small steamer which plies twice a week between that island and the Piræus. The steam vessels of this Company, on the direct line between Trieste and Constantinople, are fine boats, remarkable for their cleanliness and comfort.

3. The Greek Steam Navigation Company, which has ten vessels. These are at present entirely employed in the coasting trade, not extending their voyages beyond the Ionian Islands. There is a weekly communication by the Gulf of Corinth, by means of these steamers to Corfu, which line corresponds with the Italian boats from Corfu to Brindisi, &c.; and mails and passengers are thus conveyed to Italy and other parts of the Continent.

The Greek steamers have engines of small power, and are kept so constantly in movement that sufficient time is not allowed for proper attention to cleanliness, punctuality, and the comfort of the passengers.

4. Besides the vessels of the three above-mentioned Societies, there are the steam-ships belonging to the Fraissenet Company, which run between Marseilles and Constantinople, touching at all the principal ports in the Mediterranean.

These vessels usually carry neither mails nor passengers. The dates of their arrivals and departures are somewhat irregular. They are principally employed in the conveyance of merchandise and heavy cargoes.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The principal exports from Continental Greece to foreign countries, in 1867, were as follows :—

	£
Lead and scorïæ.. .. .	142,020
Valonea	51,400
Cotton	36,612
Cocoons	7,313
Wine	4,624
Madder-root	5,130
Spun silk	1,393
Lamb skins	3,328
Olives	8,025
Tobacco	1,897

The principal articles imported were—

	£
Grain	132,175
Manufactures	47,970
Sugar	39,450
Coals	37,676
Salt fish, &c.	20,853
Rice	15,632
Coffee	14,512
Timber	13,267
Rum, &c.	12,361
Hides and leathers	8,768
Iron, wrought and unwrought	7,421

Of the above articles, the following were exported to and imported from Great Britain :—

Exports.

	£
Valonea	46,400
Lead	134,160
White stone (Magnesite)	5,000
Wine, white and red	4,500
Bones	2,143
Madder-root	1,014

Imports.

	£
Coals	31,953
Manufactures	11,343
Tin plates and bars	7,351
Coffee and sugar	5,547
Iron, wrought and unwrought	4,415
Rum	12,361

The average market prices of the principal articles of import and export, during the year, have been as follows:—

Imports.

	£	s.	d.
Wheat, per imperial quarter	2	19	10
Barley,	1	9	0
Maize,	1	18	6
Potatoes, per cwt.	0	10	5
Sugar,	2	5	6
Rum, per imperial gallon	0	2	4
Coffee, per cwt.	3	15	0
Rice (Genoa), per cwt.	0	18	6
Salt cod fish	1	10	6
Red herrings, per barrel	1	11	6
Dry hides, per cwt.	4	16	11
Coals, per ton	1	12	0
Iron bars, per cwt.	0	12	9
„ (Swedish), per cwt.	0	18	8
„ hoops,	0	15	6
Tin bars, per cwt.	5	3	8
„ plates, I. C., per box	1	11	6
Grey T cloth, 24 yards per piece, 6 lbs.	0	11	6
Cotton prints, 24 yards per piece	0	12	9
Madapolams, 40 yards per piece	0	18	4
Cotton water twist, No. 4, 16 per 10 lbs. b dle	0	17	10

Exports.

	£	s.	d.
Cotton, cleaned, per lb.	0	0	9
Vaonea grossa, per ton	9	8	4
„ mixed „	10	0	0
„ Camata „	11	0	0
„ Camatina „	12	0	0
Madder-roots, per cwt.	1	10	0
Spun silk, per lb.	1	2	10
Cocoons „	0	5	10
Resin, per cwt.	0	15	0
Wool, „	2	1	10
Skins, undressed, per dozen	0	15	0
Tobacco, per cwt.	2	18	6
Lead, per ton	20	0	0
White stone (Magnesite), per cwt.	0	2	0
Honey, per cwt.	1	14	4
Sponges, common, per lb.	0	3	0

Tariff.—A new Customs law was published on the 13th (25th) February, 1867, repealing the duty on all articles of export, with the exception of that on figs, currants, and valonea, on which also it was not to be levied after the 5th (17th) October last. This benefit is, however, greatly neutralised by a dime tax on many articles of produce, charged, for convenience sake, at the Custom-house on exportation.

The import duty, on the contrary, has been considerably increased, particularly that on sugar and coffee, the duty on refined white crushed

sugar being raised from $\frac{1}{3}d.$ to $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., and on coffee from $\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

On manufactures in general, whether cotton, linen, or woollen, the duty is fixed by weight, and averages from 8 to 10 per cent. on their value. Articles of luxury, however, pay an *ad valorem* charge of 15 per cent.

In addition to the Customs duty, all goods entered for consumption are subjected to a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for mole dues, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for town dues.

Banking Es. Vhishments.—The two principal Banks at Athens are the National one and the Ionian Bank. The private bankers are Mr. Decosi Vouro, Mr. George P. Scousé, Mr. P. Scouludi, and Mr. G. Notara.

The National Bank was established in 1843, and has the exclusive privilege of circulating Bank notes payable to the bearer in Greece. Its chief office is in Athens, where its notes only can be cashed. It has branches at the Piræus, Athens, Syra, Patras, Chalcis, Calamata, &c. According to the return published on the 31st December (old style), its paid-up capital was 15,000,000 drachma or 535,714*l.* sterling; the reserve fund, 6,279,928 drachmas, or 224,113*l.*; its paper circulation, 20,127,435 drachmas, or 718,837*l.*; and the specie in chest, at the various branches, 9,505,722 drachmas, or 339,490*l.* By its charter, the paper circulation of the National Bank is unlimited, so long as the Bank holds one-third of the amount in its coffers in specie. The last dividend declared was at the rate of $15\frac{3}{10}\%$ per cent. per annum.

The Ionian Bank is an English Joint Stock Company, established by Royal Charter in the Ionian Islands, during the English Protectorate, in 1841. It has branches at Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Patras, and Athens; the Board of Directors is in London. According to the statement of the 31st December, 1867, its paid-up capital was 180,000*l.* sterling; reserve fund, or rest, 53,624*l.*; paper circulation (limited by Charter to the amount of paid-up capital), 159,418*l.*; specie in chest at various branches, 89,692*l.* The dividend declared was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The circulation of the notes of the Ionian Bank is restricted to those islands where they are payable on demand.

Exchange.—The following are the monthly rates for bills drawn at usance (three months after date) on London, viz. :—

EXCHANGE per £ sterling.

						Drachmas	Leptas.
January	..	..	..	..	..	27	98
February	..	..	..	..	..	28	03
March	..	..	..	..	..	28	20
April	..	..	..	..	..	28	25
May	..	..	..	..	..	28	60
June	..	..	..	..	..	28	20
July	..	..	..	..	..	27	97
August	..	..	..	..	..	27	69
September	..	..	..	..	..	27	49
October	..	..	..	..	..	27	65
November	..	..	..	..	..	28	15
December	..	..	..	..	..	28	12

Giving an average exchange for the year of 28 drachmas 3 leptas per £ sterling, or $51\frac{2}{3}d.$ per Mexican or Spanish dollar.

The par of exchange is calculated, in the Ionian Islands and at Patras, at 27 drachmas 69 leptas, or 4*s.* 4*d.* per Mexican dollar.

The value of the drachma is $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ at the par of exchange.

The Tariff value of the English gold sovereign is 28 drachmas 12 leptas. Gold is, however, generally at a premium.

Theoretically, Greece has a decimal system of money and weights. Practically, every known coin in Europe circulates at a market value of its own, which varies in Athens, Syra, Patras, and the Ionian Islands, according to the commercial usage of those places, independent of the Government Tariff.

The following are the Tariff values of the principal coins :—

	Drachmas.	Leptas.
Gold sovereign	28	12
Gold napoleon	22	33
Five franc piece	5	58
Imperial, German, and Maria Theresa dollar ..	5	78
Sicilian dollar	5	72
Mexican and Spanish dollar	6	0
Swanzika	0	95

According to a law of the 12th April, 1867, the value of the drachma will be assimilated to that of the franc after the 1st January, 1869. The old coinage of King Otho will be called in, and a new one issued. A fresh Government Tariff will also come into force, having for its object the substitution of French money for the present mixed silver currency, by depreciating the value at which the latter will then become a legal tender.

Greek Weights.—The weights and measures still used in commerce are the old Turkish ones, with the exception of that employed for weighing currants, which is the great Venetian pound, 5 per cent. heavier than the pound avoirdupois.

The following are the principal weights and measures in general use :—

GREEK WEIGHTS.

400 drams = 1 oke.	1 kilo of wheat = 21 okes.
44 okes = 1 cantar.	1 botza = 2 okes.
18 cantars = 1 ton.	48 okes = 1 Greek barrel.

EQUIVALENT of Greek Weights and Measures, &c., in English ditto.

9 Greek drams	= 1 ounce, avoirdupois.
1 oke	= 45 "
39½ okes	= 1 imperial cwt.
18 cantars	= 1 " ton.
1 kilo	= 1 bushel.
3 $\frac{6}{10}$ okes	= 1 imperial gallon.
3 $\frac{2}{5}$ stremma	= 1 acre.
1 pike (land measure)	= 25½ inches.
1 " (cloth measure)	= 27 inches.
1 royal pike	= 1 French metre.

Architects, stonemasons, and carpenters, however, now generally use the French metre.

AGRICULTURE.

The harvest of 1867, in Continental Greece as well as in the Morea, was at least one-third short of an average crop; but it was better than that of the preceding year, which was one of the most unfavourable known.

This deficiency was supplied in Attica by hard wheat imported from Enos and the adjoining districts, where the yield was very abundant. It was shipped to this country in Greek and Ottoman vessels of small tonnage, there not being sufficient depth of water in those ports for ships of large burthen to enter.

The growing crops of all kinds of grain promise a season of unusual plenty in 1868, both in Continental and other parts of Greece.

The oil-crops of Attica, Salona, and Continental Greece generally, were a complete failure in 1867, not one-fourth of an average quantity being obtained.

The vintage of Attica was, on the contrary, most plentiful, the new wine, or "must," as it is called, having been sold at 50 leptas the botza, or 6*d.* per imperial gallon.

Madder-roots of a good quality are produced on the plains of Athens and Chalcis. The ordinary yearly yield is as follows, viz.:—Athens, about 800 cwt.; Chalcis, about 3,000 cwt.; total, 3,800 cwt.

Valonea.—The crop of this article in Acarnania (Western Greece), in 1867, was very fine and abundant, reaching 5,140 tons, of which 500 tons were shipped to Italy, and the remainder to England.

Cotton.—The quality of the cotton produced in Continental Greece, in the year 1867, was very good, the season being dry, and favourable for ripening the pods, which were gathered without rain damage.

The quantity, however, fell short of that of the previous year, being less by a third than the produce in 1866, which was, however, of poor quality.

This reduction is partly to be attributed to the decreased cultivation of this article in Greece, consequent on the decline in the value of cotton, and the increased cost of cereals.

The following return shows the approximate quantity of cotton produced at the various places of growth within this Consular district during the past year, and the average price paid for it to the farmer, &c.:—

STATEMENT of the Cotton Crop of Continental Greece for the year ended 31st December, 1867.

Place of Growth.	Weight in Unginned or Seed Cotton.	Net Weight in Clean Cotton.	Average Cost Price of Cleaned Cotton at Place of Growth.		Average Cost of Cleaned Cotton. Free on board.	
			d.	d.	d.	d.
District of Bœotia, including Livadia ..	14,862,500	4,687,500	6 to 7		8 to 9	
District of Phthiotis, including Lamia ..	1,212,990	406,330	5½ „ 6½		7½ „ 8½	
Various small parcels ..	650,000	216,000	5½ „ 6½		7½ „ 8½	
Totals	16,725,490	5,303,830	..		..	

Half of this crop has been shipped to Trieste and Marseilles, and the remainder is held for shipment and local consumption. Neither the price nor quality are adapted for the English market, it being what is called "short staple."

Little cotton seed has been sown in Phthiotis (Lamia) this season; and in Bœotia it is said the young plants have suffered severely by the recent heavy rains. It is feared the season is too far advanced to re-plant them.

POPULATION.

According to the last census, taken in 1861, the Demos (Municipality) of Athens contained 43,371 inhabitants, and that of the Piræus 6,452, to whom must now be added 17,147 Cretan refugees.

Continental Greece, after the same return, had the following population, viz.:—Attica and Bœotia, 116,024; Phthiotis and Phocide, 102,291;

Acarnania and Ætolia, 109,392; Eubœa (Negropont), 72,368. Total, 400,075.

A new census will be taken this year (1868), and the number of inhabitants will doubtless be found to have considerably increased.

FACTORIES, STEAM MILLS, &c.

The following are the principal establishments of this description at the Piræus:—

1. Iron foundry, machine and chair manufactory of Messrs. Bassiliadis and Company. Steam-engine of 16 horse-power. Employs 200 workmen.

2. Agamemnon steam mill, &c. Messrs. J. McDowall and James Stuart, D. Seferlis and Panajotopulo, owners. This establishment has two steam-engines, one of 20 horse-power, and another of 30, both of which are in one engine-room. They turn seven pair of millstones, and usually grind 60,000 lbs. of flour per diem, but can produce 80,000 lbs. if necessary. Employs 25 persons.

3. Steam flour-mill of Mr. Dimoka. Engine, 15 horse-power; turns three pair of millstones.

4. Steam flour-mill of Mr. Caprano. Engine of 15 horse-power turns three pair of millstones.

5. Steam flour-mill of Messrs. Muzzopulo, Basilin, Selavouni, and Company. Engine of 12 horse-power; turns three pair of stones.

6. Silk-spinning manufactory of Mr. Luca Ralli. Engine of 4 horse-power; 44 bassins. Employs 55 persons.

7. Establishment of Messrs. E. Mitaraki and Company. Steam-engine of 25 horse-power; two cotton presses; six gins for cleansing cotton; one apparatus for washing rags.

8. Steam-press belonging to Messrs. Angelopulos and Pothito Comparuzzo. Engine of 14 horse-power; two cotton presses.

9. Oil-press of Mr. V. Theologo. A small steam-engine, and two hydraulic presses on wheels.

10. Steam-mill belonging to Mr. Lambiri, but not working. A new boiler has been sent for from France.

11. Mr. J. Dimoka is erecting a building near his steam-mill for the manufacture of cotton twist, by means of a steam-engine of 25 horse-power.

MINES.

Silver and Lead Mines at Laurium, Cape Colonna, Sunium.—In the year 1863, the French firm of Messrs. H. Roux and Company, some of the partners in which house are connected with establishments at Domus-Nova and Carthagenæ, for smelting and mining operations in Sardinia and Spain, formed a Company for a similar purpose at Ergasteria, Laurium, and having previously purchased from the neighbouring Municipality (Demos) and other proprietors the old scorix of the celebrated silver and lead mines of antiquity at Cape Sunium, commenced operations there, which have since been continued and developed with remarkable success. This Company has now twelve furnaces in active use, and employs 1,500 persons, of whom 300 are foreigners, principally Spaniards or Frenchmen, and the remaining 1,200 Greeks.

The port or roadstead of Ergasteria adjoins that of Port Mandri (Therico) on its south-western side. It is situated on the mainland of Attica, in the channel between Cape Sunium (Colonna) and the Island of Macronisi, and affords a safe anchorage for ships. It is distant about 30 miles from Athens, and has now a population of 2,500 persons, all of

whom are more or less dependent on the above-mentioned industry for their support.

The number of British merchant vessels which entered and left the harbour of Ergasteria in the year 1867 was as follows:—

ENTERED.				
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Nature of Cargoes. ¹	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
18	14,500	270	Tons. 15,000 Coke	£ 22,500

CLEARED.				
15	12,100	205	{ 6,708 Lead 1,985 Scoriæ }	{ 134,160

These vessels nearly all proceeded to England, calling at Carthagea to fill up with Spanish grass.

The ships employed in this trade belong, almost exclusively, to the firm of Messrs. Henry Milvain and Sons, of Newcastle.

The value of the lead thus obtained from the scoriæ may be roughly estimated at about 18*l.* a ton. There is a small proportion of silver in it, about 30*s.* per ton, barely sufficient, as it is said, to repay the expense of its extraction. This process, however, has not hitherto been performed in this country, although preparations are now being made for doing so.

An export duty of 18*s.* per ton is paid to the Greek Government on the lead shipped by the Company. They have had to sustain much litigation, both with the Government and also with private individuals, respecting the proprietorship of the scoriæ and the validity of their contracts, and some of these lawsuits are still pending. It is calculated there is sufficient quantity of scoriæ at Laurium and the neighbourhood to keep Messrs. Roux and Co.'s furnaces employed, at their present rate of working, for eight years.

The whole, almost, of the surrounding district, as stated by engineers who have surveyed it, and other competent judges, is metallic.

Messrs. Roux and Co. have constructed a number of roads in the vicinity of their establishment to facilitate the transport of the scoriæ; and no doubt derive considerable profit on the capital employed, which they merit by their intelligence and industry.

"White stone," a kind of magnesite, is found in abundance in the Island of Negropont. About 2,500 tons of this mineral are annually exported to England, from which carbonate of magnesia, Epsom salts, magnesium, &c., are extracted. The carbonic acid which is developed is very pure.

The quality of this stone differs slightly. It is principally shipped from the estate of Mr. Boudouris, near Chalcis, and likewise from that of Messrs. Noel and Müller, of Achmet-Aga in Negropont. Owing, however, to the want of good harbours in the vicinity of these quarries, there is considerable difficulty in obtaining vessels to carry cargoes of this description.

"Chrome," or chromate of iron, has been discovered near Chalcis; also on the estate of Mr. Boudouris. It is likewise found in other parts of the island. The quality, however, is not so fine as that of Skyros.

"Lignite," or coal, of a serviceable kind for smelting purposes, and for mixing with other coals, exists in considerable quantities on the estate of Mr. Paparigopoulo, at Oropos (Attica).

It is said that these mines, which are only at a short distance from the sea, have not yet been worked to a sufficient depth to ascertain the real quality and value of the coal. There are likewise deposits of this mineral at Koumi, in the Island of Negropont, which have been worked by the Government.

According to trials made, this fuel burns rapidly, developing considerable heat and flame; but it has a great proportion of ashes, and is not adapted for the use of sea-going steamers, especially for long voyages.

Lithographic stones, marble of various kinds, besides the celebrated white marble quarries of Pantelicus, exist in Attica and other parts of Continental Greece, requiring only capital and industry to be more profitably worked than has been hitherto done.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Piræus and Athens Railway.—An English Company, under the management of Mr. E. Pickering, obtained the concession, in November 1867, from the Hellenic Government, for the completion of the railway between Athens and its seaport, a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

This is the fourth Company which has undertaken the execution of this enterprise within the last twenty years, the entire cost of which, including the rolling stock, is estimated at 120,000*l.* sterling.

The line itself presents no engineering difficulty, beyond a gradual ascent from the Piræus to Athens, the highest gradient on any part being 1 yard in every 80.

The principal cutting is near Athens, and was nearly completed by the former contractors, a French Company, who held the concession for four or five years, but finally failed in obtaining the funds necessary for the completion of the works.

The traffic between the towns of the Piræus and Athens is considerable. According to the last return of the daily movement to and from Athens, taken at the toll-bar on the road, it results that 4,730 first class passengers, 4,960 second class, 6,731 third class, 473 foot passengers, and 960 carts and wagons, laden with goods and merchandise, pass weekly between these towns. The number of passengers by railway would no doubt be considerably augmented, especially during the summer season, when it is calculated that more than 5,000 persons would daily avail themselves of the facilities offered for sea-bathing.

According to the terms of the Convention between the present Company and the Greek Government, the maximum price for third class passengers, from the Piræus to Athens, and *vice versâ*, is fixed at 45 leptas (4*d.*). The fares for first and second class passengers, as likewise the tariff for goods and merchandise, are left to the option of the Contractors.

Should the railway not be in full activity on the 4th (16th) August of the present year (1868), the Contractors will be condemned to pay a fine of 100,000 drachmas, or 3,570*l.*, to the Hellenic Government.

If the Contractors fail in depositing this sum within eight days, viz., on the 13th (25th) August, 1868, they forfeit all their privileges; but should the deposit be made, a further delay of three months will be accorded to them; at the expiration of which period—that is on the 4th (16th) November, 1868—if the railway is not then completed and in working order, the Contractors will forfeit the concession, together with all their deposits, the lands purchased, and the works that have been constructed thereon.

In consequence of financial difficulties which have unexpectedly occurred, the works on the Piræus and Athens Railroad are suspended at present, but it is confidently expected they will shortly be resumed.

A Belgian Company is reported to entertain the project of a railway from Port Rafti (near Cape Sunium) to Lamia, with a view to its extension hereafter from the latter place to Salonica, when the line from thence to Belgrade shall be made.

Telegraphs.—The Piræus and Athens are in telegraphic communication with the rest of the Continent by land, *viâ* Lamia and Salonica, at which latter place the line separates in opposite directions: one for Constantinople, &c., and the other for Aulona, which last is in connection with Otranto in Italy, by a submarine cable, and Trieste, *viâ* the coast of Dalmatia.

The ordinary time a commercial message requires for transmission to Vienna, Paris, or London, from Greece, is 48 hours—frequently longer. Occasionally, however, they are delivered within the same day on which sent.

There are also lines of communication by wires to Corinth, Vostizza, Patras, Pyrgos, Calamata, Tripolitza, Nauplia, Chalcis, Thebes, Missolonghi, Levadia, and Lamia, &c. These, though frequently out of order in winter, are nevertheless of great service, both to the Government and the public. The charge for the transmission of a simple telegram of twenty words, including the address, from one part of Greece to another, is one drachma, or $8\frac{1}{2}d$.

Public Buildings.—A very handsome hospital for civilians is being built at the Piræus, out of funds bequeathed for that purpose to the Municipality by a wealthy Greek merchant, the late Mr. Niketas, of Alexandria. It is a solidly constructed stone edifice, in an airy and healthy situation at some little distance from the town. It contains 36 offices and wards, and will afford accommodation for 100 patients.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The wholesale and retail trade of the Piræus and Athens has not yet recovered from the severe shock which public credit and confidence sustained by the numerous failures which occurred here in the summer and autumn of 1866, the distress occasioned by which was greatly increased by the low price obtained for the principal articles of export from this country, and two extremely bad harvests in succession. In addition to which, the insurrection in the neighbouring Island of Crete agitated the minds even of the working population, and brought thousands of helpless women and children to this country in a state of absolute destitution. Had it not been for the large sums of money subscribed by the wealthy Greeks in all parts of the world, the suffering and misery would have been intense. As it is, it has been sufficient to seriously affect the commercial prosperity of the place.

Landed property, building lots, houses, &c., in Athens, have declined at least 25 per cent. in value, public confidence has been shaken, and the scarcity of money has checked legitimate speculation and commercial enterprise.

The crisis has by no means passed. many of the causes of this distress still existing; but the present year promises to be one of much greater abundance in agricultural produce than the preceding.

The Piræus, June 9, 1868.

ITALY.

GENOA.

Report by Mr. Consul Brown on the Trade and Commerce of Genoa during the Year 1867.

SHIPPING.

THE shipping returns show a falling off in the foreign trade and an increase in the coasting trade for 1867, both as compared with the returns of 1866 and with the average of the last five years.

Taking foreign and coasting trade together, shipping has fallen off both in number and tonnage from the average of the last five years, though in mere number there is a slight increase over last year.

The following Statement shows the number and tonnage of the vessels of all nations for the last five years.

			Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.		Totals.	
			Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1863	..	..	3,186	774,384	6,754	551,312	9,890	1,325,696
1864	..	..	3,481	847,000	6,708	517,176	10,189	1,364,176
1865	..	..	2,970	754,983	6,093	502,987	9,063	1,237,870
1866	..	..	3,034	749,033	5,189	443,580	8,223	1,193,613
1867	..	..	2,883	698,364	6,223	533,567	9,106	1,131,931

The next Table will show the share taken by the British and other flags in the foreign trade of the port during the same period.

Nationality.	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ...	339	164,574	361	166,559	293	160,290	366	187,311	340	150,181
Italian ...	1,460	280,018	1,779	326,370	1,738	324,810	1,623	323,638	1,686	333,061
French ...	804	197,140	755	186,236	585	152,003	545	131,685	516	129,197
Romans ...	17	1,025	17	1,293	14	719	16	995	15	1,055
United States ...	32	19,312	15	9,476	17	14,280	19	9,005	19	10,945
Spaniards ...	99	20,021	78	13,789	88	13,888	82	14,327	62	9,148
Greeks ...	32	6,068	101	20,321	24	4,888	72	14,266	54	11,220
Dutch ...	65	12,962	60	14,996	44	11,708	34	9,801	34	8,474
Swedish ...	70	21,779	73	25,514	56	19,821	53	19,695	37	13,295
Austrians ...	93	22,913	89	24,960	47	11,388	39	8,995	32	10,269
All other nations	125	29,572	153	57,486	64	21,188	185	29,315	88	21,519
Totals ...	3,136	774,384	3,481	847,000	2,970	734,983	3,034	749,033	2,883	698,364

These Tables show a falling off in the shipping of all foreign nations, the Italian being the only one which is in increase over last year. This points to the fact which I expect will become more evident every year, that the Italians are rapidly rising to their ancient pre-eminence among maritime commercial nations.

Not only are they gradually getting the better of all competitors in the foreign trade of their own country, and driving out foreigners

from their coasting trade, but every year a whole fleet of new vessels is launched from the Italian building yards and sent out to compete in the carrying trade of other countries; and they compete successfully, and render 15 and 20 per cent., and more, on the capital invested in them, while the shipping of other nations is barely keeping afloat. It is considered almost a matter of course, and not at all a subject of unusual exultation, in this district, for instance, that a first-class ship should entirely clear its cost in five years, and they often do so in less.

It would be well if our shipowners would seriously study the causes of this prosperity, for I believe we cannot show any similar results in England, and yet certainly neither our ships nor our seamen are inferior to those of this country. The expense of building is, I believe, about the same in both countries, as, though labour is a good deal cheaper in this country, timber is as dear, and all metals, of course, much dearer.

In short, I am told that a ship of from 500 to 1,000 tons costs about the same on this coast as in England, and that the English ship is better fastened, and therefore the more lasting ship of the two; so that as to original cost the advantage would be on our side. On the other hand, both masters and seamen get higher pay under the English flag than under the Italian, and Englishmen are both by nature and habit far less careful and economical than Italians, so that the running expenses of the ship would be greater: but the difference is not sufficient to make a sensible diminution in the profits of the enterprise; as a good freight of a foreign going ship ought to be able to stand a trifling difference in the wages of the crew, and even a good deal of waste of ship's stores and unnecessary wear and tear.

In my opinion one reason of Italian ships paying better than ours is that the master is almost invariably a shareholder in the ship.

There are a certain number of large ship owners who own their ships entirely; but even these generally give their masters a "caratto" or two of the ship under their command; and the mass of the shipping on this coast is built by people who, on principle, prefer to spread their ventures rather than have all their eggs in one basket, and however rich they may be, prefer to have shares in a great number of ships to owning a few, and the master of these vessels is always a part owner.

The very start of a new vessel is generally made by the nomination of the master, who undertakes to take up a certain number of shares, and then superintends the building of his vessel from the very keel. The consequence is, that from the very beginning one shareholder in the undertaking, and a practical man, watches over every timber that is put into the ship, and when he gets her to sea he feels almost as if she were a creation of his own, and has more than a mere mercenary incentive to make the venture turn out a good one; he has a personal ambition to make *his* ship noted for quick passages and good earnings, and puts all his "*amour propre*" into it. This, it appears to me, is a far better system than ours, by which shipmasters are in general not tied either to their ships or their owners by anything but the most temporary engagements, and who, though they may do their strict duty conscientiously, have no particular ambition urging them on, and no direct interest whatsoever in the success of the vessel.

I think, too, that the Italian system enables shipowners to secure the services of a superior class of men as master. The English shipmaster is no doubt a first-rate seaman, but on shore the Italian has decidedly the advantage of him. He is better educated, and especially more a man of business. Our shipmasters, at least those at present

sent out in the Mediterranean trade, are too generally mere good sailors, to whom a small business question seems a hopeless puzzle, and who are therefore entirely dependent on others if they get into difficulties. They are, on the other hand, often wilful and difficult to get on with, and their tone and manners are wanting in that urbanity and politeness which goes so far towards making the Italians the successful negotiators and traders they are.

It appears to me, therefore, that it would pay our shipowners to improve the class of men employed as masters, and that they could not do so in a better way than by interesting them in the vessels under their command; but I do not pretend to be able to teach them their business, and only desire to call their attention to the fact that as things stand, the Italians seem bidding fair to cut them out in the Mediterranean trade.

Shipbuilding.—The shipbuilding on the coast has again increased in the last year, the building within the district of the “Capitaneria del Porto di Genova” having been as follows:—

Building Yard.	1866.		1867.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Sestri Ponente	34	15,634	45	23,467
Varazze	29	12,030	15	7,797
Savona	15	6,244	15	6,466
Other places	31	5,083	31	6,426
Total	109	38,991	105	44,156

There are at the present moment on the stocks within my Consular District no less than 172 square rigged vessels.

British Shipping.—British shipping has considerably fallen off both in number and in tonnage, as will be perceived by the preceding table; but the diminution is probably owing entirely to the diminished import of coal, as the other imports from England have somewhat increased year, as will be seen by reference to the import Table.

The following Statement will show at a glance the nature of the trade in which British shipping found employment during the year at this port.

ENTERED.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers from—		
England with general cargo	137	94,795
“ “ coal and iron	1	487
“ “ telegraph stores	1	386
Holland with general cargo	1	554
Palermo “ “	1	533
Sailing vessels from—		
England with general cargo	8	1,277
“ “ coal, coke, and iron	119	36,760
“ “ fish	28	3,625
“ “ china clay	4	425
United States with petroleum	11	2,393
Belgium with general cargo	7	1,340

CLEARED.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers—		
On the regular lines from England to the Mediterranean cleared with part of inward cargo	135	94,790
Not regular lines, ditto ditto	5	2,800
In ballast seeking freight	4	1,855
Sailing vessels for—		
England with cargo	21	3,716
Italian Ports with cargo	13	3,047
Belgium with cargo	6	1,369
England in ballast	10	5,712
Italian Ports „	56	9,767
In ballast seeking freight	86	27,322

The harbour works have been limited this year to the continuation of the outer mole, which has gained about 50 yards in length.

The light on this mole-end has been removed about 50 yards further out; but as the lengthening of the mole is always being continued, I must repeat the warning I gave to shipmasters last year, namely, that if they enter this harbour at night, they should take care to give the mole-head a wide berth, and keep as far as possible to the east.

The light on this mole-end is a fixed red and white light, coupled; and the light on the inner mole is a revolving white light.

Imports and Exports.—The values of the imports and exports during the last five years have been, according to the Custom-house registers, as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1863	10,487,108	5,277,316
1864	11,225,024	4,464,276
1865	9,009,464	3,220,713
1866	9,223,080	2,828,784
1867	9,991,792	3,971,560

The value of the trade with Great Britain during the same period has been as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1863	3,506,072	185,556
1864	2,724,544	175,172
1865	2,732,232	168,124
1866	2,773,004	167,372
1867	2,885,348	400,056

I must, however, distinctly point out that the Custom-house returns are of little value as statistics of trade.

In the first place they are very incomplete, being compiled, with regard to duty-paying articles, not from the arrivals, but from the declarations made on paying duty, and from those made on re-exporting by way of sea, and do not therefore include either the stocks in Porto Franco, or the transit by land, and of this transit by land no details are kept here, the registration being accomplished only at the frontier next the country to which the goods are destined.

In the next place, with regard to articles not liable to duty, the returns are absolutely unreliable; for as the Custom-house has no direct interest in verifying the declarations, the registration is of the most careless and haphazard nature.

Although I do my best, therefore, to collect information, and to check the Custom-house returns by details obtained with regard to each of the principal articles from the merchants and brokers interested in them (and I am bound to say I meet with the greatest courtesy and kindness from them), the information I am able to give is necessarily very incomplete.

It is much to be regretted that the value of commercial statistics is not more appreciated in this country, for owing to the indifference of the merchants and others who ought to feel a lively interest in the matter, there is as yet no source from which one can procure commercial statistics such as are now to be had in most civilized countries.

IMPORTS.

Sugar.—According to the Custom-house returns the import of refined sugar has fallen from about 20,000 tons in 1866 to 14,000 tons last year, and that of unrefined from 8,000 to 6,000 tons. According to data furnished me by commercial friends the import would be somewhat larger in both years, the diminution in the import being however, about in the proportions above stated. The cause would appear to be the high price of raw sugars in producing countries, which was doubly felt in this country on account of the high exchanges and premium on gold. The import of refined sugar from France was unusually small, as the beetroot crop having been short, the refineries in the south of France did not produce more than sufficient for local wants. There was consequently an increased import from Belgium and Holland.

Prices were high at the beginning of the year, but began to fall in March, and at the close of the year refined was 4 to 5 lire per 50 kilos. lower than at the beginning, and raw sugars had also somewhat declined.

Stocks at the end of the year were very low.

Coffee.—By the Custom-house returns the import of coffee is given as 5,575,266 kilos., or about 5,500 tons, against 6,700 in 1866.

The actual total import, as far as I can ascertain it by careful inquiry among dealers in colonial produce, was about 9,400 tons, against 9,700 in 1866.

The diminished import may be attributed partly to a somewhat over import in 1866, induced, as I mentioned in my report of last year, by the desire of retail dealers to introduce large stocks before the extra municipal dues should be levied; but chiefly, no doubt, to the great cause which has led everyone to consume as little as possible of foreign goods—the heavy premium on all payments abroad, in consequence of the paper currency. The qualities chiefly consumed here are Porto Rico and San Domingo; but of late Rio is coming much into favour. A good deal of Bahia was imported this year, but did not meet with ready sale.

Prices in general ruled high, especially at the beginning of the year.

Fish.—The import of fish of English cure has increased enormously within the last two years, and Genoa is now the most important market in the Mediterranean for this article.

The import of cod of British cure for the season 1866–67 was 44,000 cwt., and for 1867–68, 73,000 cwt. Prices from 20s. to 10s. per cwt. Average last season, about 14s.

The consumption of French cured fish has fallen off very much, owing to short catches and high prices.

The import of herrings for the season 1866-67 was 6,500 barrels, and for 1867-68, 13,400 barrels.

Prices varied from 19s. 6d. to 14s. per barrel.

The import of stock-fish did not increase, having been about 23,000 cwt. in each season.

Iron.—The import of both cast and wrought iron has increased, being chiefly railway iron for the coast railways, about to be opened this year.

Petroleum.—The consumption of petroleum is beginning to increase rapidly now. The import in 1866 was 50,400 barrels, and the stock at the end of that year was about 10,000 barrels. In 1867, 50,600 barrels were imported, and there was no stock at all at the end of the year. In the first five months of 1868, 42,000 barrels have already been imported, and the stock is very low.

Cotton.—The import of raw cotton, according to the Custom-house returns, has been 8,502,250 kilos., against 5,271,450 kilos. in 1866; but this is one of the duty-free articles, and I should very much doubt the correctness of the return.

One of the leading importers gives me a total of only 5,800,000 kilos., which he divides as follows:—

						Kilos.
From England	..	..	..	..	..	Indian 3,000,000
"	"	..	..	..	..	American 800,000
"	Bombay direct by Suez	..	..	..	..	" 60,000
"	United States direct	..	..	..	..	" 140,000
"	South America	..	..	..	..	" 180,000
"	Egypt, &c.	..	..	..	..	" 1,120,000
"	Naples and Sicily	..	..	..	..	" 500,000
Total						5,800,000

Of this, the quantity consumed within this Consulate was about 2,600,000 kilos., and that sent by rail to the interior, 2,700,000 kilos.; in shore, 31st December, 1867, 500,000 kilos.; making a total of 5,800,000 kilos.

The Lombard and Piedmontese mills and factories this year have caused the chief part of their Italian cotton to be sent them direct by rail from Naples, instead of *viâ* Genoa, so that the quantity of Italian cotton is not nearly so large as it would have been but for this deviation from the usual route.

The crop in the south of Italy having been short, the import of Indian cotton was larger in proportion to the total import than during the last two years. It is interesting to note the arrival of a parcel of 300 bales of Indian cotton direct from Bombay, *viâ* Suez, as being the first arrival by that route.

Prices followed the lead of the Liverpool market, falling continuously throughout the year. From 125 lire for Bengal, and 210 lire for American per 50 kilos., at the beginning of the year, they fell to 73 lire and 110 lire respectively at the close.

Coals.—There has been a decrease of nearly 50,000 tons in the import of English coal, but this is not to be attributed to any reduction in the consumption of coal, but to the fact that the Alta Italia Railway Company, which is by far the largest consumer in the north of Italy, has taken to using French coal largely. The imports from England were about 250,000 tons, and from France about 47,000 tons, all of which was French coal. The quality of this coal is said to be decidedly inferior to the English, while the cost is no less; and the

only reason for giving it the preference would seem to be that some of the principal directors of the company own the collieries.

The qualities principally imported from France are brignettes, or patent fuel, and small coal. The latter is used by the railway company for making patent fuel, of which they have a manufactory at Sampierdarena.

Exports.—The great feature of the year in respect of exports is the enormous quantity of grain sent to France. Of wheat alone, the export was more than 500,000 hectolitres, besides a great quantity of other grain and rice.

The export to England, as well as to France, was unusually large, as is natural, those being the two countries to which Italy is chiefly indebted, and it being manifestly to her advantage to pay her debts at present in the produce of her soil rather than in specie.

It is interesting to note the export of about 2,000 tons of copper ore for England.

The production of copper ore in this neighbourhood is apparently on the increase, and a considerable number of mines are being worked (though chiefly on a very limited scale) in the Serpentine formation, which, rising from the sea at Cape Mexò, holds a north-westerly direction, and appears in patches for more than 30 miles. The same formation is also exhibited on a vast scale on the west coast of the Gulf of Genoa, but has been very little explored for minerals.

Agriculture.—The district is essentially commercial, and not agricultural, and there is therefore never much to note on this head: The wine crop of 1867 was a plentiful one, and the young grapes promise an excellent and abundant vintage.

The oil crop of 1866-67 was a bad one, but as yet the new crop promises well.

Table fruit and vegetables were not unusually plentiful last year, but everything promises well for 1868, which at present seems likely to be throughout Italy a year of exceptional abundance.

Public Works.—The railway from Voltri to Savona has at last been opened, so that that town and Genoa are in direct communication. The line from Savona into the interior is being pushed on, and when finished, will raise the port at once into some importance, as Savona, and not Genoa, will then be the natural port for the whole of Piedmont.

The line towards Spezia will, it is hoped, be opened in two or three months as far as Chiavari, or perhaps Sestri, beyond which one must not hope to go for some years, owing to the great difficulty and expense of tunnelling. In the town of Genoa a fine new street has been opened near the Custom-house, and several small improvements, that were long pending, have been carried out; but the great work of providing docks and warehouses, which has so long been talked about, has not yet been begun. The plans have, however, been approved at head-quarters, and it is probable that before the end of the current year a start will be actually effected.

Industries.—The cotton mills and factories of this neighbourhood have had a hard time of it during 1867, between the constant fall in price of the raw material and the rise in the price of gold; but on the whole they may be well satisfied with the result of this year, as they have not lost money. The great uncertainty in the money market told greatly to their advantage in one way, as it discouraged English manufacturers from pushing their goods in the Italian markets, and thus left an unusually free field to native industry.

Ship-building has, as I have mentioned in another part of this

report, been exceedingly active and very remunerative in 1867, and the number of vessels now on the stocks is far in excess of anything previously known here. With the exception of ship-building, it has not been a very brilliant year for industrials, though manufacturers for foreign markets have done well, the price of labour not having risen in proportion to their gains on exchange for bills drawn in payment of goods delivered abroad.

Exporters, whether of manufactured articles, or of natural produce, have certainly gained by this paper currency, which has, on the other hand, greatly hampered the operations of importers.

Population and Emigration.—No fresh census having been taken, exact data concerning the population are not obtainable, but the rapidity with which all the new houses built are occupied, proves that the population is on the increase in the town, whereas the probability is that the country districts are being somewhat thinned. The great increase in the emigration from all parts of Italy, but especially from the Lombardo-Venetian district and from this neighbourhood, has attracted a good deal of attention, and has been very differently judged in different quarters; some people—and apparently the present Government—looking upon it as an evil, while others think that voluntary emigration on the part of the people who are not misled or deluded by interested speculators, but who know where they wish to go, and why, ought not to be hindered or discouraged, but rather be fostered, as being a sure sign of over population; in fact, it is not those who are earning a livelihood, but those who can't find work who go; and it surely must be better, both for themselves and for those who remain, that they should go if they can earn a competence in a new country. That they can, and do do so, is proved by the sums annually remitted by the Genoese from Monte Video and Buenos Ayres to their relations here; and by their constantly sending, after a few years' residence, the funds to provide passages for their families and relations. The sums so sent from the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay to this town alone amount to from three to four millions of francs annually. The sufferers by emigration can only be the landholders, and from them alone can come the opposition which has manifested itself; but it remains to be proved after all whether they will not get better work out of one well-paid and well-fed peasant, than out of two poor half-starved creatures. It does seem impossible that a man whose day's pay is from 75 to 85 centimes a-day, which is the average pay in some of the agricultural districts—can do a fair day's work.

The number of Italian emigrants to the South American Republics from this port alone amounted to about 16,000 in 1867, and although Government seems at present disposed to throw hindrances in their way, I think it probable that the figure will be even higher for 1868.

Exchange.—The following are the monthly rates of exchange for bills on London at three months, and at sight; and the prices of gold Napoleons during the year 1867:—

	Bills on London at 3 months.		Bills on London at sight.		Napoleons.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	lire c.	lire c.	lire c.	lire c.	lire c.	lire c.
January	26 48	26 15	26 75	26 45	21 12	21 00
February	26 35	26 20	26 56	26 42	21 11	20 96
March	26 40	26 24	26 62	26 46	21 07	20 98
April	28 20	26 35	28 45	26 56	22 50	21 04
May	27 65	26 45	27 85	26 65	21 90	21 06
June	26 65	26 42	26 80	26 55	21 22	20 92
July	26 85	26 65	27 00	26 85	21 40	21 22
August	26 85	26 65	26 95	26 77	21 31	21 25
September	27 00	26 85	27 15	26 95	21 46	21 30
October	27 90	27 06	28 00	27 16	22 16	21 48
November	28 00	27 70	28 10	27 85	22 23	21 98
December	28 45	27 87	28 55	28 03	22 71	22 21

The rate of discount at the Banca Nazionale was 6 per cent. from the beginning of the year until April, when it was reduced to 5 per cent., and remained at that rate till the close.

In conclusion, it is very satisfactory to be able to report that on the whole, the year 1867 has proved a prosperous one for this place. Trade has increased considerably, as compared with the two previous years; none of the chief branches of industry have done badly, and ship-building, which is one of the most important, has been remarkably flourishing; and all the smaller industries have had an active and prosperous year of it. It proves Genoa to be possessed of great resources and vitality, when one considers under what unfavourable circumstances she has developed such prosperity.

It must be remembered that in the beginning of the year the state of European politics was most unfavourable to trade: that in the spring there seemed every prospect of war on the Luxembourg question, and that a little later the whole of Italy was convulsed by the rash attempt upon Rome. Above all, the state of the money market must not be forgotten. In spite of all the efforts in Parliament and out of it to endeavour to better matters, and especially, if possible, to resume specie payments, it is an unpleasant fact that the finances of the country were left in a far worse state at the end of the year than they were at the beginning.

The amount of bank notes in circulation, which at the end of 1866 stood at 462,000,000 of lire, with a metallic reserve of 85,000,000, had increased by December 1867 to 686,000,000, with 144,000,000 in cash, thus presenting an uncovered balance of paper greater by 165,000,000 lire than at the same period of the previous year; and gold which on the 1st January, 1867, was worth only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, at the end of the year commanded no less than $13\frac{1}{2}$. Many of the proposals put forward in Parliament for the suppression of the paper currency were so crude and so violent, that even the present position, unsatisfactory as it is, must be considered better than the inevitable results of having attempted by such means prematurely to resume payments in specie.

The schemes, more or less different in detail, rested on the same false supposition, that the currency could be righted merely by the repayment to the National Bank of the 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 lire in notes advanced to Government in 1866 and 1867, and then decreeing a return to specie payments.

It would seem sufficiently obvious that when bank notes, obtainable at some 10 to 15 per cent. discount, are from one day to the other declared to be worth their full value in gold, all, or at least most, note-holders will hurry to the bank till to secure their profits by an exchange into specie; and thus we should find, taking as an example the bank statement at the close of the year, a mass of 386,000,000 in notes (300,000,000 paid in by Government being deducted) claiming reimbursement against a reserve of only 144,000,000 in cash. Under such circumstances, if taken unawares, the Bank must stop payment; or, if warned beforehand of the approaching crisis, her own preservation would demand that she should refuse all accommodation whatsoever to the public, and thus limit the amount of notes in circulation, at the cost, however, of a general bankruptcy; for, as the crisis of 1866 proved, the mercantile community, even here, where discounting is not nearly so universal as in England, cannot exist without the support of the bank.

These and similar reasonings are gradually finding their way among practical men, who are convinced that the depreciation of the currency is the effect and not the cause of the financial disturbances of Italy, and is an evil to be dealt with not by direct and violent means, not by forced loans and ministerial edicts, but very gradually and quietly in connection with the general re-organization of the exchequer.

As the present Minister of Finance tells the country, when the yearly outgoings of the treasury are no longer in excess of the receipts, and when the premium on gold, by the simple diffusion of confidence among noteholders, dwindles to a mere fraction, then, and not before, it will be time to declare the inconvertible currency at an end. And this most desirable end may most assuredly be attained if trade and industry are allowed free scope to enrich the country, and if the nation will have patience to submit to the necessary taxation, and insist on the retrenchment of unnecessary expenditure; for Italy is so exceptionally favoured in position, climate, and natural resources, that it lies entirely with her inhabitants to bring her once more to the front rank among nations.

Genoa, June 15, 1868.

NAPLES.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Bonham on the Trade of Naples for the Year 1867.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Imports.

THE total value of imports at the port of Naples in 1867 amounted to 5,435,793*l.*; in 1866 the imports were 4,807,806*l.*; showing an increase in 1867 of 627,987*l.* Of the above imports in 1867, the largest portion from any one country was from Great Britain and British Colonies, it amounted to 1,765,197*l.* These imports comprised cotton twist and manufactures to the value of nearly 830,000*l.*; woollens, colonials, iron, coal, salt codfish, &c. As compared with 1866 the imports of cotton manufactures from Great Britain show an increase of nearly 200,000*l.* From other countries the imports were—

	£
From France (principally manufactured articles and some Colonials) ..	1,508,687
Leghorn, Free Port (South American Hides, Colonials, and Sundries)	437,062
Holland (principally Colonials)	346,201
Turkey (Grain from the Black Sea)	324,590
United States (Tobacco and Petroleum)	270,710
Egypt (Grain)	248,306
Belgium (Sundries)	140,221
Austria	111,230
Rome	85,124
Other countries (Sundries)	198,465

These imports comprised—

	Value.
	£
Cotton manufactures of all kinds	1,048,748
Woollen	462,748
Silk	216,824
Hemp and Flax, manufactures of all kinds	180,254
Hides and manufactures of Leather	262,991
Colonials,—viz., Sugar, Coffee, &c.	961,513
Wines, Spirits, Oil, Petroleum, &c.	238,546
Salt Fish	132,215
Grain	568,806
Mercery	264,744
Iron, Copper, &c.	529,796
Coal, Coke, &c.	109,299
Tobacco	176,375
Sundries	332,934

The imports at the provincial ports within the district of this Consulate-General, with the exception of Bari the chief town of the province of Bari on the Adriatic coast, are not important.

At Bari in 1867 the imports were to the value of 369,166*l.*; in 1866 to the value of 271,587*l.*, being an increase in 1867 of 97,579*l.* The largest items amongst these imports in 1867 were cotton twist and manufactures, 113,022*l.*, colonials (*viz.* sugar), 79,475*l.*, and coffee, 33,149*l.* The increase on the imports of cotton goods at Bari in 1867 over 1866 amounted to 42,429*l.*

Exports.

The exports from the port of Naples in 1867 amounted to 1,308,203*l.*; in 1866 they amounted to 1,401,759*l.*, showing a decrease in 1867 of 93,556*l.* Of this amount was exported—

	Value. - £
To France (including 173,000 <i>l.</i> bullion)	934,083
Great Britain	213,664
Other countries	160,456

These exports comprised—

Dyes, <i>viz.</i> , Madder Root, &c.	313,579
Fruits, green and dried	168,875
Raw Hemp and Flax	74,832
„ Cotton	82,470
„ Wool	56,208
„ Silk	148,089
Bullion	195,530
Sundries	268,620

Although the Custom-house returns show an export of bullion to the amount of only 195,000*l.*, there can be no doubt the export has been very much larger, and that a considerable amount must have been exported without passing through the Custom-house accounts at all. Gold and silver as current coin have disappeared from circulation, and copper in 1867 was only to be had at an *agio* of 2 to 7 per cent. It is now at 7 to 10 per cent. The present currency is entirely paper, notes having been issued for as small a sum as 50 centimes (5*d.* sterling) each.

As regards the provincial ports, the exports from the port and province of Bari in 1867 amounted to 1,038,721*l.*; in 1866 they amounted to 806,605*l.*, being an increase in 1867 of 232,116*l.* These exports comprised—

	Value. £
Olive Oil	432,307
Wheat and other Grain	413,380
Almonds	88,088
Cotton Wool	39,118
Mustard Seed	30,358
Sundries	35,470

The exports from Gallipoli in 1867 consisted of 2,175 tons of olive-oil of the value of 123,725*l.* From Gioja 2,600 tons of olive-oil of the value of 166,792*l.*; 2,000 tons of nut-oil of the value of 84,000*l.*, and 122,953 cases of green fruit of the value of 40,000*l.* From Taranto 1,655 tons of olive-oil of the value of 74,068*l.*

The exchange at Naples on London, at 90 days' date, in 1867, ranged from 26 lire to 28 lire 10 centesimi per £ sterling. The public funds, 5 per cents., from 48 lire 30 centimes to 57 lire 80 centimes.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

There has been a diminution in the amount of Italian shipping at Naples in the year 1867 as compared with 1866. British and Foreign shipping have varied but little; the following Table shows the number of vessels of all countries which entered Naples during those years:—

	1866.		1867.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	235	116,748	246	118,332
Italian	3,105	421,355	2,904	398,222
Foreign	574	169,769	581	175,143
Total	3,914	707,872	3,731	691,697

Of the above vessels 133 British, measuring 95,902 tons, 775 Italian, measuring 243,568 tons, and 337 Foreign, measuring 122,061 tons, were steamers, bringing for the most part general cargoes.

The cargoes brought by the British sailing vessels in 1867 were principally coals and iron from England, and salt cod-fish from British North America, also five cargoes of petroleum from New York. There is steam communication daily from Naples with Leghorn and Genoa, twice a week with Marseilles, touching Civita Vecchia, four times a week with Palermo, and once a week with Malta.

There are also weekly steamers to the Adriatic, touching all the small southern ports. As regards the harbour of Naples, I may mention that the breakwater has been continued nearly 100 metres further out in the direction E. 15 S., and adds considerably to the security both of the harbour and inner roadstead; the funds assigned by Parliament for the construction of this important work having now been expended, the works are for the present stopped; the contemplated length of the breakwater is 800 metres, of which nearly 400 are completed.

Works are in progress for the improvement of the harbours at Pizzo in Calabria Ultra Secunda, at Monopoli in the province of Bari, and Ortona in the province of Abruzzi Citra.

SHIPPING AT PROVINCIAL PORTS.

British shipping at the ports in these southern provinces, where there are British Vice-Consuls, also shows a diminution in 1867, as compared to 1866, as follows:—

				Vessels.	Tonnage.
In 1866	..	..	..	193	24,755
1867	..	..	..	103	21,303

This diminution is mainly to be attributed to the failure of the olive crop and the consequent diminished demand for vessels for the export of olive-oil at the principal oil exporting ports, viz., Gallipoli and Gioja in Calabria; also to the cessation of the import of coal at Taranto for the use of the Italian navy.

AGRICULTURE.

Silk.—The quantity of silk produced in these provinces in the year 1867 amounted to about 800 bales of 400 lbs. each, or 320,000 lbs., being more than double the amount produced in 1866.

Olive Oil.—Olives failed generally throughout these provinces in 1867, especially in the Calabrias and Terra di Otranto, where the produce of oil was very small indeed, it was somewhat better on the Adriatic side in the vicinity of Bari, from which port about the same quantity was exported as in the year 1866; on the whole, however, the export of oil fell from a little above 23,000 tuns in 1866 (which I may mention was considered a very unfavourable year) to under 15,000 tuns in 1867. The prospects of the crop for the present year are very promising.

Liquorice.—Last year's production amounted to about 11,600 chests of 190 lbs. each, nearly the same as in 1866.

Madders.—Last year's crop yielded about 12,000 tons, the greater part of which has been exported principally to France. The price which at the commencement of the year was 24s. per cwt. has since risen to 50s., and in consequence there has been a very large increase in the cultivation of this root, this will not affect the present year's produce, but the produce for 1869 may be expected to be very large.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.—The line of railway from Naples towards the Adriatic has now been opened as far as Benevento, and it is stated may be opened in the course of next year to Foggia, where it will join the main line which by Bologna and Ancona unites the north of Italy with Bari, Brindisi, and the south; there are, however, some heavy works still to be completed, especially the tunnels through the Appennines, of these there are four principal ones, having an aggregate length of about 7,815 metres, of which little more than a third had been completed on 31st March last; with so much tunnelling still to be completed, there is small hope of the line being finished as soon as is spoken of. In the south the line from Gioja to Taranto is expected to be opened in the month of August next, this will complete the railway communication from the north by Ancona and Bari, with Taranto the intended future naval arsenal of this country.

On the Calabro-Sicilian line the works are going on at various points, especially the construction of bridges; it is expected a portion, viz., from Taranto to Amandolara, in the province of Calabria Citra, may be opened in June.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year 1867 was a year of distress in Naples. Cholera again prevailed for many months, being the third year in succession that the city has been visited by that scourge. Provisions of all kinds were dear, rendered still more so to the poorer classes by the agio on copper coins. The increase in mendicancy and crime was most remarkable. In 1865 and following years the number of offences committed in the province of Naples were as follows:—

	Number of Offences.	Persons Accused of		Total Number of Persons Accused.
		Mendicancy or Vagrancy.	Other Offences.	
In 1865 ..	5,667	853	7,214	8,067
1866 ..	6,400	1,273	8,142	9,415
1867 ..	11,425	3,728	11,529	15,257

The 11,425 offences committed in 1867 included the following serious charges, viz.:—assassinations, 17; homicides and attempted homicides, 246; wounding (for the most part with dagger or pistol), 2,919.

I may mention that by last census (1863) the province of Naples contained a population of 867,983 persons, of which number the population of the city of Naples and suburbs amounted to 527,578, viz., Naples, within the Octroi barriers, 447,065; suburbs, 80,513.

The Octroi duties levied at the city barriers in 1867 exceeded the amount levied in 1866 by 37,991*l.* The amounts being, in 1867, 380,472*l.*; in 1866, 342,481*l.*

The price of bread in Naples during the year 1867 ranged, for first quality, from 42 to 50 cents. per kilo. (about 2*d.* to 2½*d.* per pound); for second quality, from 38 to 43 cents. per kilo. (about 1¾*d.* to 2*d.* per pound), according to the prices recorded at the municipality.

The number of deaths registered in the city of Naples in the year 1867 was 17,024, classed as follows:—

				Males.	Females.
Unmarried	..	..	..	6,093	5,082
Married ..	..	..	..	1,946	1,551
Widowed	..	..	..	820	1,532
Total	..	..	..	8,859	8,165

Showing a death-rate for the year of about 38 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The water-supply in Naples is very deficient, and drainage bad.

Naples, June 29, 1868.

TURIN.

Report by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the yield of Cocoons in Italy for the Year 1868.

THE yield of cocoons of 1868 in Italy is considered on the whole to have been rather more abundant than that of last year. An increase in the quantity produced has taken place in Piedmont, Tuscany, and the Neapolitan provinces, but a decrease has been noticed in Lombardy. The eggs imported direct from Japan appear in general to have given the best results.

The prices of cocoons in the markets of Piedmont have been high, 80 lire, paper currency (2*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*), per myriagram.

From the indifferent quality, however, of the cocoons in general, it is thought that the yield in silk will be less than that of last year; but owing to the failure of the crop in France, and the wants of foreign manufacturers, the season is a good one for Italian producers.

The greater part of the raw silk of this year in Piedmont, and, I am told, also in the rest of Italy, has already been sold at good prices, 130 lire to 150 lire, paper currency (4*l.* 16*s.* 4¾*d.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 4¾*d.*), per kilogram; while the organzines, to be prepared at the Piedmontese mills, have been sold for delivery, up to the 31st of December, at very advantageous prices, 150 lire to 160 lire, paper currency (5*l.* 10*s.* 4¾*d.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*), per kilogram, to manufacturers of France, Prussia, and England.

Turin, July 6, 1868.

TURIN.

Report by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the Trade and Commerce of North Italy (Turin), for 1867.

THE year 1867 was marked by the continued presence of cholera in Italy, which spread through the principal parts of Lombardy and Piedmont. In the province of Turin, with a population of 941,922, the number of cases amounted to 13,233, the deaths to 6,956. The districts which suffered the most severely were those of Ivrea and the valley of Aosta.

Among matters more especially interesting to England that occurred in North Italy, and in 1867, may be mentioned the declaration of the bankruptcy of the Italian Irrigation Company (Cavour Canal) by the Turin Tribunal of Commerce on the petition of the Banca di Sconto e Sete of this city, the proceedings in reference to which are still pending. The completion of the Piazza dello Statuto at Turin, built by an English Company; the exterior architecture of the buildings of Græco-Roman character, is imposing, and the Piazza, which is 390 yards long, by 77 broad, forms a handsome termination to the city on its western side; the interior arrangements of the houses, however, are not worthy of their outward show, and are hardly creditable specimens of English organization. The opening of the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele at Milan, one of the finest works of its kind, erected by the Milan Improvements Company. The gallery is composed of two sections crossing one another at right angles—208 yards and 115 yards in length respectively. The point of intersection forms an octagon 40 yards in diameter, crowned by a dome of iron and glass, rising to a total height of 158 feet.

The branches of the Anglo-Italian Bank at Turin and Milan, first established in these cities in 1864, were closed this year, the bank confining its operations to Florence, Genoa, and Naples. This decision on the part of the Directors may be regretted in the interests of English trade, as both branches, under good management, were making way in public estimation, and having stood their ground in difficult times might have anticipated a prosperous future.

The Anglo-Italian Mining Company formed in London with a view to opening out the mineral wealth of this country, established an office in Turin in 1867, under the charge of an English mining engineer.

The Summit Railway over the Mount Cenis, which appears to have been laid out and constructed with considerable care and skill by the English engineers and contractors, was completed during the year, but will not be open for general traffic until the spring of 1868.*

The tunnel through the Mount Cenis is progressing steadily to a successful issue. On the 31st December 1867, 7,846·65 mètres had been completed, leaving 4,373·35 mètres still to be tunnelled.

The opening of the line of railway over the Brenner Pass during 1867 has placed Italy in direct communication with Munich and the rest of Germany, and will cause a considerable increase of trade between the two countries.

* The line was finally opened to the public on the 15th June, 1868.

I have been unable to obtain any detailed information with regard to the harvests of 1867, which are reported, owing to frost in May, to have been one-third less than the average.

The average quantity of corn and grain annually produced in Piedmont and Liguria has been calculated as under* :—

				Hectolitres.		Imperial Quarters.
Wheat	..	..	..	4,122,274	..	1,421,473
Rye..	..	..	..	1,572,868	..	542,368
Indian corn	..	..	..	3,984,863	..	1,374,098
Other grain	..	..	..	1,468,762	..	506,469
						Tons.
Rice	..	..	..	424,290	..	29,232

The prices of corn and grain sold on the markets of Piedmont during the last 20 years (1848 to 1867) have been as follows :—

					Lowest.	Highest.	General Average.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat..	..	..	imperial quarter		1 18 11	3 11 2	2 10 8
Indian corn	..	..	" "		1 4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 15 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rye ..	..	..	" "		1 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rice ..	..	..	 cwt.		0 12 6	0 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 1

The kingdom of Italy is divided into 23 Customs divisions (compartimenti), of which the six principal are those of Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Milan, Palermo, and Turin. The division of Turin comprises the provinces of Turin and Cuneo. The chief Custom-houses are those of Turin, Susa, Tenda, Clavierès, La Thuille, and S. Remy, the two latter in the valley of Aosta.

The total amount of Customs dues levied in the division of Turin in 1867, as compared with 1866, is noted in the following Table.

A RETURN of the Duties levied at the different Custom-houses in the Division of Turin in 1867, as compared with 1866 :—

EXPORT DUTIES.

					£	s.	d.
In 1867	..	..	..	..	23,241	0	0
1866	..	..	..	..	7,683	0	0
Increase in 1867	..	..	..	..	15,558	0	0

IMPORT DUTIES.

					£	s.	d.
In 1867	..	..	..	..	131,163	0	0
1866	..	..	..	..	123,499	0	0
Increase in 1867	..	..	..	..	7,664	0	0

A detailed return of the imports would afford no special information with regard to the trade of this province. The articles imported are, in many instances, forwarded on direct from the frontier to Lombardy and other parts of Italy; while the important trade between Genoa and Turin does not come under the cognizance of the Turin Custom-house. Among the principal articles imported are, silk, raw and manufactured, wool and woollen goods, cotton manufactures, hard-ware and fancy goods, wine, spirits, machinery, and iron of all kinds.

* *Annuario Statistico Italiano, 1864, di C. Conenti e P. Maestri.*

With reference to the exports the case is somewhat different, the larger proportion of the rice, corn, silk, and sheep, the hats and other articles may be considered as belonging to Piedmont, of the produce of which they serve to give some idea. The horned cattle are chiefly brought up from the Romagna for export to France. The principal exports that passed through the Custom-houses of the Turin division in 1867, as compared with 1866, are noted below:—

Articles.	Weights and Measures.	Quantities.	
		In 1867.	In 1866.
Animals :—			
Horses and mules	No.	181	149
Bulls and oxen	"	25,994	9,320
Cows and calves	"	20,053	12,194
Heifers, steers, and young bulls	"	988	476
Sheep and lambs	"	79,100	50,830
Pigs	"	29,858	26,131
Chestnuts	cwt.	17,460	5,257
Comfits and conserves with sugar	"	86	312
Corn :—			
Wheat	qrs.	3,169	81
Flour	cwt.	51,498	9,967
Fish, various	"	918	..
Fruit, dried	"	150	8
Hats	"	360	29
Hemps :—			
Flax and similar fibrous substances.	"	2,379	1,095
Cordage	"	782	649
Manufactures	"	194	231
Meat, fresh, &c.	"	10,358	4,572
Pastes (macaroni)	"	1,858	758
Rice	"	54,866	32,001
Silk :—			
Cocoons	"	2,685	812
Raw and thrown	"	14,481	15,940
Dyed	"	37	22
Floss and remnants of	"	12,417	6,587
Manufactures	"	57	33
Skins and hides :—			
Raw	"	2,682	2,216
Tanned, tawed, and dressed	"	91	33
Wine in barrels and bottles	gallons	48,284	60,648

Silk Trade.—From the lately-published official report* of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Turin to the Italian Minister of Agriculture on the operations of the public Condition Room of this City in 1867, I have abstracted the following information:—

The number of bales conditioned in 1867 amounted to 6,418, weighing 9,214 cwt.; in 1866 to 5,538 bales, 7,553 cwt., showing an increase for 1867 of 880 bales, 1,661 cwt., or 13·7 per cent. on the number of bales, and 18 per cent. on their weight.

A comparison on the average annual operations of the Condition Room for the last 10 years, with the results of 1867, shows an increase for the latter year over the average of 4 per cent. on the bales, and 9·5 per cent. on the weight of silk.

* *Relazione sull' Esercizio della Pubblica Condizione e del Saggio normale delle sete nel 1867, dal Dr. G. B. Tasca, Presidente della Camera di Commercio, &c., di Torino. 1868.*

ABSTRACT of work performed at the Condition Room of Turin from 1858 to 1867 (inclusive).

	Total Bales.	Total Weight in cwt.
1858	7,506	9,844
1859	5,915	7,985
1860	5,927	7,595
1861	5,181	6,982
1862	5,963	7,988
1863	6,885	9,336
1864	7,379	9,942
1865	4,955	6,944
1866	5,538	7,553
1867	6,418	9,214

The results obtained at the principal Condition Rooms in Europe in 1867, as compared with 1866, are noted below :—

	1867.		1866.	
	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.
Aubenais	3,906	6,220	3,057	5,056
Avignon	2,247	2,999	1,456	1,895
Bergamo	1,944	2,864	2,033	3,140
Como	1,939	1,528	1,610	1,233
Crefeld	6,645	5,816	5,645	5,041
Elberfeld	2,775	2,447	2,375	2,255
St. Etienne	6,887	7,575	6,416	7,515
Florence	296	670	531	1,111
Lyons	33,175	45,342	30,467	43,548
Milan	20,160	31,895	17,229	28,248
Nîmes	591	440	745	589
Privas	794	1,099	552	725
Turin	6,418	9,214	5,538	7,553
Udine	407	665	261	455
Vienna	3,692	2,814	2,576	1,750
Zurich	6,552	6,799	7,235	7,791

In Italy a decrease of work done occurred only at Florence, Bergamo, and Brescia, which may be attributed in the first case probably to the attraction of other commercial speculations; in the second to the failure of the yield in that district. The establishment of Brescia, not included in the return, was closed, and had ceased work by the end of May.

During the first months of 1867 a lull in business occurred which led to a fall in the price of silk, and dealers and manufacturers withheld their orders in the expectation that a further reduction of price would take place on the appearance of the new crop on the market. Owing to unfavourable weather, however, at the end of May, which interfered with the fair promise hitherto shown. The markets for the sale of cocoons opened at high prices, an average of 66.42 Italian lire (paper currency) per myriagramme (2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per 22.04 lbs. avoirdupois); while some of the finer qualities of yellow cocoons were quoted at 100 lire and more per myriagramme (3*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* per 22.04 lbs. avoirdupois).

These high prices at first held purchasers in check, but when the indifferent results of the crop, as a whole, together with its inferior

yield in silk, were known, manufacturers who had not been able to raise the price of their fabrics, and had exhausted their stock in hand of silk, were compelled to buy from want of raw material. The supply thus obtained in the months of July and August, was soon exhausted, while the new silk made its way but slowly to the market, owing to obstructions caused by cholera, and the extreme dryness of the season. The almost total absence of thrown silk, especially of the superior qualities, during the months of September, October, and November, when business is generally most active, obliged manufacturers to seek for further supplies, though prices had again risen when the poorness of the silk of 1867 was finally ascertained on the close of the reeling season. Large orders were therefore given for delivery in successive months, especially as in addition to the above cause, the almost total absence of Chinese and Japanese silk rendered it evident that no fall in price could be anticipated. Indeed the throwsters of Piedmont would soon have been without raw material but for the supply afforded by the provinces of Central and Southern Italy, where the stock of last year's silk, owing to the high prices asked, was still on hand.

The Piedmontese silk is usually worked up into organzine, except under peculiar circumstances, of which 1867 furnishes an example. This year there was a considerable demand for "trains," particularly in the spring, when the supply of this description of goods being exhausted, the price rose nearly to a level with the organzines.

Prices at Turin, being made in the forced paper currency, ruled higher on this market than on others where the contracts were made in gold. Thus the average price of organzines during the year, which at Lyons was 112 francs per kilogramme (about 4*l.* 10*s.* per 2·20 lbs.), at Turin amounted to 127·74 Italian lire, the difference 12·322 per cent. corresponding exactly to the average agio on gold.

The results obtained at the silk Assay Office in 1867 were very satisfactory.

The total number of assays and analyses made in 1867 amounted to 3,842; in 1866 to 3,104; showing an increase for 1867 of 738, or 19·208 per cent.

Of the above number the assays were 3,642, the analyses 200.

Up to the present time the Silk Assay Office had been worked to no profit; in 1867, however, the net profits exceeded the expenses by 23·978 per cent.

In connection with the silk trade I should not omit to mention the process employed by Mr. Albert Keller, of Turin, by which silk is wound directly from the cocoons on to the bobbins, instead of, as is usual, putting it on to a reel for the first operation in the production of raw silk. This invention is at work at Mr. Keller's Reeling Establishment at Villanovetta, near Saluzzo, and with perfect mechanical success, according to a report published on the subject by the Chamber of Commerce of Turin at the end of 1867.*

CONDITION OF TURIN.

Two years and a half having now elapsed since the capital of Italy was transferred to Florence, it may not be without interest to notice briefly the present condition of Turin, and the spirit in which this city has borne the heavy blow which struck her in the full tide of her prosperity. That Turin must cease at one time to be the capital of Italy

* Ragguagli dati alli Camera di Commercio ed Arti di Torino dai Signori Comendatore Tasco, &c., &c., sull' invenzione del Signor Car Alberto Keller di tiarre a seta sui rochetti. Torino. 1867.

was patent to all; it was the suddenness of the change at a time when the town was being rapidly extended to meet the wants of a fast-increasing population, and the satisfaction with which it was viewed in many parts of Italy, that rankled so deeply in the hearts of her inhabitants, and which have not yet been entirely forgiven. The Turinese have, however, not forgotten the part they played in the great drama of Italian unity, and that they have not altogether given themselves up to useless repinings over this lost grandeur, some proof may be found in their strenuous efforts to maintain the position of their city, and develop the resources of the northern provinces of the kingdom.

At the spring session of the Municipal Council of Turin, in 1865, the first held after the unfortunate event of the previous September, the Syndic, Marquis di Rorà, in his address congratulated his fellow citizens on having manfully set to work to open out the vitality of Turin, and extend the sphere of her usefulness. After alluding to the public works in progress, which included the completion of the "Palazzo Carignano," then occupied by the Chamber of Deputies, the erection of new markets and wash-houses, the opening and laying out of new streets, avenues, and gardens, the construction of bonded warehouses, &c., which the change of capital notwithstanding it was proposed to complete, the Syndic entered into a calm consideration of the losses sustained by the town owing to the removal of the capital, and noted that the chief future resources of Turin were to be found in trade and manufactures, educational institutes, military establishments, and the attractiveness of the residences. Each succeeding half-yearly report shows some public works completed; and in his address to the Municipal Council in December 1867, the Commendatore Galvagno (the present Syndic) resumes as follows the work of the year :—

Public Improvements.—The new facade of the "Palazzo Carignano," red brick and granite, with marble facings, is progressing satisfactorily. The expenditure up to the present time has been 68,000*l.* sterling. The paintings of the portico of the Town-hall, undertaken by Professors Morgari and Lodi will be finished next spring. The new rifle range will be inaugurated in 1868. The edifice erected for the game of "pallone*" is suitable for the purpose, and is appreciated by the citizens.

Public Monuments.—The city has been embellished by the erection of two statues, one of Lagrange in marble, by Albertoni; the other of Alessandro La Marmora in bronze, by Cassano. The monument to Cavour by Dupré, and the equestrian statue of the Duke of Genoa, by Balzico, are in course of execution. It is proposed to erect statues of Massimo D'Azeglio, Cassinis, and Angelo Brofferio.

Churches.—Three new churches are in course of erection, to each of which the municipality has granted a subsidy, as well as to the new Jewish synagogue, a building of imposing character, which it is hoped will shortly be finished.

Railways, &c.—Railways are projected, or in course of execution, between Turin and Circé, and Turin and Giaveno, both towns of this province; between Pignerol and La Tour. This line is to be extended as far as the French frontier, by the Col de la Croix, and would be joined at Gup by a branch of the Marseilles and Lyons Railway. A horse tramway is projected between Turin and Rivoli, a favourite summer residence in this neighbourhood. A project is under consideration for rendering the Po navigable from Turin to the Adriatic.

* A popular game in Italy, played with a leather ball filled with air.

The bonded warehouses in connection with the Custom-house were opened on the 1st of June.

*Educational Institutes.**—The Industrial Museum, the Professional School, and the Staff College have taken possession of the buildings designed for their use. A great increase has taken place in the demands for admission to the technical schools. The number of scholars at the elementary schools increases yearly; at the recent opening of the schools the pupils entered on the books numbered 14,312, of whom 8,365 were boys, and 5,947 girls.

An international college has been established at Turin, chiefly intended for the education of the sons of Italians residing in South America.

The school of music and singing in connection with the "Teatro Regio" has been inaugurated.

The National Institute for the daughters of soldiers, to which the municipality has granted a subsidy of 4,000*l.*, is ready to be opened, and numerous demands for admission have been received from all parts of the kingdom.

The civic library is being re-arranged, and the civic museum is continually being enriched by fresh purchases and gifts.

The above serves to show that all life is not extinct in Turin. That the trading and working classes, especially have suffered from the change of capital is certain, and the unsettled state of the country during the last two years has not tended to mitigate their losses; but the pulse of the city still beats freely, and Turin, on the whole, must be considered to have borne gallantly the test of a diminished population, the loss of the court, and the large army of public employes, and the absence of the numerous strangers who, bent on business or pleasure, are ever attracted to the capital of an important state. That this city will ever become of great manufacturing importance is doubtful, but situated at the head of Italy, on the direct line to the Brindisi and the East, in the midst of a rich agricultural, mineral, and wine-producing country, inhabited by a diligent and persevering race. Turin cannot fail to maintain her place as one of the chief among Italian cities.

The estimated loss of fixed population at Turin owing to the change of capital has been set down at 20,000. In 1858 Turin contained 179,635 inhabitants; at the last census in 1862 they numbered 204,715. In 1864 the population had increased to 220,000. In 1865 it had fallen to 200,000.

The annual average of births, marriages, and deaths during the last 10 years (1858 to 1867) has been—births, 7,774; marriages, 1,774; deaths, 6,336; excess of births over deaths, 1,438.

In 1864, the year of the largest population, the births were 8,392, marriages 1,982, and deaths 6,936. In 1867 the births numbered 7,699, marriages 1,342 and deaths 6,594, of which 617 were from cholera.†

I subjoin the prices of some of the principal articles of consumption as sold on the markets of Turin in 1867:—

* Turin is also the seat of a University, composed of five faculties, with 71 Professors, and containing, in 1863, 822 students.

† *Statistica Medica della città di Torino per l'anno, 1866, compilata dal Dr. G. Rizzetti, capo dell' ufficio d'Igiene. Relazione presentata dal Sindaco di Torino al Consiglio Comunale. Primavera di 1868.*

			£	s.	d.
Wine, 1st quality	..	per gallon	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2nd "	..	"	0	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter, 1st quality	..	per lb.	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 2nd "	..	"	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Firewood, oak	..	per cwt.	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charcoal, beech	..	"	0	4	5
Bread, best	..	per lb.	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
" household	..	"	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	..	"	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton..	..	"	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—I avail myself of this opportunity of correcting an unfortunate error that occurred in my Report on the agricultural produce of Lombardy in 1866. (Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls, received during 1867, Part I., p. 237.)

The average annual production of wheat in Lombardy should be 672,413 imperial quarters, not 6,706,050 as stated.

Turin, 1868.

VENICE.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Perry on the Trade and Commerce of Venice for the Year 1867.

THE statistical returns of the trade of Venice, published by the Chamber of Commerce, 1st June, 1868, show that the hopes entertained by the Venetians, of the improvement in their commercial condition, to be expected from their union with Italy, were justly grounded, as will be seen from the following returns of navigation and trade, which, notwithstanding the discouragement occasioned by the economical state of the country, Parliamentary factions and Ministerial crises, show a very satisfactory improvement on the returns of 1866.

NAVIGATION.

Total number of vessels, including coasters, entered and cleared, with amount of tonnage :—In 1866, 123 British vessels, 79,613 register tons; in 1867, 248 British vessels, 138,650 register tons; and of other flags, in 1866, 5,576 vessels, 521,096 Austrian tons, equal to 442,365 Italian tons; in 1867, 6,120 vessels, 548,686 Italian tons: showing an increase in the total amount of shipping entered and cleared, of 125 British vessels, 59,037 British register tons; and of other flags, 550 vessels, 104,321 Italian tons.

BRITISH VESSELS Entered in Venice in 1867, compared with 1866.

		Screw Steam Ships.				Sailing Vessels.			Total.			
		Vessels.	Register Tons.	Crews.	Horse-Power.	Vessels.	Register Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Register Tons.	Crews.	Horse-Power.
1866	...	43	34,018	1,348	6,927	18	5,001	182	61	39,019	1,530	6,927
1867	...	66	53,214	1,899	8,881	56	16,097	587	124	69,311	2,469	8,881

Showing an increase, in the number of ships inwards, of 23 steamers and 48 sailing vessels, and, in the tonnage, of 30,292 tons.

The 66 steam-ships were laden with general merchandise from Liverpool, London, and Glasgow. The sailing vessels were as follows :—

Articles.	From.	Vessels.
Pilchards	Cornwall ..	4
Herrings	Yarmouth ..	6
Machinery.. ..	Antwerp ..	1
Petroleum	Philadelphia ..	1
Coffee and logwood ..	Port-au-Prince ..	1
Part cargo	Malta ..	1
Pig-iron and coals ..	Glasgow ..	1
Coals	Newcastle ..	43
"	Sunderland ..	31
"	Cardiff ..	1
"	Shields ..	6
"	Newport ..	1

NUMBER of Vessels under Foreign Flags, Arrived in 1867, and their Tonnage.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austrian	1,091	108,142
Bremen	1	601
Danish	4	547
French	5	738
Greek	18	1,411
Hanoverian	3	310
Hamburg	1	91
Holstein	1	360
Mecklenburg	6	1,625
Moldo-Walachian	1	97
Netherlands	17	4,749
Ottoman	8	744
Prussian	6	1,216
Russian	5	2,982
Sameot	1	42
Spain	1	3
Swedish and Norwegian	11	3,183
Italian tons	..	126,763
British register tons	124	62,311
Total	1,204	196,094

Showing that the tonnage of the British shipping which entered the port of Venice in 1867 exceeded one-third of the total amount of the tonnage of all foreign vessels.

TRADE.

TABLE showing the Value of Merchandise Imported and Exported by Sea, at Venice in 1867, compared with 1866.

Nationality.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
	It. Livres.	It. Livres.	It. Livres.	It. Livres.
Sicily	734,647	182,202	598,819	492,014
Naples and provinces ..	9,439,218	5,198,482	1,529,608	692,802
Pontifical States, Umbria, The Marches, and Emilia..	1,885,366	858,224	1,473,257	844,657
Tuscany	4,375	46,365	1,125	..
Genoa and Sardinia	375,059	70,520	1,500	240
Venetia	325,746	250,941	255,675	437,341
Total Italian Ports ..	12,764,411	6,607,434	5,859,984	2,467,054
Brazil	383,040	..	..	..
United States of America ..	989,317	426,624	..	..
St. Domingo	356,155	355,300	..	..
Barbary	1,184,980	287,145	122,728	242,947
Egypt	242,268	193,615	258,010	586,712
Moldo-Walachia	..	63,820	..	..
Turkey	1,229,907	979,157	450,425	465,315
Russia	94,875	65,456	..	..
Sweden and Norway	1,381,290	440,400	..	..
Belgium	251,665	59,465	..	..
Holland	1,494,362	1,656,487	912,292	129,360
Malta	39,465	76,722	429,050	585,815
Great Britain	11,033,976	7,709,986	18,081,594	13,151,203
Spain	14,588	20,000	..	..
France	1,721,555	719,399	1,172,245	135,095
Greece	108,000	39,320	367,859	334,504
Ionian Islands	1,303,607	610,185	1,080,637	821,541
Austria	36,850,695	35,178,362	14,024,237	12,313,930
Total Foreign Ports ..	58,677,755	48,854,443	36,899,077	28,738,501
Grand Total	71,442,166	55,461,877	40,759,061	31,205,555

The total amount of imports and exports united, was, in 1867, 112,201,227 Italian livres; in 1866, 36,607,432 Italian livres: showing an increase of 25,593,795 Italian livres, equal to 1,023,751*l.* 16*s.* sterling, of which increase 8,354,371 Italian livres, equal to 334,160*l.* 16*s.* sterling, is derived from the traffic with Great Britain; whilst the trade with France and other countries is also increased, but in a much smaller proportion.

The value of the leading articles of traffic with Great Britain, in 1867, compared with 1866, according to the returns published by the Chamber of Commerce, was as follows:—

Imports.

Articles.	1867.	1866.
	£	£
Coals and coke	119,400	69,359
Cotton wool	14,615	6,968
Cotton, linen, and woollen yarns	14,846	12,032
Coffee and cocoa	24,014	26,679
Oils :—		
Cotton	£54,875	
Linseed	378	
Fish	1,636	
	56,889	49,677
Petroleum	4,496	..
Wet manufactures :—		
Cotton	65,340	} 64,293
Woollen	22,048	
Linen	2 464	
Mixed material	2,816	
Metals :—		
Pig-iron, copper, zinc, and tin	8,456	} 32,913
Tin plates and tin goods	2,128	
Wrought, cylinder, and cast-iron	8,844	
Iron goods	4,980	
Brass, tin, and copper goods	2,930	
Hardware	7,070	6,410
Porcelain and earthenware	6,888	7,356
Nitre	9,076	4,090
Herrings	7,077	4,584
Pilchards	12,475	7,140
Refined sugar	8,360	3,074
Tobacco	14,727	..

Exports.

Articles.	1867.	1867.
	£	£
Hemp	340,501	346,806
Grain :—		
Oats	£4,274	
Wheat	89,645	
Maize	8,440	
Barley	..	
Rye	484	
Rice	1,366	
Wheat flour	4,709	
	108,918	61,430
Glass :—		
Beads and enamels	£244,890	
Vessels and sheet	1,022	
	245,912	93,361
Wood :—		
Walnut planks, &c.	£10,323	
Furniture	1,346	
	11,669	4,881
Rags	..	3,663
Wool	..	764
Cattle bones and hoofs	2,654	2,011
Shumac	4,171	1,882
Whisks	2,418	2,037
Salted and preserved meats	3,877	..
Rape and other oleaginous seeds	4,548	..
Clover and grass	1,130	..

The decrease of the foreign trade was limited to the imports from Moldo-Wallachia, Holland, Malta, and Spain; and to the exports to Barbary, Egypt, and Malta.

The trade by land and river navigation, in 1867, compared with 1866, was as follows :—

	Imports.		Exports.		Total.
	It. Livres.		It. Livres.		It. Livres.
1867.. .. .	57,226,284		60,806,363		118,032,647
1866.. .. .	43,277,580		82,116,119		75,393,699
Increase .. .	13,948,704		28,690,244		42,638,948

Which increase, added to the increase of imports and exports by sea (25,593.795 Italian livres), forms a total increase of the trade of the port of 68,232,743 Italian livres, equal to 2,729,310*l.* sterling.

This improvement, which would undoubtedly have been much greater had the economical position of the country been less discouraging to commercial enterprise, now animates the Venetians to fresh exertions to augment their trade. The establishment of a line of steam-ships to run weekly from Venice to Alexandria, touching at Brindisi, and *vice versâ*, for the conveyance of mails and passengers, as well as the transport of goods, was, after long negotiation, arranged with the Adriatic Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the line is now in activity.

Contemporaneously with the inauguration of this steam communication with Egypt (which now renders the passage of the Alps, by the Brenner and Venice, an easy and very expeditious, as well as interesting route for travellers going to and returning from India), a Joint-stock Company, under the denomination of The Commercial Company, with a capital of 3,000,000 Italian livres, and faculty to augment the amount, was instituted with a view to give impulse and development to the commerce of the port, both in imports and exports, and of discounting bills. Subscriptions for shares, to the amount of nearly 1,000,000, were very promptly obtained, and they are rapidly progressing. On this occasion the nobles of Venice, as well as all the other classes of citizens, have come forward with patriotic spirit to aid in this important undertaking by subscribing liberally for a large amount of shares. It may be hoped that the institution of this Company will lead to the establishment of other commercial houses to promote the object in view.

PORT.

The works of excavation for deepening and improving the port and channels of the lagunes from Malamono to Venice are in progress, and will now be pursued with vigour and energy.

EXCHANGE.

The foregoing calculations are made at the medium rate of exchange of 25 Italian livres in effective silver currency per 1*l.* sterling.

AGRICULTURE.

Grain.—The harvests in the Venetian Provinces, in 1867, were generally good and abundant: those of wheat and maize were as usual more than sufficient for the wants of local consumption, and afforded a surplus

for exportation. High prices were nevertheless maintained throughout the year for all descriptions of grain.

Hemp.—The crops of hemp in Romagna, as well as in the Polesine, where the plant is now cultivated, were again abundant in 1867; and, as will be seen by the accompanying Trade Report, supplied the most important article of the exports from Venice to Great Britain.

Vintage.—The vintage in 1867, in Venetia, was more productive, and the wines made from it better in quality, than for many preceding years. It is to be regretted that in Venetia no attention is paid by the proprietors of vineyards, or others, in the preparation of the wines, which are essentially good, for exportation, as is done in Sicily.

Silk.—The unsettled state of the several Chambers of Commerce in the provinces, caused by the change of Government, has prevented the compilation of any regular Report of the amount of the productions of silk cocoons in 1867; but they are generally estimated to have been of larger amount and better in quality than those of 1866, though, according to the Report of the Verona Chamber of Commerce, not much exceeding one-third of a full average production before the appearance of the disease. The Japan silkworms' eggs, of a greenish colour in original cards, were those which gave the best production. On the contrary, the eggs produced from Japan seed of antecedent years, were in many places unproductive; and the cocoons derived from native eggs, and those of Portugal and other countries, were of small amount.

The medium price obtained for the cocoons was 6 63 Italian livres per kilogramme, or about 2s. 6d. sterling per lb. avoirdupois.

In the Venetian Provinces, and other parts of Italy, numerous agrarian associations ("Società di Consorzi") have been formed under the best auspices for the object of promoting agricultural improvements. These provident institutions will without doubt tend to improve the condition of the agriculturists, and greatly increase the produce of the land.

MINES.

The mountainous districts of Venetia are rich in mineral productions, which would be a source of wealth to the country were the mines worked with that activity and energy which such enterprises require to insure their success; but many of the mines, although their valuable properties are not unknown, are allowed to remain inoperative and neglected, as appears by the following Report of the Chamber of Commerce at Belluno:—

PROVINCE OF BELLUNO.

Prospectus of Mineral Productions.

(a) Of the Government mine at Agordo:—

	Hectolitres.					
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	2,178
Brimstone	..	..	..	..	..	596
Vitriol	..	..	..	..	..	8,084

(b) The mine at Vall'alta, in the district of Agordo, worked for account of the Società Montanestica:—

	Hectolitres.					
Quicksilver.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	189
Cinabar	..	..	..	..	..	92

(c) The mine at Argentine, in the district of Auronzu, the property of the Comane of Auronzu:—

	Hectolitres.					
Lead, purified	..	..	..	..	..	214
Zinc	..	..	..	..	..	421

Besides which there are in the province the known iron mines at S. Lucea, above Caprile; Zaima, in the Zoldano; Cibeana, in the Cadore; and Tiser, in the Agordine; the two first of which were active and prosperous till the seventeenth century, but were afterwards abandoned in consequence of the plague, which at that epoch was fatal to the labourers in the mines, and of the misfortunes of a powerful family.

Thus, likewise, the argentiferous lead-mine on Mount Sovile, another in Cappada, and another in Val Inferno in the Zoldano, and also the lead-veins at Zean, at Cornelio in the Cadore, and many others, remain unworked, as well as another granular lead-mine situated at the Bove di Medoli in the Zoldano, and rich in silver, as appears from the assays made by Professor Catullo, of Padua, who asserts that in 200 parts of ore he found 89 parts of lead, which yielded about $1\frac{1}{10}$ of silver. An oxide of zinc is also found in this locality.

Lastly, it may be observed that a manufactory of brass might, with certainty of profit, be instituted in this province, making use of the copper obtained from the mine at Agordo, and the lapis calaminaris found in the mine at Auronza.

The "Società Veneta Montanestica" states that the year 1867 was, in respect to the scantiness of their productions, an exceptional one, the quicksilver mine at Vall'alto, in consequence of the necessary suspension of the excavation for four months, by reason of works it was necessary to effect in the galleries, having produced only about 20,000 funti (or 25,000 lbs. avoirdupois), whereas the medium production of the preceding years was about 45,000 funti (56,220 lbs. avoirdupois); and that in the coal-mine at Valdegno, the strata below the basement galleries could not be worked in consequence of the engine for throwing out the water not having as yet been applied. The produce of the mine was consequently limited to 7,000 tons only. This mine, when the engine is in operation, which will be in the course of the present year, will produce annually about 25,000 tons.

As regards the production of petroleum from the schists, the manufactory is not yet in activity, but it will be so in two or three months; and according to the technical Report, based on an experiment on a large scale, the production of oil for burning, bensian, picrostian, and pitch, may be calculated at a minimum value of 1,200 to 1,400 Austrian livres (40*l.* to 46*l.* sterling) for every working day, of which there are here 200 in the year.

From the foregoing statement of the "Società Veneta Montanestica," it is apparent that the great obstacle to the prosperity of that enterprise is the want of a sufficient capital to enable the Company to pursue the works with energy and spirit. The impediments mentioned to the working of their mines in 1867 were without doubt considerably aggravated by that want, to which alone can be attributed the long delay in applying the engine required to throw out the water.

Venice, June 1868.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

KIEL.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Iven on the Trade and Commerce of Kiel for the Year 1867.

THE hopes so long and so ardently entertained to see our port acquire a larger, and in consideration of its geographical situation, more proportionate share in the commerce of the Baltic, seem near being realised.

The imports of corn, timber, and coals were larger than in the preceding years; new lines of steamers were established, and large quantities of goods sent in transit through this place. As to the result of the mercantile transactions of the last year, they have in general been satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal branch of commerce here, as has already been mentioned in former reports, is that of grain, in which transactions to a large extent have taken place.

The imports by sea during the last year have been large, and are reported to amount to 240,000 quarters. The quantity received by railway and other land carriage is likewise of some importance, but it is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of its extent.

The prices of grain have been subject to great fluctuations, as the highest and lowest prices have been as follows in the year 1867:—

Articles.				Highest Prices.	Lowest Prices.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat	..	per qtr.		3 14 3	2 16 6
Rye	..	"		2 16 0	1 14 3
Barley	..	"		2 2 0	1 14 6
Oats	..	"		1 12 0	1 2 6
Rapeseed	..	"		3 4 0	2 16 9

In consequence of the unsatisfactory result of the late harvest, the stock of wheat in the country at present is not so large as it used to be at this season, and it is not likely that even an advance in prices in England and other foreign countries would bring forward quantities of any importance of this sort of corn for exportation. Barley is nearly in the same predicament, and owing to the local demand, the exportation of oats will likewise be limited; as to rye, the quantity harvested will not be sufficient for the home consumption, which is very large, and a supply will consequently be required from abroad.

The stock of grain in the granaries in town is at present not large, and does not exceed—

	Quarters.
Wheat	3,000
Rye	4,500
Barley	1,500
Oats	1,800

and the supply of corn on board of vessels in the harbour is considered as amounting to—

							Quarters.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
Rye	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	900
Oats	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100

With regard to the result of the harvest last year, I have the honour to transmit the following particulars :—

Wheat.—The quantity harvested is somewhat under an ordinary crop.

The quality is reported to be deficient in weight.

Rye may be reckoned an average crop, of good quality.

Barley is considered to fall somewhat short of an ordinary crop, of various quality.

Oats are an average crop, of good quality.

Rapeseed is likewise considered to be a good average crop, of satisfactory quality.

Potatoes have been nearly a total failure.

The produce of butter last year has been limited. The quality was good.

As to the present state of the crops, their appearance on the whole is quite satisfactory, and the pasture grounds in this part of the country also look well.

TIMBER TRADE.

The increase in the timber trade has continued, and according to present prosperity it is not likely that a falling off in the trade of this article will take place.

The importation during the last year has been as follows :—40 cargoes, equal to 8,300 tons, from Russia; 94 cargoes, equal to 11,800 tons, from Sweden; 32 cargoes, equal to 4,100 tons, from Prussia.

COAL TRADE.

The scarcity and high prices of wood and turf, combined with the large consumption in the manufactories worked by steam, lately erected in the Duchy, together with a progressive extension of the town and neighbourhood, and the supplies required for the North German fleet, stationed in this harbour, have given much encouragement to the coal trade.

The importation of this article, in the year 1867, which amounted to 21,800 tons, is larger than the supply in any preceding year. The hopes expressed in my former reports that this branch of trade England would steadily increase is thus fully confirmed.

IMPORTATION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Owing to a large consumption in the duchy, the importation of British manufactured goods must have been considerable; but I am unable to form any correct estimate of the quantity, as the larger portion of them is brought through indirect channels, which makes it impossible to trace their origin. It may, however, be taken for granted that the entrance of the duchy into the German Zollverein will have the effect of reducing the importation to a more moderate scale.

TRANSIT TRADE.

In consequence of the new lines of steamers established here, the transit trade of this place has been very flourishing in the year 1867,

the quantity of goods sent in transit through this place amounted to 19,150,000 lbs., of which 14,650,000 lbs. were sent to Denmark; 2,019,000 lbs. were sent to Sweden and Norway; 1,420,000 lbs. were sent to Russia, and the remainder to other countries.

TARIFF.

A measure, contemplated for some time, has been carried into effect. The entrance of the duchies into the German Zollverein took place last year.

SHIPBUILDING.

This branch of commerce was not so flourishing as in the preceding years. The building of iron ships and screw steamers in foreign countries, combined with the low rates of freight, have had the effect of limiting the construction of ships in this port, and vessels when finished could only be disposed of at reduced prices.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

The rates of freight continued low, and were far from answering the expectations of our shipowners, although they were not very sanguine.

RETURN of the Exports at the Port of Kiel during the Year 1867.

Articles.	To Great Britain.	To Hamburg, Altona, and the Duchy of Holstein.	To Sweden and Norway.	To Holland and Belgium.	To Prussia.	To Denmark.	Total.	
							Foreign Weight and Measure.	English Weight and Measure.
Wheat..	38,400	82,760	..	7,600	..	..	128,760	61,300 quarters.
Rye ..	..	122,370	..	10,750	..	..	133,320	63,500 "
Barley..	7,540	68,950	2,600	..	..	..	79,090	38,000 "
Oats ..	2,600	61,200	..	..	..	..	63,800	33,000 "
Peas ..	2,500	19,150	..	..	..	..	21,650	10,300 "
Flour ..	670,000	..	..	..	..	..	670,000	6,380 cwt.
Rapeseed.	..	7,600	..	3,460	..	..	11,060	5,300 quarters.
Cattle bones	683,000	..	..	..	..	..	683,000	330 tons.
Oilcakes	790,000	..	..	350,000	..	..	1,140,000	550 "
Rags ..	..	270,000	..	..	..	..	270,000	2,550 cwt.
Skins ..	..	240,000	..	..	..	..	240,000	2,280 "
Hides ..	..	180,000	..	..	..	..	180,000	1,725 "
Cheese	..	210,000	..	..	..	..	435,000	4,100 "
Butter..	..	925,000	..	..	50,000	225,000	975,000	9,300 "

RETURN of the Imports at the Port of Kiel during the Year 1867.

Articles.	From Great Britain.	From Russia.	From Sweden.	From Prussia.	From Mecklenburg.	From Schleswig-Holstein.	From Denmark.	Total.	
								Foreign Weight and Measure.	English Weight and Measure.
Wheat ..	..	6,300	2,100	5,500	3,900	29,600	69,800	117,200	56,000 quarters.
Rye ..	..	32,800	..	19,900	2,800	18,900	79,700	154,100	73,500 "
Barley ..	..	..	1,300	6,500	4,500	14,800	63,900	91,000	43,500 "
Oats ..	..	5,900	1,900	6,800	3,400	13,600	59,900	89,600	42,500 "
Peas ..	..	..	..	2,200	1,800	3,100	16,950	24,050	11,500 "
Rapseed ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,300	11,460	15,769	7,500 "
Potatoes ..	..	..	..	250	300	7,150	2,900	10,600	890 tons.
Linseed ..	..	..	..	2,060	..	2,800	2,700	7,560	3,600 quarters.
Coals ..	151,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,800	21,800 tons.
Salt ..	870,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	870,000	420 "
Rock salt..	950,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	950,000	455 "
Oil ..	180,000	130,000	..	..	..	140,000	180,000	630,000	6,000 cwt.
Timber ..	..	3,800	4,900	1,800	..	..	..	10,500	6,050 loads.
Iron ..	1,390,000	..	670,500	..	..	..	..	2,060,500	980 tons.
Soda ..	790,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	790,000	7,530 cwt.
Slates ..	910,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	910,000	440 tons.
Iron plates, &c..	410,000	..	220,000	..	..	..	..	630,000	6,000 cwt.

RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Kiel in the Year 1867.
Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain.

ENTERED.

Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
24	..	24	6,460	..	6,460	249

CLEARED.

4	..	4	870	..	870	52
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INDIRECT Trade in British Vessels.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						
	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of Crews.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
Russia ..	1	..	1	284	..	284	14
Prussia ..	1	1	2	230	320	550	26
Total ..	2	1	3	514	320	834	40
	CLEARED.						
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
	..	7	7	..	2,432	2,432	
	..	6	6	..	1,312	1,312	
	..	10	10	..	2,680	2,680	
	Total ..	..	23	..	6,424	6,424	

RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Kiel in the Year 1867.

Nationality.	ENTERED.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain ...	26	6,974	277	1	320	12	27	7,294	289
Denmark ...	1,101	33,150	...	13	1,110	...	1,114	34,260	...
Holland ...	30	3,910	...	2	260	...	32	4,170	...
Prussia ...	83	6,925	...	11	895	...	94	7,820	...
Sweden ...	103	12,130	...	9	1,355	...	112	13,485	...
Norway ...	6	1,404	...	1	230	...	7	1,634	...
Hanover ...	32	1,812	...	3	201	...	35	2,013	...
Russia ...	49	10,155	...	2	430	...	51	10,585	...
Oldenburg ...	3	312	...	...	...	...	3	312	...
Hanse Towns ...	9	1,414	...	1	130	...	10	1,544	...
France ...	1	112	...	...	...	...	1	112	...
Mecklenburg ...	10	2,416	...	1	211	...	11	2,627	...
Schleswig-Holstein	1,813	59,112	...	113	1,926	...	1,926	61,036	...
Total ...	3,266	139,926	...	157	6,068	...	3,423	145,994	...
Nationality.	CLEARED.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain ...	4	870	52	23	6,424	237	27	7,294	289
Denmark ...	461	13,830	...	650	21,315	...	1,111	34,145	...
Holland ...	24	3,160	...	8	1,010	...	32	4,170	...
Prussia ...	32	2,710	...	61	5,030	...	93	7,740	...
Sweden ...	13	1,670	...	99	11,815	...	112	13,485	...
Norway ...	3	625	...	4	1,009	...	7	1,634	...
Hanover ...	22	1,215	...	13	798	...	35	2,013	...
Russia ...	10	1,817	...	42	8,988	...	52	10,805	...
Oldenburg ...	2	182	...	1	130	...	3	312	...
Hanse Towns ...	7	1,110	...	3	434	...	10	1,544	...
France ...	...	...	...	1	112	...	1	112	...
Mecklenburg ...	3	590	...	8	2,037	...	11	2,627	...
Schleswig-Holstein	561	18,116	...	1,323	39,632	...	1,884	57,748	...
Total ...	1,142	44,895	...	2,236	98,734	...	3,378	143,629	...

The political events of the last years have in a high degree influenced the destiny of the duchies, though it may be disputed, whether the results have in general satisfied people here; yet it cannot be denied that they have greatly contributed to promote the material welfare of this town, increasing at the same time its political importance.

The supplies required for the North German fleet, already of some importance, will increase from year to year, and large naval works, now under construction, will give employment to thousands of hands.

A numerous and powerful fleet will, in course of time, be assembled in this harbour, and will largely contribute to make the power of the North German Confederation respected in all parts of the globe.

The consciousness that all this can only be effected by the help of Prussia cannot fail to influence the minds of the German people, and reconcile them to the present state of things.

Kiel, June 13, 1868.

RUSSIA.

RIGA.

Report by Mr. Consul Grignon on the Trade and Commerce of Riga for the Year 1867.

THERE is a decrease in the number of British vessels entered and cleared at this port during the past year, as compared with the year 1866, the number in 1866 having been 473, and in 1867, 431.

The amount of tonnage in 1866 was 106,615 tons, in 1867, 101,782 tons.

Of the vessels entering this port in 1867 there were laden with—

Coals	54
General cargoes	24
Salt	36
Railway iron	108
Miscellaneous	27
In ballast	182
Total	<u>431</u>

A much larger number of British vessels arrived at the port with cargoes during the year 1867 than in any preceding year. This is accounted for by the large importation of railway iron for the lines now in course of construction towards the interior of Russia, and which receive their supplies through this port.

The British vessels which left this port carried—

Flax and hemp	135
Timber, sleepers, and wood.. .. .	162
Oats and other grain.. .. .	66
General cargoes	16
Linseed	27
Miscellaneous	16
Ballast	9
Total	<u>431</u>

The total number of vessels of all nations which arrived at and cleared from this port in 1867 will be seen in the following Table:—

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	431	101,782	431	101,782
Prussian	421	66,100	421	66,100
Russian	255	57,750	255	57,750
Norwegian and Swedish	279	45,200	279	45,200
Dutch	213	29,200	213	29,200
Mecklenburg	135	26,900	135	26,900
French	83	16,700	83	16,700
Danish	94	11,300	94	11,300
Lubeck	52	7,800	52	7,800
Hanoverian	46	5,280	46	5,280
Oldenburg	38	4,300	38	4,300
Belgian	6	1,530	6	1,530
Schleswig-Holstein	13	1,300	13	1,300
Portuguese	2	500	2	500
Bremen	1	150	1	150
Total	2,069	375,792	2,069	375,792

This shows a diminution of 273 vessels, and in tonnage of 57,230 tons, as compared with 1866.

The total value of the export trade at Riga during the year 1867 shows a diminution of more than 5,000,000 of roubles, as compared with the preceding year, the respective amounts having been—

					Silver Roubles.
In 1866	..	..	..	..	13,177,200
1867	..	..	..	..	27,249,700
Less in 1867					5,927,500

The export of flax and hemp shows a slight, and that of sowing linseed a very large diminution as compared with 1866. The following Table will show the respective proportions.

Articles.	Weight or Measure.	In 1866.	In 1867.	More in 1867.	Less in 1867.
Flax	Tons ..	38,032	29,260	..	8,772
Hemp .. .. .	.. ..	22,826	20,710	..	2,116
Hemp oil .. .. .	.. ..	200	1,162	962	..
Hemp seed	Quarters ..	36,494	103,300	66,806	..
Oil cakes	Pieces ..	387,300	113,370	..	173,430
Sowing linseed	Barrels ..	281,900	162,650	..	119,250
Crushing	Quarters ..	75,260	92,700	17,440	..

The value of the wood exported from Riga in 1867 is estimated at 3,100,000 silver roubles, against 3,879,000 silver roubles exported in 1866, or a decrease of 779,000 silver roubles.

The quantity of tobacco exported in 1867 amounted to 696 tons, as against 350 tons in 1866.

The importations during the year 1867 amounted in value to 12,958,800 silver roubles, as against 7,673,600 silver roubles in 1866, showing an increase of 5,285,200 silver roubles.

Corn.—The crops of cereals of all kinds and descriptions in this

district proved a complete failure in the year 1867. In the province of Courland the peasantry have been maintained during the winter and spring principally on the corn stored up in the district granaries. In Livonia the same system does not exist, and in many parts the sufferings of the peasantry have been very great.

The average market price of rye during the year was 32*s.* 3*d.*, of barley, 26*s.* 8*d.*, and of oats, 17*s.* 4*d.* per imperial quarter. The total amount of the exportation of corn and grain from the port of Riga to foreign countries in 1866 and 1867 was as follows:—

	Measure.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
In 1866.	Quarters .	334	20,164	116,640	220,290
„ 1867.	„	50	41,615	72,400	257,866
More in 1867	„	284	21,451	..	37,576
Less in 1867	„	..	..	44,240	..

Or 14,983 imperial quarters more in 1867 than in 1866. It is to be observed that the grain exported was entirely brought from the interior either by railway or by the barques arriving in the spring.

Salt and Herrings.—The total amount of salt and herrings imported into Riga during the year 1867 was as follows:—48,796 tons of salt, and 111,521 barrels of herrings, against 33,200 tons of salt, and 105,067 barrels of herrings in 1866.

Shipping was in but moderate demand throughout the year. The average freights to Great Britain were as follows.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Flax and hemp	36	0 per ton.
Oats	2	4 per quarter.
Crushing linseed . . .	2	9 „
Sowing linseed	4	0 per barrel.

Exchanges.—The following were the average monthly rates of exchanges on London during the year 1867:—

January	32½
February	32½
March	31½
April	31½
May	32½
June	32½
July	33½
August	32½
September	33½
October	33½
November	32½
December	33½

The fluctuations in the rate of exchange were trifling as compared with 1866.

Railways.—The line from Düna burg to Witepsk was opened for traffic in the month of October last, and the line is now in full and profitable operation.

The extension to Orel, now in the hands of a Russian company, is being rapidly pushed on, and the first section will be opened in the month of October next. This will bring a considerable district of the wheat-growing country of Russia into direct communication with this town, and the completion of the lines now in course of construction,

together with their branches and feeders, will probably have the effect of making Riga one of the largest, if not the very largest, depôt for corn in Europe. Another line of railway of some 28 English miles in length, will shortly connect Riga with Mitau in Courland, and a prolongation to Windau, where there is some talk of establishing a military fort, will soon follow.

In the summer of 1867 the Russian Government abolished the charges on vessels frequenting the port of Riga to the amount of at least one half, and the only payment now required to be made by vessels to the Crown and town are as follows:—

ON ENTRY.		Sil. Rble. Cop.	
Declaration at Custom-house for a vessel in ballast	..	1	00
Ditto, with cargo, and one bill of lading	.. ..	1	50
For each additional bill of lading	.. ..	0	10
For each sheet of stamped paper	£.. ..	0	20
ON CLEARING.			
Crown lastage, per last of 2 tons	.. ..	0	10
Town lastage	.. ..	0	23
Deepening the river	.. ..	0	20
Sea Hospital	.. ..	0	1
Ship's Declaration	.. ..	0	15
Stamped paper for ships' pass	.. ..	0	90

I hope in my next report to be able to state that the mercantile charges which have been abolished at St. Petersburg have met with the same fate at this port, and that masters of vessels are at liberty to transact their own business as at the former place, without any intervention on the part of the merchant.

The following is a Statement of the British and Foreign Trade at the outports of Windau, Libau, and Arensburg, during the year 1867.

ENTERED.				
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
For Windau ..	399	83,811	2,739	Silver Roubles. 135,881
Arensburg ..	19	1,917	110	10,240
CLEARED.				
For Windau ..	395	83,283	2,709	690,379
Arensburg ..	19	1,917	110	128,418

Riga, June 20, 1868.

TURKEY.

SMYRNA.

Report by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch, on the Trade of Smyrna for the Year 1867.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

THE gross amount of shipping arriving at this port during the year 1867 is less than that of last year, by 42 vessels, and by 68,400 tons. The value of the imports are also less by 186,790*l*.

The gross amount of shipping cleared was also less than that of 1866, by 84 vessels, and by 86,826 tons. The value of exports, however, exceeded that of 1866 by 848,930*l*. sterling. This increase is owing—

1. To a less number of vessels having left this port in ballast, than last year;
2. To the superior quality of articles shipped; and,
3. By the rise in prices of some of the principal articles of export.

The trade of Smyrna this year, was more animated than during the preceding years, as the harvest was abundant, the crops of good quality, and the demand for grain in Europe and Africa very large. The losses anticipated in my last year's Report upon importation, have been much less than was calculated.

The number of British vessels entered and cleared were as follows :—

Entered.			Cleared.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
212	117,544	£ 1,247,065	206	115,158	£ 1,774,150

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers ..	80	87,811	10	5,416	86	90,110	3	1,904
Sailing Vessels	92	18,438	30	5,879	84	15,776	33	7,368
Total ..	172	106,249	40	11,295	170	105,886	36	9,272

Most of the within mentioned steamers arrived in port with part cargoes, and left with full cargoes.

The foreign navigation and trade at Smyrna during the year 1867 was as follows :—

Entered.			Cleared.		
Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
		£			£
1,252	414,373	2,156,835	1,218	398,646	2,633,420

Making a Total of British and Foreign Vessels.

Entered.			Cleared.		
Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
		£			£
1,464	531,917	3,403,900	1,424	513,804	4,407,570

Gross Navigation and Trade for 1866 and 1867.

		Entered.			Cleared.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
				£			£
1866	..	1,506	600,317	3,589,690	1,508	600,630	3,558,640
1867	..	1,464	531,917	3,403,900	1,424	513,804	4,407,570
		Decrease 42	Decrease 68,400	Decrease 186,790	Decrease 84	Decrease 86,826	Increase 848,930

The number of British vessels entered and cleared were more than during 1866, viz :—

Arrivals—by 56 vessels, 24,879 tons, with 1,027 crews; value of cargoes 81.565*l.* sterling.

Departures—by 42 vessels, 21,204 tons, with 876 crews; value of cargoes 254,110*l.* sterling.

The native coasting trade is not included and amounts to :—

Entered—1,420 small crafts of the total tonnage of 21,004, approximate value of cargoes amounting to 164,280*l.* sterling.

Cleared—1,396 small crafts; 20,584 total tons; and value of cargoes 58,630*l.* sterling.

The port and quarantine regulations and dues, stated in my Report of 1865, are still in force, no alterations having been effected since that year.

Salt.—The salt works have produced this year about 28,000 tons of salt, leaving a profit to the Imperial Treasury of about 145,000*l.* sterling. Price, 1 piastre, or 2*d.* per oke of 2½ lbs.

MONTHLY Rates of Exchange per £ sterling for 1867.

	Piastres.		Piastres.
January ..	110	July ..	108
February ..	109	August ..	108½
March ..	110	September ..	109
April ..	110½	October ..	109½
May ..	110½	November ..	110
June ..	110	December ..	109

ENGLISH Equivalent of Weights, Measures, and Monies.

Weights.

1 Oke or 400 drams	equal to ..	2½ lbs.
1 Cantar or 44 okes		1 cwt. 8 lbs.
1 Tohoke		2 cwt. 13½ lbs.

Dry Measures.

8½ Kilos ..	equal to ..	1 imperial quarter.
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Currency.

1 Piastre ..	equal to ..	2d.
5½ Piatres ..		1s.
110 Piatres ..		1l. sterling.

Grain.—The grain crops were good and abundant. After the necessary consumption in this District, about 500,000 imperial quarters have been exported to the Continent of Europe, and to Algiers.

Cotton.—The north-westerly winds and the great heat prevalent during the dry months, injured this crop to an alarming extent. The produce was only about 70,000 bales, a great portion of this was of very inferior quality, and was consumed in the district or shipped to Spain.

Madder Roots.—This crop amounted only to about 6,000 tons of good quality.

Silk.—This crop was of very inferior quality. High prices were paid for consumption in Turkey. The crops gave about 500 cwt.

Wool.—This produce was abundant, but of middling quality. Price low with small demand for Europe. About 1,800 tons was the result.

Valonea.—This crop was of a most abundant and superior quality, producing about 32,000 tons, half of which has been exported to Europe.

Opium.—This crop was of good quality, and obtained good prices. Produce about 4,200 chests, exported principally to China, Europe, and America.

Figs.—The fig crop owing to the prevalence of the north-westerly winds was abundant, but the fruit was small in size and not of good quality.

Sponges.—This produce was not very abundant this year. It is much to be regretted that the system of manipulating sponges in this country is not discountenanced by merchants in England. The great object with the sponge agents here appears to be to render the sponges as heavy and filthy as possible by the application of gum water and black sand; the sponges are imported at Smyrna clean, and it requires considerable ingenuity to weigh them. The merchants, I have heard, who purchase the sponges from these nefarious dealers are permitted to turn the sponges over once only before they are weighed, to get as much false weight out of them as possible.

This system causes continued litigation, as the sales of sponges in England never realize the expectations of the sponge dealers of the islands, and the merchant who purchases them for exportation. Why this middle dealer should be permitted to oblige merchants to purchase a fictitious and unclean merchandize appears to be most extraordinary.

It requires the refusal of merchants in England to accept only clean sponges, and the system would naturally be discontinued.

Smyrna, June 20, 1868.

UNITED STATES.

BUFFALO.

Report by Mr. Consul Hemans on the Commerce of Buffalo for the Year 1867.

THE business record of 1867 was not by any means a prosperous one. Among the many financial disturbances consequent on the termination of the civil war, the sudden reappearance of American cotton upon the markets of Europe was one of those most widely felt. All the fabrics from an inferior staple, and all the numerous substitutes which the necessity of the times had called into existence, were at once displaced by their resuscitated rival, and a general depression of prices in the vast "dry goods" interest was a necessary consequence. The deficient harvests of 1866 intensified the disastrous influence of this state of things upon the commercial activity of these parts during the year under review. The West having little to sell, merchants found it difficult to collect their debts; so that the fall of prices gave no stimulus to the demand for goods, and many of the usual openings for the investment of capital were virtually closed. Farmers, at the same time, held on to their produce, in hopes of a rise in price; while buyers hung back, under the expectation of a further fall. The consequence was, the apparent anomaly of a superabundance of currency in the eastern cities, and an extraordinary scarcity of it in the west. A general stagnation, embracing every trading interest, was the inevitable result—a stagnation manifesting itself throughout the entire social system by numerous failures in the mercantile world, by a decrease of nearly 30 per cent. on the income-tax returns of the year, and by a slackness of work among the operative class, which, even in a comparatively small town like Buffalo, was estimated at one time to have left 5,000 men idle.

The following Table shows the movement of navigation at this port during the season of 1867, which extended from the 27th of April to the 10th of December.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
British	733	81,210	4,095
American	1,689	1,609,352	16,725
„ Coasting.. ..	4,253	1,563,462	47,855
	CLEARED.		
British	760	82,160	4,293
American	1,710	1,597,001	16,571
„ Coasting.. ..	4,217	1,531,900	46,081
Total	13,562	7,465,085	135,620

The corresponding totals of 1866 were: vessels, 13,673; tonnage, 6,954,959; crews, 144,622—showing a decrease of 111 in the number of ships for 1867, an *increase* of about 8 per cent. in the average tonnage, and a fractional decrease in the average strength of the crews.

LAKE AND CANAL COMMERCE.

Eastward Movement.

I give below a comparative view of the leading articles in the eastward movement, by lake and canal, during the three years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

LAKE IMPORTS (including those by Grand Trunk Railway).

Articles.				1865.	1866.	1867.
Ashes	..	..	casks	2,633	1,736	2,575
Alcohol	..	..	barrels	3,740	1,741	47
Apples	..	..	"	56,081	43,079	10,670
Bacon	..	..	lbs.	5,094,162	1,270,517	979,500
Butter	..	..	"	5,833,385	3,129,835	1,090,243
Beef	..	..	barrels	40,895	10,685	48,991
Barley	..	..	bushels	820,503	1,554,116	1,785,996
Beans	..	..	"	5,884	3,868	3,761
Corn Meal	..	..	barrels	32,155	49,368	13,139
Cattle	..	..	No.	70,105	32,994	37,699
Cheese	..	..	lbs.	217,943	564,720	222,700
Corn	..	..	bushels	19,840,901	27,994,612	17,306,205
Coal	..	..	tons	68,141	69,645	97,922
Cotton	..	..	bales	3,087	1,547	3,033
Eggs	..	..	barrels	5,309	5,324	10,459
Flour	..	..	"	1,788,393	1,277,121	1,453,737
Fish	..	..	"	12,571	16,210	30,200
Hogs	..	..	No.	13,624	8,940	5,011
Hides	..	..	"	170,251	48,725	146,365
Lumber	..	..	feet	109,168,398	158,019,838	195,055,733
Oats	..	..	bushels	8,494,799	10,196,517	10,534,451
Pork	..	..	barrels	69,166	33,165	40,887
Peas	..	..	bushels	61,396	86,254	151,874
Rye	..	..	"	817,676	1,205,922	917,920
Staves	..	..	No.	19,486,491	24,833,393	25,186,481
Sheep	..	..	"	68,803	28,196	47,486
Shingles	..	..	"	9,314,225	16,058,750	27,570,270
Wheat	..	..	bushels	12,437,888	10,386,342	12,309,783
Whisky	..	..	barrels	18,233	8,133	9,357
Wood	..	..	cords	35,605	24,320	19,825
Wool	..	..	bales	48,188	42,773	53,631

CANAL EXPORTS.

Articles.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Ashes casks	290	120	74
Lumber M feet	70,836,766	12,093,161	142,199,804
Timber C cubic ft.	4,200	5,231	22,906
Staves lbs.	96,826,662	248,007,389	251,606,778
Pork barrels	13,397	856	896
Beef "	8,376	1,773	..
Bacon lbs.	1,327,972	1,579	3,845
Cheese "	45,405	8,879	10,014
Butter "	379	500	..
Lard "	1,787,536	85,457	1,191,675
Wool "	523,128	73,923	29,126
Hides "	588,439	122,003	70,777
Flour barrels	142,018	52,325	15,408
Wheat bushels	10,202,154	7,772,217	10,109,718
Rye "	699,731	972,647	786,578
Corn "	18,474,331	25,548,596	14,931,812
Barley "	291,361	1,301,715	1,206,733
Oats "	7,900,451	8,922,043	39,049,686
Peas, beans "	41,571	140,852	134,795
Bran, &c. lbs.	11,061,749	9,761,661	5,000,430
Dried fruit "	..	19,900	10,302
Cotton "	8,463	..	..
Potatoes bushels	57	8	192
Tobacco lbs.	15,513	..	600
Hemp "	122,715	..	..
Seeds "	675,868	654,189	1,145,966
Flax seed "	2,664,803	854,849	4,314,281
Dom. Spirits gallons	370,880	54,840	21,159
Leather lbs.	47,279	36,222	4,390
Furniture "	159,645	108,770	91,702
Lead "	1,814,656	..	955,934
Pig iron "	3,560,115	5,081,745	2,384,178
Bloom and bar iron "	394,433	680,246	144,456
Castings, &c. "	65,074	84,462	143,217
Dom. Salt "	..	912,630	75,340
Iron and steel. "	599,469	2,198,372	78,823
Crockery and glass ware "	434,197	282,881	161,726
Other merchandize "	991,472	1,330,558	4,668,617
Stone, Lime, Clay "	7,708,608	13,006,766	21,060,793
Coal, b'tms "	56,565,150	100,404,515	114,889,089
Copper ore "	2,697,308	4,134,167	4,716,828
Sundries "	34,266,997	45,255,432	76,158,243
Oil, Meal, and Cake "	7,731,261	3,685,229	4,374,040
Molasses "	450	1,200	3,710
Nails and Spikes "	338,385	86,400	73,966
Hops "	..	9,740	..
Iron ore "	1,779,475	21,580	1,157,280

Taking the most important of these items *seriatim*, I now proceed to show their comparative activity during the longer period of five years (1863-67).

Breadstuffs.—The eastward movement of grain through Buffalo between 1863 and 1867 was as follows:—

IMPORTS by Lake.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flour	14,890,445	10,142,650	8,941,965	6,385,605	7,268,685
Wheat	21,240,348	17,677,549	12,437,888	10,386,342	12,309,743
Indian Corn ..	20,086,052	10,478,681	19,840,901	27,994,612	17,306,205
Oats	7,322,187	11,682,637	8,493,799	10,196,917	10,534,451
Barley	641,449	465,057	820,563	1,554,116	1,785,996
Rye	422,309	633,727	817,676	1,205,922	917,920
Total	64,603,690	51,177,146	51,415,188	58,388,087	50,168,074

EXPORTS by Canal.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flour	2,348,960	634,100	710,090	261,625	77,340
Wheat	19,404,308	16,138,386	10,202,154	7,772,217	10,109,718
Indian Corn ..	18,980,442	9,757,022	18,474,381	25,548,596	14,931,812
Oats	6,537,498	11,178,564	7,900,451	8,922,483	9,409,686
Barley	419,157	97,748	291,361	1,301,715	1,206,733
Rye	361,718	517,131	699,731	972,647	736,578
Total	48,042,083	38,522,951	38,431,735	44,779,233	36,471,867

The great decrease in the movement of grain in 1867, as compared with the preceding year, is to be ascribed in part to deficient harvests, but mainly to the commercial miscalculations of 1866 (referred to in my Report for that year), which left a heavy balance of autumn stock on the merchants' hands, compelling them, in many cases, to renew their obligations to their eastern creditors, and so enhancing the already high price of money.* In the receipts of Indian corn—the great staple of western produce—the falling off reaches, it will be observed, the large amount of ten and a half million bushels.

Shipowners and sailors suffered, of course, from this state of things no less than their employers. In July last the freight of corn from Chicago to Buffalo was as low as 3½ cents per bushel, against 10 cents in the same month of 1866; and the wages of seamen, at the same time, were less than half what they had been in the preceding summer.

The current prices of cereals here in 1867 are compared below with the prices of the three antecedent years.

		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
			\$	\$	\$
Flour, Extra	per barrel	8·92	9·49	7·00 to 12·00	9·50 to 17·00
„ Double Extra.. ..	„ „	9·81	10·61	10·08 15·00	14·50 18·00
Wheat, Spring	„ bushel	1·71	7·57	1·26 2·40	1·75 3·10
„ Club	„ „	1·70	7·66	1·60 2·30	1·90 3·00
„ Red Winter.. ..	„ „	1·80	1·71	1·96 2·60	2·20 3·30
„ White Winter	„ „	2·00	2·15	2·05 3·00	2·20 3·55
Indian Corn	„ „	1·37	0·70	0·50 1·15	0·78 1·23
Oats	„ „	0·77	0·57	0·36 0·60	0·49 0·82
Barley	„ „	1·54	1·19	0·76 1·25	1·00 1·60
Rye	„ „	1·40	1·02	0·70 1·05	1·10 1·75

* As much as 40 per cent. was known to be paid on good commercial paper in this town, and one instance is recorded of a short note being discounted at the rate of 54 per cent.

The remarkable feature of the preceding Table is the progressive rise in the price of cereals. It seems almost incredible that, in 1864, when the war was at its height and the value of the paper dollar was depreciated 65 per cent., the currency price of wheat and flour should have been little more than half their price in 1867—the third year of peace, with the paper dollar depreciated only 24 per cent.*

It is worth remarking, that the prices of flour and wheat were at their maximum during the summer months of 1867, while the prices of other cereals were then at their minimum.

Pork, Beef, &c.—There has been a slight recovery during the past year in this traffic, which shows the following comparative movement:—

				Imports by Lake.			
				Pork.	Beef.	Bacon.	Lard.
				Barrels.	Barrels.	lbs.	lbs.
1863	..	..		303,584	154,605	28,541,150	29,849,939
1864	..	..		159,982	141,717	10,929,380	19,232,166
1865	..	..		69,116	40,895	5,094,662	5,443,510
1866	..	..		36,259	10,929	2,208,814	1,778,570
1867	..	..		40,837	49,495	1,013,100	9,950,100
				Exports by Canal.			
1863	..	..		201,248	78,904	3,068,098	18,637,701
1864	..	..		61,250	82,428	200,377	2,872,413
1865	..	..		16,397	8,376	1,327,972	1,787,526
1866	..	..		856	1,773	1,579	85,457
1867	..	..		896	..	3,845	1,191,675

The prices of these provisions on the 12th November, 1866 and 1867, were as follows:—

				1866.	1867.
				\$	\$
Beef	..	..	per barrel	17 00	21 00
Pork	..	..	"	32 25	20 85
Bacon	..	..	per lb.	00 19½	00 12
Lard	..	..	"	00 28	00 13

In the above Table a marked decline appears of every article except beef, which shows a rise of about 28 per cent. The extreme dryness of the past summer in these parts, and the consequent scarcity of fodder, explain this exception. It is necessary, however, to notice that in

* On manufactures, on the other hand, the prices of 1867 show an average decline of 10 per cent. as compared with those of 1866. On iron the decline was 28 per cent., and on cotton goods 50 per cent.

The constant tendency to a rise in the price of agricultural produce will receive a considerable check when the magnificent capabilities of Minnesota and the Red River region are adequately developed. One great bar to this development seems to be the want of direct railroad communication with the chief water route offered by Lake Superior. As it is, all surplus produce has to be sent a distance of many hundred miles, to Chicago or St. Louis, where it is just as far from the eastern markets as it would be if brought by a short line from St. Paul or St. Cloud to Fond du Lac. It is estimated that 50 per cent. is added to the cost of each bushel of wheat raised around St. Cloud by the present expenses of transport.

November, 1866, gold was at a premium of 49 per cent., while in the same month of 1867 the premium was only 39.

Butter and Cheese.—In both these articles the imports of the past year show a heavy falling off.

	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Lake Imports.	Canal Exports.	Lake Imports.	Canal Exports.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1863	3,721,840	58,274	223,348	38,589
1864	3,733,671	115	36,480	4,237
1865	3,833,385	379	217,943	45,405
1866	3,470,659	500	543,410	8,879
1867	1,104,892	..	359,600	10,014

The heavy falling off in the lake importations of butter may be set down partly to the scarcity of fodder already mentioned, and partly to the diminished supply from Canada since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

A large quantity of cheese is made in the immediate neighbourhood of Buffalo, and is moved almost exclusively by rail. The above figures, therefore, do not, by any means, represent the whole traffic in this article.

Iron, Copper, and Lead.—The importation of these metals during the last five years has been as follows:—

		Imports by Lake.				
		1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Iron—						
Scrap	lbs.	3,892,400	3,381,256	3,804,225	4,289,140	7,435,766
Ore	tons	18,859	21,459	2,699	2,690	21,501
"	barls.	..	1,689	139	..	..
Pig	tons	2,213	454	4,458	4,458	4,244
Copper—						
Ore	barls.	12,242	7,024	7,796	3,760	3,570
"	tons	925	1,061	151	1,624	4,176
Plates	..	2,361	1,864	155	..	..
Cakes	..	..	..	..	..	5,872
Lead—						
Bar and Pig ..	lbs.	9,167,440	4,263,033	2,305,781	71,800	2,268,490
		Exports by Canal.				
Iron—						
Ore	lbs.	..	..	1,779,475	21,580	1,157,280
Pig	"	526,096	743,896	3,560,115	5,581,745	2,384,178
Bloom and Bar ..	"	608,381	563,051	394,433	680,246	144,456
Iron Castings ..	"	116,604	121,795	65,074	84,462	143,217
Iron and Steel ..	"	5,509,916	2,170,747	599,469	2,198,372	78,823
Nails and Spikes ..	"	1,954,257	1,892,498	338,385	86,100	73,966
Copper Ore	"	5,738,535	3,442,573	2,697,308	4,134,167	4,716,823
Lead, Pig, &c. ..	"	7,020,162	2,287,760	1,814,656	..	955,934

A good deal of the iron exported by canal will be observed to be in a manufactured state. These figures, however, give a very imperfect idea

of the inactivity of the various iron works at this place, the most important products of which come under the head of machinery (locomotives, steam engines, printing presses, brick machines, pumps, mill gearing, and agricultural machinery of every description), manufactured either for local use or for shipment westward. The annual value of these products is roundly estimated at 6,000,000 dollars.

Staves and Lumber.—The receipts under this head during 1867 show a large increase over preceding years, the demand having been active enough to over-ride the effect of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, keeping up the imports from Canada, in spite of a 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, to little below their former relative proportion.*

The eastern movement, for the five years under review, was as follows:—

Year.	Imports by Lake.			
	Lumber.	Lath.	Shingles.	Staves.
	Feet.	Packages.	Number.	Number.
1863	89,143,946	1,937,180	16,934,870	25,973,238
1864	143,593,046	1,778,800	10,424,500	26,760,336
1865	109,168,398	1,473,500	9,314,225	19,486,491
1866	161,935,952	3,252,875	17,470,750	25,489,826
1867	195,224,798	6,608,790	15,141,250	25,244,081
	Exports by Canal.			
	Scantling.	Timber.	Shingles.	Staves.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1863	133,750	1,301	1,555	132,266
1864	867	188	..	..
1865	118,061	84	2,485	98,413
1866	200,036	105	3,350	124,004
1867	236,985	458	3,119	125,803

The comparative smallness of the sums borne on the Table of Canal Exports is explained by the fact that the calculations here are in tons.

Some idea of the consumption of timber in these parts may be drawn from the circumstance that, out of 600 new dwellings, roughly estimated as the addition to Buffalo house-room during 1867, at least 350 were built of wood, at an aggregate cost of over 400,000 dollars. The expenditure upon these buildings ranged from 500 dollars to 5,000. Some years ago much higher sums than this were spent upon frame houses, many of those in the city, showing an amount of finish and decoration quite equal, if not superior, to that bestowed upon houses of brick or stone. The increasing cost of lumber, however, and the greater danger from fire,† are tending to make the frame houses annually built both fewer in number and of a lower class. Within what are called the "fire limits," indeed, no such house can be erected without special permission from the town council.

Westward Movement.

No statistics of the westward movement by lake are obtainable.

* By a policy which it is difficult to understand, the new Dominion has recently imposed an *export* duty upon stave bolts and oak, spruce and pine logs.

† There were eighty-one fires in Buffalo in 1867, destroying \$713,615 worth of property, upon which insurances had been effected for \$547,829.

The importations into Buffalo from the east, per Erie Canal, were as follows :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Products of the Forest	18,830	24,791	22,653	10,598	8,403
" of Animals	283	122	63	360	202
Vegetable Food	7,253	6,929	8,244	2,381	2,166
Other Agricultural Products ..	205	22	62	274	32
Manufactures	125,114	93,522	96,393	105,507	82,510
Merchandize	72,287	63,282	65,376	76,463	91,910
Other Articles	202,366	272,819	247,127	394,370	372,093
Merchandize going to Western States and to Canada .. }	64,124	57,338	59,175	..	..
Totals	490,462	518,625	499,095	589,953	557,316

The total estimated value of the imports of 1867 was 30,357,995 dollars. The tonnage of the exports for this year was 1,418,451, and the estimated value of the same was 63,672,314, on which tolls were paid to the amount of 2,055,727 dollars.

RAILWAY COMMERCE.

In my report for 1866 this heading was left blank, in consequence of the delayed publication of the State Engineer's Report, which is the main authority for these statistics. I had hoped to be able this year both to repair this omission and to give the full statistics for 1867 as well. But a similar obstacle prevents my completely fulfilling more than the first half of this expectation—the supply, that is, of the statistics for 1866, a portion only of the statistics of 1867 having proved obtainable from other sources than the deferred report.

Of the four great lines converging in Buffalo—the New York Central; the Buffalo, New York, and Erie; the Lake Shore or State Line; and the Grand Trunk of Canada—by far the largest business is done by the first mentioned. The Erie Railway, however, taken in its entirety, shows a larger balance-sheet than the New York Central. But the chief portion of its traffic flows to its main terminus, Dunkirk; the connection with Buffalo being by a branch only, which joins the trunk line at Hornells-ville. Up to 1865 the traffic and earnings of this branch were given separately in the Annual Statement furnished to the State Engineer. But this distinction is now no longer made, so that the proportion represented by this Buffalo branch can only be given as an approximate estimate.

The following was the amount of freight carried in 1866 and 1867 by three of these lines (the traffic of the fourth—the Grand Trunk—has been already given under lake statistics):—

	State Line.		Buffalo, New York, and Erie.		New York, Central.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons. (estimated)	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Products of Forest ...	50,981	51,388	19,275	Not procurable.	77,443	97,035
" of Animals ...	244,003	235,981	34,940		366,516	358,143
Vegetable Food ...	104,976	101,584	44,218		453,663	495,194
Other agricultural produce ... }	104,122	198,177	8,060		31,620	43,544
Manufactures	68,473	68,338	50,892		94,426	111,291
Merchandize ...	132,231	132,169	39,590		342,767	323,359
Other articles ...	90,096	82,945	163,340		235,762	239,360
Totals... ..	794,882	870,582	360,315	...	1,602,197	1,667,926

The earnings of these lines from all sources during the same years were as follows:—

	State Line.		Buffalo, New York, and Erie.		New York, Central.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars. (estimated)		Dollars.	Dollars.
Passengers ...	1,103,396	965,302	307,830	Not	4,360,248	4,032,023
Freight, &c. ...	1,380,355	1,380,989	987,586	procurable.	10,236,537	9,947,491
Totals...	2,483,751	2,346,291	1,375,416	...	14,596,785	13,979,514

Last July, a short line ($36\frac{1}{2}$ miles) was opened, under the name of the "Cross Cut Railroad," which places Buffalo in more direct communication with the oil regions of Pennsylvania. This line branches off from the Lake Shore Railway at a point some eight miles beyond Dunkirk, and runs to Corry, the northern terminus of the "Oil Creek Railroad," with which it there forms connection. No statistics of it have yet been published, and in the existing state of the petroleum trade its traffic can scarcely have been large.* Under its stimulus, however, the Lake Shore Company are understood to have resolved to erect large oil tanks here, and a consequent increase in the number of refineries, and in the general activity of the local trade may confidently be looked for.

Live Stock Trade.—Up to the year 1856, live stock was principally forwarded here by lake, but since that date the more rapid and less fatiguing transport by rail has quite superseded water conveyance, so that this item properly belongs to the heading now treated of.

The following Table shows the growth of the live stock business during the last five years.

	Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Totals.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
1863	154,389		474,849		91,128		720,766	
1864	135,797		155,959		301,629		593,385	
1865	212,839		297,208		300,014		720,061	
1866	275,491		341,560		562,831		1,169,482	
1867	257,872		239,943		607,440		1,105,255	

On the total for 1867, the importations from Canada were:—Cattle, 44,300; sheep, 26,943; hogs, 6,040; and 203 horses. In all, 77,486 animals, or about one-fourteenth of the whole number. In the same year, the exportation of live stock from Buffalo was as follows:—

	Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Horses.		Totals.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
By New York Central Railroad	154,299		198,712		266,105		1,856		620,472	
By Erie Railroad,	89,424		106,968		255,072		505		451,969	
Total	..		..		..		..		1,072,441	

* The exports of petroleum from the United States during the last four years have been as follows:—

1864	..	31,811,842	gallons.
1865	..	28,115,915	"
1866	..	65,973,641	"
1867	..	65,507,953	"

Deducting this total from the number imported, we have a balance of 34,553 head for local consumption.

The aggregate value of the live stock movement of 1867 may be set down at 34,020,588 dollars, which is arrived at by taking 90 dollars as the average price per head of cattle, 6 dollars per head for sheep, 15 dollars for hogs, and 150 dollars per head for horses.*

By way of appendix to this heading of railway commerce, I here contrast the number of accidents officially reported on the railways of the State of New York, in 1866, with the number reported in the same year on all the railways of Great Britain and Ireland.

	United Kingdom.	State of New York.
Length of roads in miles ..	13,854	2,830
Number of Passengers ..	274,403,895	18,254,633
Total killed.. ..	31	211
Total wounded	547	233

Of the 211 killed in the State of New York, 17 only were passengers, 70 were employes, and 124 were "other persons"—that is to say, as a rule, pedestrians, either walking along the track or crossing the track. This last classification supplies, generally speaking, by far the largest percentage of accidents in America, a fact which explains, at the same time, the fearfully large proportion of the "killed" to the "wounded." To be run over by a train is, obviously, much more likely to cause death than to be thrown out of one. In America, few if any precautions are taken against the former class of accidents. It is by no means uncommon to see railroads run along a frequented street without any fencing off, and level crossings are, as a rule, wholly unprovided with gates.

COMMERCE WITH CANADA.

As the Reciprocity Treaty expired on the 17th of March, 1866, the year now under review is the first clear year in which the effects of the abrogation of that Treaty may admit of being estimated, as far as this post is concerned.

The following figures give the value of the entire commerce between Buffalo and British America in the years 1864 and 1865 (the last two years throughout the whole period of which the Treaty was in force), 1866 (during which the Treaty was in force for the first two and a half months only), and 1867, the commerce of which was entirely unaffected by reciprocity relations.

Imports.

	In British Vessels.	In American Vessels.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$
1864	865,147	1,949,236	2,814,383
1865	1,397,824	4,559,443	5,957,267
1866	1,013,842	2,915,693	3,929,535
1867	1,201,781	1,998,747	3,200,528

* In 1863 the average price per head of cattle was only \$60, and that of hogs \$13. On these bases the movement of that year only represented a total value of 14,600,000.

Exports.

	Domestic Produce.		Foreign Produce.		Totals.
	In British Vessels.	In American Vessels.	In British Vessels.	In American Vessels.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1864.. ..	419,812	372,917	..	2,465	795,194
1865.. ..	523,169	176,970	..	..	700,139
1866.. ..	143,713	321,530	..	..	465,243
1867.. ..	48,229	222,334	..	2,437	273,000

The inference to which the above figures seem to point is, according, at least, to the favourite American doctrine, of the balance of trade—that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has been more injurious to the commercial relations of Buffalo with Canada than to those of Canada with Buffalo. Setting aside the large importations of 1865 as exceptional, and taking the figures of 1864 as fair exponents of the commerce between this port and British America under reciprocity,* we find that the annual receipts of Canadian produce here since the abrogation of the Treaty have considerably increased, while the quantity of American produce exported from hence into Canada has considerably diminished. We find, moreover, that British vessels have constantly gained upon American vessels in the part they have respectively taken in this increased import trade.

The following comparison between the importations of the principal free articles under reciprocity during an average year, and of the same articles paying duty in 1867, will show at a glance where the effects of the abrogation of the Treaty were most sensibly felt.

	Imported in 1863 (free under Reciprocity).	Imported in 1867 (dutiable).
	\$	\$
Animals	309,049	358,649
Butter	53,200	27,462
Firewood	34,835	46,947
Flax	2,017	5,635
Flour and Grain	1,551,612	996,460
Lumber	620,818	804,288
Seeds.. ..	48,298	14,558
Vegetables	835	92,187
Wool.. ..	142,064	31,403

Buffalo, June 30, 1868.

* The importations of 1864 and of 1863 come within only about \$140,000 of showing the same figures.

MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Report by Mr. Consul H. J. Murray on the Trade, Commerce, and Navigation of Maine and New Hampshire for the Year 1867.

THE past year has been prolific of vast enterprise in the city of Portland, while yet smarting under her great calamity by fire in 1866. A new commercial city has grown up amidst the ruins, large and elegant warehouses now occupy the waste places of but two years ago, equalling in magnificence and extent those of any city on this continent. Capitalists are coming forward. New avenues to trade have been opened up, and great strides have been, and are still being made to increase the facilities for convenient and speedy transportation both inland and seaward. A gratifying progress has been made to open up another line of railway communication with the great West, and the rapid recovery of the valuation of taxable property in Portland since the fire to nearly its former valuation, is a wonderful evidence of the recuperative powers and vitality of a seriously afflicted but energetic community.

The Freighting Business.—As this is an important item of the commerce of this State, I believe I can do no better than quote the following article upon the subject from the "Portland Price Current," especially as it contains several interesting details and observations:—

"We are compelled to report a more unprofitable business the past year for the shipping interest than that of the previous year. During 1866 fishing and coasting vessels were, for the most part, profitably employed, but this year just closed has been unremunerative for these two classes, as well as for all others. The fishermen were 'fitted' during the spring and early summer, at high cost, both for the cod and mackerel fishery, and prices of fish have been steadily declining. The catch of cod has been fair, but that of mackerel has been little above half the average. Every quintal of cod has cost the owners of our fishing vessels near six dollars, and they are worth in the market but $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$. Mackerel in the latter part of October declined in price four to five dollars per barrel, and consequently both owners and crews receive a poor return for their investment and their toil.

"The coasting vessels, lumbermen, and colliers have been kept employed for the most of the season, but the rates of freight have ruled ruinously low, and seamen's wages and provisions, as well as the pay of stevedores and labouring men, have shown but little abatement from the prices of 1865 and 1866. Under these circumstances, many masters have sailed their vessels on shares, have not made as much as their sailors, and many have fallen in debt.

"The vessels employed in the trade to Cuba and other West India Islands have done but little better than the two classes before mentioned; upon the average their earnings have not more than paid their insurance.

"The large ships have done better, especially those engaged in the trade to the Pacific and to the East Indies. There are exceptional cases in each class referred to, where circumstances have favoured, and where there has been good management, but the year 1867 must pass into history as a very unsuccessful one for our shipping interests.

"Heretofore the shipping interest 'has taken care of itself,' if we may be allowed the expression. If a vessel of almost any class could be built, equipped, and sent to sea, the parties to the adventure could reckon upon a return of 20 to 30 per cent. per annum, especially during the last 20 years. In 1846-7 we enjoyed the high freights consequent upon the failure of the crops in Great Britain and Ireland; then followed in rapid succession the opening up of the guano trade; the repeal of the British Navigation Law, which opened to our shipping a participation in the colonial trade of the whole British empire; and last, but not least, the discovery of gold in California, and our possession of that country. Such a succession of favourable circumstances does not occur once in a century to any interest. Our people, ever ready, improved to their utmost these advantages, and we perceive the fruits all along the sea coast of the eastern and middle States.

"But the tide of prosperity has ceased to flow, and is not setting in the opposite direction. We must stop and think of what is to be done; shipowners, as a class, have never been in the habit of meeting together to consult for the common good. Some attempts have been made by a few public spirited men to bring them together during the past year in our own State, but with little success. They seem for the most part to think that they can do nothing to improve their condition.

"Now we see every interest in the country assembling often together to concert measures for the promotion of their common good, and shipowners should do likewise. This interest is a national interest. No American citizen but feels a pride in our navy, and admits that it shall be sustained. But to sustain the navy we must sustain the mercantile marine. Then let this branch of commerce come together in council, and bring such pressure upon Congress as will be effectual in removing the burdens imposed upon them.

"Shipowners must also be compelled to do their part in procuring better material with which to officer and man our shipping. We say compelled, for past experience demonstrates that they will make no effort in that direction until they are forced to it. We have said that the shipping interest heretofore has taken care of itself, and all interested in it have been intent upon the making of money, and 'de'il take the hindmost.'

"The common sailor has been protected by law and a morbid public sentiment until the whole class have become thoroughly demoralised; and they are often permitted to be passed under the control of as unprincipled men as live upon the earth—sailor landlords. Owners must pay wages as the landlords dictate, and they do it, offering no resistance, paying in advance for they know not what, and compelling the master to navigate the ship from port to port as best he can, with the miserable apologies for men that are thrust on board at the last moment. It is now the owner and the master who need protection from the effect of a morbid public sympathy which is permitted to direct the administration of the mercantile marine law.

"Much more could be, and ought to be said, but our limits will not permit."

COMMERCE OF THE PORT.

Value of merchandize entered at Custom-house during the calendar year, 1867	Dollars.
Value of merchandize entered at Custom-house during the calendar year, 1866	16,357,980
Increase over 1866 of nearly 13 per cent.	14,501,348
Duties assessed in 1867	1,856,632
" " 1866	7,955,051
Increase over 1866 of nearly 4½ per cent.	7,619,081
Duties collected in 1867	385,970
" " 1866	888,063
Decrease from 1866 about 20 per cent.	1,008,877
	170,814

Value of foreign exports during the past three years :—

	Dollars.
1867	6,764,011
1866	5,719,863
1865	8,027,565

Boot, Shoe, and Leather Trade.—For the past year the boot and shoe business has gained a new impetus by the increase of manufacturing and the keeping of larger and better selected stocks.

The trade is represented by eleven firms against nine last year, doing an aggregate business of 3,000,000 dollars.

Prices generally have ruled lower than last year, and the margin for profits has been small. But taken as a whole, this business has proved as remunerative as any other branch of trade, not having had so many fluctuations in prices to contend with.

Portland has acquired a considerable reputation with regard to the tanning and finishing of leather. The slaughter sole is fast taking the place of New York and Baltimore leathers. Portland grains and buffs are being used by the home manufacturers as well as those of other States, and are pronounced to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

The Box Shook Trade.—The box shook trade of Portland has been in a great measure transferred to the British provinces, as indicated in my last year's Report.

The opening prices of shooks here were 85 to 90 cents currency, and in St. John, N. B., 55 to 60 cents in gold; these high prices caused an excessive production, manufacturers working up all suitable lumber into shook, the result was an overstocked market. Contracts in Cuba are of but little value unless sustained by the open market; and further, the low price of shooks does not increase the consumption and cause the market to re-act; only the quantity required for the crops and no more can be used, hence any over-production goes into the next crop and reduces in turn the quantity of new shook required for that.

The losses on shook for the winter and spring of 1867 have been very severe; prices closed low both here and in Cuba, ranging at 45 to 50 cents currency here, and 5 reals in Cuba, with a large stock, 250,000 on hand beyond the wants of the planters.

The amount of box shooks exported from Portland the past year was 604,567, being a decrease of 311,100 in the quantity as compared with 1865, and 172,944 less than in 1866.

Shipments for the past five years have been as follow :—

1867	604,507
1866	777,511
1865	915,667
1864	904,759
1863	882,753

22,421 box shooks were received here during the year from the British provinces.

Cooperage Trade.—Considerable activity has prevailed in cooperage during the season. Prices opened in the spring firm at 3 dollars for city made molasses, shooks, and heads, but sales were effected later at 2-90 dollars. In heading there has been a slight improvement since last season, and prices have ranged at 25 to 28 cents for soft pine, and 30 cents to 32 cents for hard, with a well-supplied market.

Hoops have ruled unusually dull during the entire season, but small lots from the country are now worth from 40 dollars to 45 dollars per lb. Well-selected shipping lots of first-class cooperage brought higher prices than those quoted.

The amount of shooks and heads shipped from Portland the past year was 168,940, and 10,000 staves, against 240,298 shooks and heads, and 146,164 staves, in 1866. The staves were chiefly shipped to Europe by the steamers.

There have also been shipped the past year 1,688,278 hoops, 10,244 bundles ditto, 27,757 pairs headings.

Shipments for the past four years have been as follows:—

Articles.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
Hoops No.	1,688,278	2,383,952	2,120,654	2,443,103
" bdl.	10,244	9,869	4,711	4,211
Headings pts.	27,757	21,993	22,350	..

Dry Goods Trade.—In reviewing the dry goods business for the past year, it can only be said that the dry goods merchants throughout the whole country have had to submit to a continual decline in prices of all cotton and woollen fabrics, entailing serious losses both to jobbers and manufacturers. Large numbers of manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods were obliged to curtail their operations, either wholly or in part, and reduce the wages of their operatives, which must have caused great suffering and distress, as the prices of fuel and provisions were about as high as at any period during the war.

Drug and Dye Trade.—Goods of this kind have been in fair demand during the year. Alcohol has advanced since the beginning of the year, although sales at no time reached the extreme of last year. The nominal price has been 4 dollars per gallon, as regulated by law. This being just the amount of the tax, is *prima facie* evidence that the produce of illicit stills continues to find its way to the markets. No settled price upon this article can be looked for, while the tax imposed is so large, and offers such large pecuniary returns to successful frauds. Sulphur has declined, together with most of the more common grocers' drugs. Alum has been selling at lower figures, and a German article at something under the price named for that of American manufacture. Acids have followed the course of other goods, perhaps the most marked change is in sulphuric, in the decline of which the percentage has been large. The production of this article by a company in Portland will enable, it is thought, the dealers to compete successfully with those of other cities. Many other articles which are derived solely from other countries have had their prices regulated by the price of gold.

In dyes and dye woods there are no special changes to report. The demand has been quiet, and prices have fallen off during the year.

Fish Trade.—The fish trade returns are not flattering for so important a branch of the business of Portland. As the returns indicate, the receipts are less than those of 1866, which fall below those of the

year previous, except that of mackerel, for which, in that year, the higher prices obtained, rendered the amount of trade equal to any previous year. Mackerel have ruled very low the past year, when the short catch is considered, not being more than two-thirds of that of last year, and yet ruling at about 5 dollars less per barrel, and dull at these prices, hence this branch has been rather unprofitable, especially to the fishermen who "fitted" at such high prices for stores.

The trade in dry fish has been generally good. The demand for southern and western markets continues to grow, and promises to be very prosperous in the future. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has cut off all the fish trade with the Canadas, valued at 100,000 dollars annually, and has proved seriously damaging to the trade with the lower provinces.

From statistics furnished by the dealers, the following is the probable amount of fish purchased in this market for the last three years:—

Articles.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Dry fish qtls.	58,702	67,000	91,500
Mackerel brls.	27,707	38,000	39,000
Herrings "	5,576	12,400	18,900
Herrings boxes	25,495	54,500	75,000
Pickled fish brls.	300	1,000	3,600
Bent, clams, and porgies,,	3,100	2,200	..
Fish oil "	1,650	1,720	1,700

There were imported from the lower provinces 5,797 quintals, 3,256 drums dry fish, 3,000 barrels pickled, 11,279 boxes herrings, 6,000 lbs. fresh halibut, and 900 kits mackerel.

Flour Trade.—The flour market closed the year about 2 dollars per barrel lower than it opened on the 1st January. The market ruled quite steady till March, when it began to be evident that the supply of wheat in the west was very small, and from that time till about the 20th May, when the highest price of the season was reached, there was almost a continual advance, which in the aggregate amounted to about 3 dollars. In June the growing crop of wheat looked so prosperous that the market became completely demoralized, and prices fell about 3.50 dollars on spring wheat grades, and 4.50 dollars to 5 dollars on white wheat grades. From that time to the close of the year there were variations of from 50 cents to 1.00 dollars. Early in the season liberal supplies of wheat and flour reached the Eastern States from California, which had a very marked effect in checking the upward tendency of the price of choice grades of flour, and when the decline came in June, quite large quantities were thrown upon the market, which served to force the market down below the point it otherwise would have reached, considering the entire barrenness of the market at all the sea-ports, and the fact that the Canadian flour trade has been so effectually cut off by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

As a matter of reference, the following table is given of the lowest prices of extras in this market on the 1st of each month for the past six years:—

	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	12.25	9.00	11.25	7.37	6.75	6.00
February	12.00	9.00	11.00	7.25	7.87	5.87
March	11.75	9.00	10.75	7.25	8.60	6.00
April	12.25	9.25	9.75	7.25	7.50	6.00
May	13.00	9.50	8.75	8.50	7.12	5.87
June	11.50	10.25	7.25	8.00	6.00	5.50
July	10.50	10.50	7.00	10.00	6.50	5.25
August	8.75	10.25	7.00	10.25	5.87	5.25
September	8.75	10.00	8.25	11.50	5.75	5.55
October	9.25	12.75	8.50	10.00	6.50	5.75
November	10.00	12.50	9.50	10.50	7.00	7.00
December	9.50	12.25	9.50	10.75	7.00	6.75

There have been exported the past year, chiefly to Europe and the Lower Provinces, 216,119 barrels flour, 3,566 barrels rye and corn meal, and 16,237 barrels oatmeal. The consumptive demand of flour in this market is now about 600,000 barrels per annum, and the estimate of the entire receipts in this port the past year exceeded 900,000 barrels from all sources.

Grain Trade.—In April the supply of corn had dwindled down to a very meagre stock, and with a brisk demand there was a sharp upward tendency. In June, however, large quantities came forward to this and other markets in rather poor condition, and its effect was to depress the market quite suddenly about 25 cents per bushel. In consequence of a partial failure of the corn crop in the Eastern States last year, there was a large demand for corn nearly the whole season, and in August it began to be evident that the crop of 1866 in the West was deficient to a greater degree than had generally been supposed, and the receipts began to show a large falling off. From this time to November 1st there was a pretty steady upward tendency to the market till the highest figures of the season were reached. Since that time, owing to the excellent quality of the new corn, and a general belief that there has been a good crop harvested, prices receded about 5 cents. There has been throughout the season quite an export demand, but very variable prices, as the Liverpool market fluctuated more than that of New York.

The daily average consumption of corn in this market is probably not less than 2,400 bushels.

There have been exported from this port the past year only 1,950 bushels corn, while in other grain the exports were—48,156 bushels barley, 617,346 bushels oats, 140,300 bushels peas, 5,088 bushels rye, and 34,688 bushels wheat.

Lumber Trade.—The trade in long lumber at this port the past year has been rather moderate, and the market has generally ruled steady without the violent fluctuations that characterised the two or three previous years.

The demand for home consumption has been quite large throughout the season for building purposes, and with a constant ample supply except for seasoned pine, prices have ruled unusually steady, but have not been as remunerative to the dealer. The sales for home use have been even larger than the year previous, as there has not only been a large amount of building in this city, but an unusually large amount of building in the vicinity of Portland, hence at the close of the year the stock in the yards is unusually light.

The Canadian lumber business with Portland has fallen off many

thousand dollars' worth since the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, which was a very serious blow to this, as well as many other branches of business between the Canadas and Portland. The extreme depression of the ship-building interests has also had the effect of cutting the usual demand for ship timber, knees, &c., that has hitherto existed for Canadian production, as well also as the higher rates of freights that have prevailed over the railroads.

The shipments to foreign ports the past year have been 14,215,928 feet long lumber, 10,000 feet plank, 58,950 feet palings, 13,000 pickets, 10,000 laths, 2,309,254 shingles, 60,642 scantling, 9,000 clap board.

There were imported from the Lower Provinces the past year 2,311,572 feet lumber, 77,400 laths, 690 ship-knees, 4,500 pickets, 1,516,000 shingles.

Molasses Trade.—The first new crop of molasses was received in this market on the 1st February, and being generally of good quality, opened at 46 cents for the clayed, and 55 cents for muscovado; but the jobbers bought sparingly, as there was no disposition with the country trade to purchase only sufficient to meet the immediate wants of their customers, and the same disposition has characterised the market throughout the year; hence an unusually quiet market prevailed, and prices ruled steady.

The aggregate importations of molasses the past year was 39,240 hhds., 5,000 tierces, and 1,479 barrels, and 100 hhds. melado.

The importations for the previous three years were as follows:—

Years.				Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.
1867	..	..	..	39,240	5,000	1,479
1866	..	..	..	43,983	4,005	1,037
1865	..	..	..	35,907	4,005	1,037

The amount of molasses imported and gauged at the Custom-house the past year, and also for the three previous years, was as follows:—

	Gallons.				
1867	..	..	..	..	4,821,412
1866	..	..	..	..	6,492,993
1865	..	..	..	..	4,879,745
1864	..	..	..	..	3,914,364

Oil Trade.—Oils have been in fair request, and prices have ruled much steadier than last year.

Castor oil has fallen off, and can now be quoted at 2.25 dollars and 2.35 dollars for American, which is largely sold, and which in most cases answers the call, as well as East India. In midsummer, owing to temporary short supply, East India ranged at about 3.00 dollars for a short time, but fresh arrivals soon reduced it.

Portland Kerosene was quoted at 55 cents, which was 10 cents under the quotation of the previous January, and throughout the greater part of the year maintained the price then quoted. It has reached its present point by a gradual decline of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 cents at each reduction. It is stated that this company are about changing the character of their works to enable them to manufacture oil from crude petroleum, thus giving opportunity to compete with other manufacturers in price. Other oils of standard gravity and full fire test—120°—as required by the State laws, have been selling at from 5 cents to

10 cents per gallon under the price for Portland kerosene, and has varied in about the same ratio.

Linseed oil has been much steadier than last year. From January to July the prices ran from 1.30 to 1.35, fluctuating between these figures. In July it advanced to 1.38 and 1.40, the highest point for the year, since which it has been declining, and at times, with rapidity, until it has been sold as low as 1.05. These prices are based on best American oil.

The manufacturers of Menhaden or Pogie oil have been disappointed both in the yield and price. The quantity has not been equal to that of last year, and the quality has been inferior. High prices were anticipated on account of the comparative scarcity, and in October the prices advanced, but subsequently fell off with little demand for curriers' purposes, and still less for painting. Lard oils have varied but little. The usual advance in extra winter oil took place as the cold weather came on. No. 1 lard was scarce, and the price has been much nearer that of the extra than is usual.

Sperm and whale oils were in usual request at reduced prices. Whale oil fell off about 25 per cent. since the last annual report.

Paint and Colour Trade.—There have been but few changes in the prices of paints and colours, and each change has been in favour of the consumer. Standard leads declined about 1.25 dollars per cwt. Portland lead was quoted $13\frac{3}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{4}$. Selected zinc retained its price. Whiting changed but little. English Venetian red and yellow ochre being scarce at one time, the prices ran up. Choice imported colours varied with the price of gold.

Pork and Lard Trade.—The shipment of lard from this port, including Canadian was 450,000 lbs., the prices ranging from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents.

The pork trade, though light, was generally satisfactory to the dealers; the market ranged in January at about 23 dollars for clear, and 24.50 dollars for No. 1, at which prices many laid in a supply to the season. The market steadily advanced to 28 dollars to 30 dollars in July, when a gradual decline followed until December, when it was checked at 25 dollars per barrel.

Produce Trade.—Produce of nearly all descriptions was active throughout most of the year, and farmers found a ready market at high prices. Many articles are as high as when gold ruled at 2.25, which may be accounted for to a great extent to the fact that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has cut off the competition of foreign produce with home productions. Butter scarce at 35 to 40 cents; eggs, 50 cents per dozen; beans, 4.50 dollars to 5.00 dollars per bushel. The potato crop was light, the yield having been only about one-half that of former years, and generally of inferior quality.

The shipping demand for hay was very light, and prices ruled from 17 dollars to 20 dollars per ton.

The exports of produce the past year were—1,238 barrels apples, 70 barrels beans, 921,217 lbs. and 1,790 packages butter, 758,959 lbs. cheese, 8,000 cabbages, 122 bales hay, 115 barrels onions, 8,265 barrels potatoes, including Canadian shipments.

Sugar Trade.—The importation of sugars during the past year was very light, amounting to only 6,588 hhds., 410 tierces, 844 barrels, 2,373 boxes.

Refining sugar has now become a very important branch of business in this city.

The Portland Sugar Company having re-built their extensive works, destroyed at the great fire in 1866, recommenced business, and in

five months had produced 29,353 barrels sugar, 6,230 hhds., and 1,678 barrels sugar-house syrups.

The Eagle Refinery closed their second season's business by turning out a better class of goods than the preceding year, and which found much favour with the trade.

The Forest City Sugar Refining Company commenced work on the 1st April, turning out very superior crushed powdered granulated and all the various grades of soft or coffee sugars, refined from pure raw sugars, together with very fine syrups, all of which are highly appreciated by the trade.

Salt Trade.—The demand for salt was not so heavy as it was for the previous year, the catch of fish being so much lighter. Prices ruled very steady at about 4.00 dollars to 4.50 dollars per hhd. for Liverpool and Turks' Island.

The importations during the past year at this port were 3,440 tons, 845 sacks, 18,138 barrels, and 52,023 bushels of all kinds.

The manufacture of salt is carried on to a considerable extent, and Portland ground salt continues to command high prices throughout the State.

Tea and Coffee Trade.—High grades of Japan and Oolong have been steadily growing in favour with country traders, and while there has been a decline on nearly 10 cents during the year, traders preferred to pay higher prices for better goods to lower prices for inferior grades. Japan was selling a year ago in this market at 1.10 dollars to 1.20 dollars, and is now quoted at 90 cents to 1.10 dollars per lb. Coffee has ruled very quiet and steady throughout the year, the difference in price being only 4 cents decline. The direct importation of coffee in this market is still unimportant, amounting to only 440 bags for the year.

Manufacturing Interests.—*Foundries and Machine Shops.*—The Portland Company have been doing a large and prosperous business in building locomotives, steam engines, and various kinds of heavy machinery, chiefly rolling stock for railroads, &c., as well as a large amount of iron casting for building purposes.

The foundry of Messrs. Staples and Son have also done a large business in casting for building purposes, as well as a large amount of heavy forging and machine work.

The new rolling-mills have been thus far very successful. This company have been filling large orders for railroad iron for the Grand Trunk Road. The manufacture of carriages has become an important branch of business at Portland. There are about six establishments, which give employment to 200 or 300 workmen, and the annual sale of carriages amounts to not less than 200,000 dollars.

Canned Goods.—There was a light crop of vegetables last year, and the amount of those packed was much less than in the former season, the whole in the State not valuing more than 175,000 dollars, while meats, &c., packed were merely nominal. The lobsters and other fish put up by packers here amount to about 225,000 dollars. There are some 14 factories for lobsters, &c., on the coast of Maine, more than half of which are owned in Portland.

The United States Government buy all the corn and lobsters used in the army of Portland packers.

Ship Building.—There is no branch of business in this city or State that has suffered such depression as ship-building.

The following is a list of vessels built in the district of Portland during the past year:—2 ships, 6 barges, 3 brigs, 12 schooners, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,175 tons, which is about half as large as the year previous, as the amount built and registered in the Portland dis-

trict in 1866 was 18,709 tons; in 1865 it was 12,791. The total tonnage built in the State in 1865 was about 80,000, and if the increase in the other districts is anything like the increase in the Portland district, the tonnage for 1866 will exceed 100,000.

BRITISH TRADE.

The following Table will show the movement of British trade for the past five years:—

				ENTERED.		
				Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
						£
1863	..	..	..	341	82,003	2,807,575
1864	..	..	..	343	86,374	2,657,963
1865	..	..	..	359	77,189	1,889,559
1866	..	..	..	420	94,908	2,622,559
1867	..	..	..	339	82,035	3,483,596
				CLEARED.		
1863	..	..	..	345	86,055	894,603
1864	..	..	..	344	87,475	532,305
1865	..	..	..	365	81,000	641,701
1866	..	..	..	419	94,001	561,771
1867	..	..	..	344	84,368	528,905

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE.

The total of British and Foreign trade at this port of Portland during the year 1867 will be found in the following Table:—

				ENTERED.			
Nationality.				Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
							£
British	..	..	..	339	82,035	3,922	3,483,596
United States America	..	..	..	165	60,202	2,082	145,362
Norwegian	..	..	..	2	1,113	29	..
Italian	..	..	..	1	397	14	..
Argentine Republic	..	..	..	4	1,394	38	..
Total	..	..	..	511	145,141	6,085	3,628,958
				CLEARED.			
British	..	..	..	344	84,368	4,034	528,905
United States America	..	..	..	324	101,574	3,078	274,603
Norwegian	..	..	..	2	1,113	29	8,623
Italian	..	..	..	1	397	14	620
Argentine Republic	..	..	..	4	1,394	38	3,122
Total	..	..	..	675	188,846	7,193	815,833

The total amount of British and Foreign trade at this port of Portland during the past five years, inclusive, has been as follows:—

				ENTERED.		
				Vessels.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
						£
1863	..	..	..	552	133,577	3,009,045
1864	..	..	..	514	133,572	2,801,799
1865	..	..	..	482	110,603	2,039,598
1866	..	..	..	592	144,799	2,769,245
1867	..	..	..	511	145,141	3,628,958
				CLEARED.		
1863	..	..	..	655	190,593	1,209,883
1864	..	..	..	678	182,417	906,190
1865	..	..	..	624	154,357	831,007
1866	..	..	..	709	182,358	917,573
1867	..	..	..	675	188,846	815,883

The following is a statement of British and Foreign trade at the principal ports within this consular district of Maine and New Hampshire during 1867:—

Eastport.

				ENTERED.			
Nationality.				Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
							£
British	..	..	..	104	10,575	478	7,951
American	..	..	..	109	102,953	2,251	92,310
Total	..	..	..	213	113,528	2,729	100,261
				CLEARED.			
British	..	..	..	104	10,575	478	1,213
American	..	..	..	200	119,273	2,900	32,590
Total	..	..	..	304	129,848	3,378	33,803

Portsmouth.

Nationality.	ENTERED.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
British	39	4,236	224	£ 1,934
American	2	559	15	280
Total	41	4,795	239	2,214
	CLEARED.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
British	38	4,081	216	290
American	11	2,382	70	..
Total	49	6,463	286	290

Bath.

Nationality.	ENTERED.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
British	29	1,815	143	£ 1,792
American	5	3,727	95	2,271
Total	34	5,542	238	4,063
	CLEARED.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of Cargoes.
British	28	1,759	142	180
American	12	5,043	138	1,480
Total	40	6,802	280	1,660

Portland, June 9, 1868.

NEW YORK.

Report by Mr. Consul Archibald on the Trade, Navigation, and Commerce of New York, for the Year 1867.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

FOLLOWING the course which I have heretofore adopted of presenting returns and comparative statements of the foreign trade of this port for a period of five years, it will be seen by the subjoined returns that the number and tonnage of vessels of all nationalities entered at this port from foreign countries, during the year 1867, were 4,619 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,589,511 tons, against 4,827 vessels, of 2,766,434 tons in 1866. The clearances to foreign countries during 1867 were of 4,227 vessels, of 2,482,883 tons, against 4,406 vessels, of 2,574,389 tons in 1866, showing a diminution of the total foreign trade of the port of 208 vessels entered, and 179 vessels cleared, with proportionate tonnage; an average decline from the year 1866 of about four per cent.

The trade in British ships to this port during the past year, it will be seen, fell off from 2,426 vessels of 1,201,541 tons in 1866 to 2,079 vessels of 1,016,872 tons in 1867, entered inwards; and from 2,461 vessels, of 1,205,605 tons in 1866, to 2,030 vessels, of 997,598 tons, cleared outwards, in 1867; being an average decline of about 14 per cent. from the British shipping trade of 1866. On the other hand, the foreign trade in United States vessels has increased in nearly an equal proportion to the decline of the trade in British ships.

The number of foreign built vessels purchased at this port by British subjects during the year 1867 was only four, of a total tonnage of 1,101 tons.

The trade to this port in British steamers is steadily increasing. As carriers of emigrant passengers, and of goods other than iron and some cheap and bulky articles, screw steamers are gradually superseding the employment of sailing vessels.

The coal trade to this port continues to decline, owing to the operation of the high duty. Of British vessels employed in this trade in 1865 there were 355, of a total tonnage of 82,964 tons, chiefly from Nova Scotia, while during the last year, as will be seen by a subjoined return, there were but 189 vessels, of 58,992 tons.

The burthens on shipping referred to in my Report for the year 1864 still continue. The serious and expensive vexations which shipmasters endure from the unscrupulous conduct of boarding-house runners, and the harassing litigation promoted by these parties, are crying grievances, with which the State Legislature seems powerless or indisposed to deal.

The necessity for a Convention, by which these evils, so far as regards British vessels, may be prevented or remedied, similar in some respects to that between France and the United States, becomes every day more and more apparent.

As yet no effort has been made to construct substantial wharves and

quays of stone or iron, instead of the existing unsatisfactory wooden wharves, or docks, as they are called. No public work is more needed than the erection of such quays which, with suitable warehouses thereon, and tramways connecting them, would not only be of immense benefit to the commerce of the port, but could be made remunerative to the city.

RETURN of British Shipping at the port of New York for the year 1867. Direct trade in British vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies :—

ENTERED.						
Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of-Crews.
With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	
1,206	25	1,231	722,075	14,125	736,200	32,575

CLEARED.						
1,026	363	1,389	615,627	198,233	813,860	34,591

INDIRECT or CARRYING TRADE in British Vessels from and to other countries during the Year 1867.

Total direct and indirect trade in British vessels for the year 1867 :—

ENTERED.

Vessels	2,079
Tonnage.. .. .	1,016,872
Crews	42,665

CLEARED.

Vessels	2,030
Tonnage.. .. .	997,598
Crews	41,685

British steamers entered and cleared during the years 1866 and 1867 :—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Vessels	320	338	321	339
Tonnage	586,842	741,602	585,981	738,877
Crews	7,703	9,143	7,610	9,050

Foreign built vessels purchased by British subjects and cleared with provisional certificates of registry during the year 1867 (included in preceding Tables :—

Rig of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Steamer	1	410	14
Barque	1	350	10
Brig	1	262	9
Schooner	1	79	7
Total	4	1,101	40

COMPARATIVE RETURN for Five Years of the Number and Tonnage of American, British, and all other Foreign Vessels respectively, Entered and Cleared (from and to Foreign Ports only) at the Port of New York.

	1863.			1864.			1865.			1866			1867.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United States vessels arrived	1,722	986,713	27,781	1,568	845,172	25,412	1,430	774,458	23,945	1,640	990,116	30,567	1,810	1,026,708	31,775
" " cleared	1,160	776,613	21,679	1,039	672,135	19,867	990	664,096	20,455	1,201	799,082	25,229	1,445	910,013	28,386
British vessels arrived	2,860	864,806	34,761	2,411	950,454	38,440	2,713	1,015,998	42,514	2,426	1,201,541	45,751	2,079	1,016,872	42,655
" " cleared	2,554	1,014,049	37,702	2,594	1,038,906	42,232	2,690	1,014,096	42,234	2,461	1,205,605	46,666	2,030	997,598	41,685
All other Foreign vessels arrived	1,022	540,828	26,594	796	466,280	17,888	697	457,817	12,500	761	574,777	18,987	730	545,831	18,039
" " cleared	1,152	600,942	27,118	827	548,402	18,325	712	491,130	12,930	744	569,702	18,025	782	575,222	18,175

NEW YORK.

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Including in the Clearances of British Vessels for—

	Foreign built Vessels.*		Tons.		Crews.	
1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Purchased at this Port by British Subjects, and Cleared with Provisional Regulations.

COMPARATIVE Statement of British trade and shipping at the port of
New York for five years, from 1863 to 1867 inclusive :—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1863	2,360	854,806	34,761	2,554	1,014,049	37,602
1864	2,411	950,454	38,440	2,594	1,038,906	42,232
1865	2,713	1,015,998	42,514	2,690	1,014,096	42,234
1866	2,426	1,201,541	45,751	2,461	1,205,605	46,666
1867	2,079	1,016,872	42,665	2,030	997,598	41,685

AVERAGE tonnage of British vessels bringing coal to New York during
the year 1867 :—

	80 to 150 Tons.	150 to 300 Tons.	300 to 500 Tons.	500 Tons and Upwards.	Total Vessels.	Total Tons.
January	..	1	..	1	2	1,046
February	..	1	..	1	2	959
March	1	1	..	..	2	370
April	..	4	1	..	5	1,042
May	1	4	2	1	8	2,345
June	5	22	7	9	43	15,230
July	5	23	1	5	34	9,422
August	3	14	2	4	23	6,409
September	5	21	4	3	33	8,785
October	2	21	..	2	25	6,478
November	..	2	3	3	8	4,212
December	..	..	3	1	4	2,694
Total	22	114	23	30	189	58,992

RETURN showing the value of imports and exports in American and
foreign vessels respectively for five years past :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
1863	\$ 33,113,376	\$ 145,902,984	\$ 44,387,878	\$ 174,868,325
1864	31,777,560	177,391,322	42,239,046	227,999,561
1865	33,230,088	245,690,884	53,398,524	159,895,470
1866	55,085,903	247,469,613	58,965,553	190,989,001
1867	55,073,755	196,889,269	68,613,257	170,259,037

N.B.—No returns are kept at the Custom-house which show the value of imports and exports in the vessels of the respective foreign nations, and it is not practicable to obtain at this Consulate statistics of these values in British vessels.

The imports are valued in gold dollars, the exports in currency dollars, from which should be deducted the average premium of the year on gold, about 28 per cent., in order to reduce them to their equivalent in gold dollars

Trade and Commerce.—The foreign commerce of the port of New York during the past year fell short of that of the year 1866, as well in the export as in the import trade. The imports for 1866 exceeded those of 1867 by 306,000,000 dollars, reaching an amount far surpassing that of any previous year, and one which will probably not be equalled for years to come. The extensive and profitable demand for goods of all sorts which suddenly developed itself in the South, after the close of the war in 1865, soon exhausted the supplies in the Northern States, and led to vastly increased importations in the following year. These continued in nearly equal bulk and value during the first four months of 1867, and then declined gradually until September, from which time until the close of the year there was a remarkable diminution, exhibiting for the year a decrease of 52,000,000 dollars compared with the figures of 1866. Several causes have contributed to this decline of trade during the past year. Among these may be mentioned the unsettled political condition of the Southern States, the inability of the southern markets in their impoverished condition to absorb the excessive stocks pressed upon them, the unproductive results to the planters of the cotton crop, and in the North the somewhat diminished crops of wheat and other produce, combined with the depressing influences of high taxation and a protective tariff. The import trade of the year, though reduced so much below that of 1866, was still considerably in excess of any preceding year.

The total exports of the year amounted to 238,000,000 dollars, against 254,000,000 dollars in 1866, and a much larger amount in 1864. But the exports being estimated in currency, which fluctuates with the premium on gold, the comparison of different years' business is thus rendered inexact. The values of imports, it will be borne in mind, are uniformly calculated in coin, representing only the foreign cost in gold, freight and duty not added. The excess of imports over exports at New York must not be regarded as the ratio for the whole of the United States; for, while New York is the principal importing place, and goods are distributed from hence throughout the West and South, cotton from the southern ports, and large and increasing quantities of wheat from California are shipped direct to Europe.

Below will be found, in condensed form, Tables of the comparative values of imports and exports during the past five years:—

IMPORTS at New York.

				Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.
				\$	\$	\$	\$
1863	..	..	..	174,521,066	11,567,000	1,525,811	187,614,577
1864	..	..	..	204,128,236	11,731,902	2,265,622	218,125,760
1865	..	..	..	212,208,811	10,410,837	2,123,281	234,742,419
1866	..	..	..	234,033,567	13,001,588	9,578,029	306,613,184
1867	..	..	..	238,297,955	11,044,181	3,306,339	252,648,475

		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.	1867.	
		dols.	cts.	dols.	cts.	dols.	cts.	dols.	dols.	cts.
Imports entered:—										
For consumption	...	114,377,429	00	104,968,811	00	128,467,155	00	163,800,620	127,541,016	00
For warehouse	...	60,144,337	00	99,139,425	00	83,741,146	00	20,232,938	110,756,939	00
Receipts of Customs in gold	...	58,886,054	42	66,037,127	51	101,772,905	94	128,079,761	114,085,990	34

IMPORTS of dry goods at New York for five years, 1863 to 1867.

Description of Goods.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Manufactures:—	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Wool	29,703,956	31,411,965	36,053,190	50,405,179	33,676,601
Cotton	7,918,957	8,405,245	15,449,054	21,287,490	15,800,894
Silk	15,534,469	16,194,080	20,476,210	24,837,734	18,565,817
Flax	10,381,059	11,621,831	15,521,190	20,456,870	12,949,561
Miscellaneous dry goods ...	3,731,106	3,956,630	4,561,586	9,235,582	7,589,538
Total	67,274,547	71,589,752	92,061,140	126,222,855	88,582,411

EXPORTS.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
New York to Foreign Ports } exclusive of Specie ... }	170,718,768	221,822,542	178,626,599	192,329,554	186,790,025
Specie and Bullion	49,754,066	50,825,621	30,003,683	62,563,700	51,801,948
Total	220,465,034	272,648,163	208,630,282	254,883,254	238,591,973

N.B.—The exports exclusive of specie are valued in the paper currency, and not in gold dollars. To reduce the amount to a gold value, a deduction at the rate of about 28 per cent. must be made.

MONTHLY range of premium on sterling bills of exchange on London and of premium on gold during 1867.

			Premium on Bills.	Premium on Gold.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.
January	..	..	8½ to 9	33 to 37
February	..	..	7½ " 8	36 " 40
March	..	..	7½ " 8½	34 " 40
April	..	..	8 " 9¼	34 " 41
May	..	..	8 " 9½	35 " 38
June	..	..	9¼ " 9¾	36 " 38
July	..	..	9¼ " 9¾	38 " 40
August	..	..	9 " 9¾	40 " 42
September	..	..	8½ " 9¼	41 " 46
October	..	..	8 " 8¾	40 " 45
November	..	..	9 " 9½	38 " 41
December	..	..	9 " 9½	33 " 37

The following observations relate to some of the principal branches of the trade of this port:—

Foreign Wool Trade.—For ten years past this trade has not been so depressed as during the year 1867. The American wool growers early in the year obtained an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the tariff on all foreign wools as a protective duty. To escape this, large shipments from abroad were hurried forward, overstocking the market, while production of manufactured goods was increased beyond the capacity of the country to consume. A consequent decline in prices led to a large reduction in the product, some mills entirely stopping, and others running at half time. So general was this decline during the year, that it neutralized the effect of the prohibitory duty, and the wool growers saw the value of their own product greatly depreciated. The foreign wools which came in after the duty were unsaleable, and were re-shipped to Europe to meet markets not less depressed than those of this country, the decline in values

both there and here being 25 to 35 per cent. on those of the previous year. Under the existing tariff the importation of foreign wools must cease, beyond a very limited quantity of the finer clothing wools, such as those of the Cape, Australia, and South America, which cannot be produced in this country. The short importation of these wools is otherwise prejudicial to the interests of American manufacturers, giving them no field except for the lowest styles of cloths, leaving the supply of the finer descriptions to the manufacturers of England, France, and Belgium.

The imports of foreign wools in the whole of the United States for the last four years were as follows:—

				Bales.	Value.
					\$
1864..	..	..	..	122,500	9,480,940
1865..	..	..	..	53,573	4,299,406
1866..	..	..	..	58,632	5,178,942
1867..	..	..	..	38,730	3,130,112

Of wools of foreign growths, 3,000 bales were exported during 1867, and the stock on hand at the end of the year was estimated at 8,000 bales.

Petroleum Trade.—The exports during the past year have again been very large, about the same as that of 1866.

The supply has been more than equal to the demand without signs of a failure of the crop. The price of crude oil for a time fell so low as not to cover the cost of production.

The extension of the business of refining petroleum at Pittsburg in Pennsylvania has surpassed all estimates of this new and progressive trade. About 50 refineries are there in operation, owing to their superior facilities for obtaining the crude article, and furnish nearly half the whole quantity of refined oil exported from this country.

From New York there were shipped in 1867 33,834,133 gallons, being about 700 gallons less than the export of 1866; while from Philadelphia there were exported about 29,000,000 gallons, against 28,000,000 in 1866. From other ports 3,780,437 gallons, making a total of 67,000,000 gallons, equal to 1,676,300 barrels. Of the export from New York in 1867, about 2,520,000 gallons were crude, 29,950,000 gallons refined, and 1,364,000 gallons naphtha, &c.

The average prices during the year have been, for crude in bulk, about $12\frac{1}{4}$ cents, crude in barrels $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents, refined standard white on bond $28\frac{1}{2}$ cents, naphtha $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents the Winchester gallon, being an average decline of about 33 per cent. from the prices of 1866.

To English ports there has been a large falling off on the shipments from New York, as also to Havre, Hamburg, and some ports in the south of Europe; while to Australia, Africa, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Prussian ports, there has been a corresponding increase. The same may be said of exports from Philadelphia.

Sugar Trade.—The commerce of the port of New York in the article of sugar, during the year 1867, was as follows:—Direct receipts of foreign sugar into New York, 203,642 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), against 229,404 tons in 1866, 229,501 tons in 1865, 140,447 tons in 1864, and 164,205 tons in 1863.

The consumption of foreign descriptions was, in 1867, 218,515 tons, against a consumption, in 1866, of 226,439 tons; in 1865, 213,272 tons; in 1864, 128,331 tons; and in 1863, of 156,488 tons; while the total

consumption of foreign and cane sugar in 1867 was 220,437 tons, against consumption in 1866, of 227,134 tons; in 1865, 213,568 tons; in 1864, 142,047 tons; and in 1863, of 195,164 tons: showing a decrease in the total consumption of 1867, compared with 1866, of 6,697 tons, or nearly 3 per cent., though largely exceeding the consumption of preceding years. The decline of the past year, contrasted with 1866, was due to the depression which existed during a large portion of the year in mercantile and industrial pursuits.

The receipts at all the ports in the United States, during 1867, exclusive of the Pacific ports, were 355,801 tons, of which 203,642 tons, or 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., were entered at this port.

The prices of most descriptions were a shade higher in 1867 than in 1866; the average premium on gold being about 2 per cent. higher in 1866.

The average prices for the year were—for New Orleans, 18 dollars 65 cents; Cuba, 17 dollars 22 cents; Porto Rico, 18 dollars 33 cents; Havanah, white, 21 dollars 77 cents; Havanah, brown, 17 dollars 74 cents; Manilla, 16 dollars 71 cents; and Brazil, 16 dollars 97 cents.

It is very difficult to form a correct calculation of the yield of maple sugar. The quantity made in the United States is estimated variously from 22,000 to 28,000 a-year. The lower estimate is probably nearer the mark. From beetroot a very small quantity, and from sorgo still less, is manufactured—both too unimportant to be taken into account. On the other hand, there has been a largely increased quantity of sugar manufactured from molasses during the last year. The consumption of molasses for this purpose, during the year 1867, is estimated at 120,000 hogsheads, against 86,000 in 1866.

Coffee Trade.—There has been a larger import and consumption of coffee during the past year than during any year since 1859, when it stood upon the free list. Notwithstanding the general depression among all classes of the population, and the duty of 5 cents in gold, the quantities consumed during the last year have rarely been exceeded. Prices have ruled low, and have doubtless conduced to this result. The deliveries for consumption at all the ports, during the under-mentioned years, have been as follows:—

1867 ..	203,506,671 lbs., of which at New York ..	132,335,511 lbs.
1866 ..	159,018,881 " " "	112,897,721 "
1865 ..	128,146,356 " " "	103,399,520 "
1864 ..	109,086,703 " " "	81,509,767 "

The prices during the past three years have averaged as follows:—

	Fair to Prime Quality.					
	1867.		1866.		1865.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brazil cwt.	17	24	18	66	20	65
St. Domingo .. "	15	85	17	12	18	78
Maracaibo and Laguayra .. "	17	69	19	45	21	30
Java.. .. "	24	75	26	08	25	82

Of the countries from whence coffee is received at this port, there appears to have been imported, in 1867, from Brazil the largest quantity, 122,936,408 lbs.; Maracaibo, 6,812,601 lbs.; Java and Sumatra, 5,102,660 lbs.; St. Domingo, 4,242,160 lbs.; Laguayra and Porto

Cabello, 3,397,020 lbs.; Costa Rica and New Granada, 1,092,560 lbs.; Ceylon, 1,320,950 lbs.; and from all other places, 4,056,992 lbs.

Hide Trade.—The total number of hides received at New York from foreign ports, during the year 1867, was 2,405,774; and from United States ports and places, 360,537; making a total of 2,706,251.

Cotton Crop.—A statement of the receipts and exports of cotton at and from New York alone would be of comparatively little interest. As this trade relates specially to the southern ports, detailed Reports of it will be received from my southern colleagues. The whole of what is usually called the *commercial crop* for 1866-67—that is, the portion actually sent to the shipping ports, and available for foreign export and seaboard consumption—was nearly 2,000,000 bales. From statistics which have been collected, it appears that the quantities remaining in the interior towns and on the plantations, at the close of the past year, was very small. The actual growth of cotton, during the year 1867, is estimated at not more than 1,952,000 bales; to which add estimated stock on hand at close of 1865-66, 283,692 bales; making a total of 2,235,680 bales. The sources of information in regard to the production and consumption of cotton are conflicting, so that it is difficult to arrive at correct estimates, especially in regard to the quantity retained in this country for consumption, of which there is a steady and growing increase. From published statistics it appears that, during the year 1866-67, there were taken for use in the United States, north of Virginia, 573,672 bales; for use in Virginia, and elsewhere throughout the United States, 280,672 bales; total consumed in the United States (including burnt at the ports) in 1866-67, 854,039 bales.

EXPORTED to Foreign Ports between 1st September, 1866, and
31st August, 1867.

	Great Britain.	France.	North of Europe.	Other Ports.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
From New York ..	376,101	28,460	62,519	3,516	470,596
„ New Orleans ..	403,521	160,852	22,217	32,350	618,940
„ Other United States Ports }	436,640	9,835	606	11,407	467,518
1866-67	1,216,262	198,147	95,342	47,303	1,557,054
1865-66	1,262,271	220,650	48,647	23,096	1,554,664

Salt.—The manufacture of salt in the State of New York is a large and increasing industry. It is protected and fostered by a heavy protective duty of 24 cents per sack of 100 lbs., and 18 cents per 100 lbs. i in bulk, on foreign salt. It is asserted, and I believe correctly asserted, that the salt manufactured in this State is unsuited to the curing of beef and pork; and that these provisions are, for the most part, re-packed and re-salted on arrival at Atlantic ports, before exportation, with Turk's Island salt; while large quantities of such provisions are yearly rendered unfit for food and for exportation owing to the use of domestic salt. Considering that such vast supplies of salt, of excellent quality, are found at Turk's Island and the nearer West India Islands, and such a wide necessity for this article exists in this country, especially in the Western States, the maintenance of the high duty now levied on it is most unwise and injurious.

The production of salt at the Onondaga salt springs in this State, from

which the State derives an income, according to the Report of the Superintendent, reached last year the number of 7,595,565 bushels, 56 lbs. each. Of this quantity, 2,271,892 bushels have been made by solar evaporation, and 5,323,673 bushels by artificial heat. The production of salt during the past year has been exceeded in only two previous years—1862 and 1863.

The quantities produced during the last five years are as follows:—

	Solar Salt.	Fine Salt.	Total.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1867	2,271,892	5,323,673	7,595,565
1866	1,978,183	5,180,320	7,158,503
1865	1,886,760	4,499,170	6,385,930
1864	1,971,122	5,407,712	7,378,834
1863	1,437,656	6,504,727	7,942,383

IMMIGRATION.

From the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration for this State, it appears that the total number of emigrants who arrived at the port of New York, during the year 1867, was 242,731, showing an increase, in alien emigrants, of 9,313 over 1866, of 46,379 over 1865, 60,435 over 1864, 85,887 over 1863, and 166,425 over 1862.

Of the above number of 242,731 persons, there came from Germany 117,591; from Ireland, 65,104; from England, 33,712; Scotland, 6,315; and from other countries, 19,979.

The arrivals during the last year show an increasing and marked difference in favour of steamers as passenger vessels. For instance, in 1859 the average number brought by steamers was 230, against 184 by sailing vessels; whereas in 1867 the proportions stood at 488 by steamers, and 198 by sailing vessels.

New York, June 18, 1868.

SAVANNAH.

Report by Mr. Consul Tasker-Smith upon the Commerce of Savannah during the Year 1867.

THE year 1867 witnessed a marked advance in the commercial prosperity of Savannah beyond that which she enjoyed in 1866. More than the usual share of the cotton crop reached this port, a circumstance arising from various causes, partly from the crop in Georgia being heavier, relatively to that in the other cotton-growing States; partly, and most importantly, from the railroads drawing in the staple from Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida; partly from this port having been improved in its harbour accommodation.

The efforts made to remove the obstacles in the stream, by means of a powerful dredging machine, were successful in increasing the depth of water over the obstructions from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and at spring tides to $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, say 2 feet more than during the preceding year (1866), a measure producing capital effects, as regards saving of lighterage expenses, to the extent of from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per bale of cotton, to heavy ships when loading for sea.

The lighthouse and beacon at Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, have been restored, and in operation since October 1, 1867; and the appliances to aid mariners in reaching this port were therefore from that date once more in complete order.

During the period now reported upon, the arrivals here have been 273 steam ships, 165 ships and barques, and 271 brigs and schooners, making a total of 709, being a decrease on the steam ships, as compared with 1866, of 40 arrivals, caused by the withdrawal of one of the coast lines plying between this city and New York, and a decrease on the sailing ships of 4 arrivals.

No statistics of the tonnage of ships is published here, but judging from the class of vessels arrived, and from the increased quantity of cotton sent forward, it is fairly to be assumed that a marked augmentation in carrying capacity came to Savannah. Thus in 1866, of the class ships and barques, there arrived 107, while in 1867 165 arrived, showing an increase of 58; and if these vessels be put down at the very low average of 500 tons each, there would be an excess of 29,000 tons in this class alone.

The harbour-master states that the departures about equalled in number the arrivals.

As regards the British flag, a decided advance was made in the number and tonnage of the vessels engaged, as shown by the following Table:—

ENTERED.

Year.			No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1866	..	..	59	35,775	913
1867	..	..	70	46,081	1,104
Increase	..	..	11	10,306	191

CLEARED.

1866	..	..	58	31,970	..
1867	..	..	69	45,559	..
Increase	..	..	11	13,589	..

Seven Swedish and Norwegian vessels loaded at Savannah during 1867, and, with the exception of these and the British vessels referred to above, no flag other than that of the United States was shown; but with regard to this latter it must be remembered that the coasting trade absorbed the majority of the vessels employed.

Freights averaged from $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $\frac{5}{8}d.$ per lb. on cotton to Liverpool; 1 cent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent, gold, to Havre and Bremen. On timber, 34s. to 37s. 6d. per load of 50 cubic feet, to ports in Great Britain; 39s. to Bremen; and 18 dollars in gold to Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro.

The importations in British bottoms, with the exception of one small cargo of guano, and two of coffee, consisted of the usual description, viz., iron, coal, salt, and sundries; and were of the value of 52,546*l.* sterling, against 35,230*l.* in 1866.

The value of exportations in British vessels, in 1867, was 549,193*l.*, against 2,103,550 in 1866; this difference in value being caused by the fluctuation of the cotton market.

In the exportations from Savannah, cotton remained the foremost article, the only other produce (timber) being comparatively unimportant. Between January 1 and December 31, 1867, the number of bales received at Savannah amounted to about 403,000, in 1866 to 273,000, showing an increase of 130,000 bales, all of which were exported from this city, about one-half *via* New York, and the remainder direct to Europe; Liverpool absorbing almost all the cargoes.

The timber trade, owing to low prices, seemed to draw pitch-pine into more general use; and 6,174,807 superficial feet, averaging in price 51s. per 1,000 superficial feet, were exported, principally to Great Britain. A considerable quantity of sawn lumber was dispatched to South American ports, principally to Buenos Ayres.

The rice-crop was short, perhaps 25,000 casks in all, each cask averaging 610 lbs. net, and valued at say 3*d.* per lb. The bulk remained entirely in this country, no shipments having been made foreign ways.

Savannah, May 30, 1868.

COSTA RICA.

Report by Mr. Consul Wallis on the Trade and Commerce of Costa Rica for the Year 1867.

ANNEXED are Statements of shipping movements for the past five years at the Port of Punta Arenas in the Pacific.

ENTERED.						
British.			All Other.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1863	4	2,168	72	71,091	76	73,259
1864	4	1,876	67	54,359	71	56,235
1865	5	2,088	68	73,953	73	76,041
1866	8	2,983	65	65,636	73	68,619
1867	6	2,590	72	72,768	78	75,358
Average	..	2,341	..	67,561	..	69,902
Average, 1862-1866	..	2,177	..	64,766	..	66,943
Increase	..	164	..	2,795	..	2,959
CLEARED.						
1863	4	1,483	65	69,749	69	71,232
1864	4	1,683	65	54,612	69	56,295
1865	5	2,088	69	71,832	74	73,920
1866	8	2,983	63	64,767	71	67,750
1867	6	2,590	74	73,169	80	75,759
Average	..	2,165	..	66,825	..	68,991
Average, 1862-1866	..	1,895	..	63,805	..	65,700
Increase	..	270	..	3,020	..	3,291

The British carrying trade is still confined to the vessels of one London house, which has somewhat increased its tonnage owing to the steady advance in the quantity of coffee. The imports, however, by these vessels are not augmented, as it is found more advantageous to bring all valuable articles by steam, via the Isthmus.

Of imports no returns are obtainable, but assuming them as in previous years at five times the amount of Customs and road dues, the value in 1867 would be 1,455,520 dollars.

The following Table shows the estimated value of imports for the past five years in currency and sterling at the average rate of exchange of each year.

Imports.

	Currency.		Sterling.
	\$		£
1863	1,172,000		216,633
1864	1,718,000		312,363
1865	1,687,324		297,064
1866	1,624,363		284,975
1867	1,455,520		258,759
Average	1,531,441		273,959
Average, 1862-1866 ..	1,427,577		257,535
Increase, 1863-1867 ..	103,864		16,424

The bulk of the imports are composed of British manufactures.

The exports of 1867 were far larger than in previous years as will be seen by a reference to the annexed return for five years.

Exports.

	Currency.		Sterling.
	\$		£
1863	1,540,988		284,840
1864	1,812,682		329,524
1865	1,766,476		310,999
1866	2,084,075		358,517
1867	2,498,893		446,142
Average	1,940,523		346,004
Average, 1862-1866 ..	1,763,474		317,649
Increase, 1863-1867 ..	177,049		28,355

The exports mainly consist of coffee, and the increase in the crop has been so considerable as to make up for the reduction in price, the value in 1867, when coffee was worth 12 dollars per 100 lbs., being 1,000,000 dollars more than in 1863, when the crop brought as high a price as 15½ dollars. Coffee to the value of 165,914*l.* was shipped to England direct, and probably about 60,000*l.* more via the Isthmus of Panama.

The exports of 1867 were sent to the following markets :—

	£
Great Britain	165,914
France	29,913
Hamburgh	26,687
Bremen	2,278
San Francisco	79,001
Panama, for Europe and San Francisco ..	141,458
Peru	672
Central America	219
Total	446,142

436,066*l.* of this was coffee.

The direct exports to Great Britain for the past three years were as follows :—

	£
1865	123,318
1866	150,532
1867	165,914
Average	146,588

and adding to this amount the shipments by the Isthmus the average amount may be safely assumed at not less than 200,000.

The following Table shows the crops, prices, and value of coffee exported for the past five years.

	Quantity.			Value per 100 lbs.			Value.
	Tons.			\$	c.	£ s. d.	£
1863	3,860	15	50	3	2	0	1,339,990
1864	5,026	14	0	2	16	0	1,576,246
1865	4,986	14	50	2	18	0	1,618,546
1866	6,000	14	50	2	18	0	1,949,090
1867	8,098	12	0	2	8	0	2,441,969
Average	5,594	14	10	2	16	5	1,785,168
Average, 1862-1866 ..	4,937	14	30	2	17	2	1,577,322
Increase	657	..	..	..	..	..	207,846

The rates of Exchange for Bills on London at 90 days' sight have been as follows, calculated at dollars and cents. per pound sterling.

	\$	c.
1863	5	41½
1864	5	50½
1865	5	68½
1866	5	70
1867	5	62½
Average	5	58½

The following Table furnishes perhaps as complete an estimate as can be formed of the progress of the country.

	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus of Exports.
	£	£	£
1863.. ..	216,683	284,480	68,207
1864.. ..	312,363	329,524	17,161
1865.. ..	297,064	310,999	13,935
1866.. ..	284,975	358,517	73,542
1867.. ..	258,759	446,142	187,383
Average	273,959	346,004	72,045
Average, 1862-1866	257,535	317,649	60,114
Increase	16,424	28,355	11,931

The National Bank was established in August with the assistance of an English firm of Valparaiso which subscribed 100,000 dollars of the capital. Various privileges have been conceded to it by the Government, which also gives it all the support in its power. Government has subscribed for 200,000 dollars worth of shares, but it is not known whether this amount is paid up; and further amounts have been taken up by the public, but the total subscribed and paid up capital has not transpired, nor have any accounts been published of its progress.

The Anglo-Costa-Rican Bank continues its operations as before, without privileges from, or control by the State.

The Discount Company, with the approval of the shareholders, has been merged into the National Bank.

The rate of discount during the year has ranged from 12 to 30 per cent. per annum, and averaged about 18 per cent.

The facts of the crop time falling in the first three months of the year and the arrival at the same period of the bulk of the imports cause a temporary demand for money which can only be checked by a high rate of discount, while during the remainder of the year there is some difficulty in finding employment for money at the minimum rate.

The sum of 217,900 dollars was coined at the National Mint during the year.

The revenue of the country was about 1,250,000 dollars, or 2*l*. sterling per head of population.

Customs duties yielded of this amount 253,135 dollars, or 20 per cent., on value of merchandize imported, but the bulk of the amount is raised by the monopoly of spirits and tobacco, the former of which is manufactured and the latter imported by the Government.

Costa Rica has no internal or foreign debt.

The produce of the mines sent into the Mint for coinage during the year yielded 139,705 dollars, in addition to which both gold and silver were exported, of which there are no returns. There can be no doubt of the richness of many mines in Costa Rica, as little that there is no sufficient capital in the country properly to develop this branch of industry.

Under favourable circumstances gold ores yielding as little as 33*s*. per ton are found to pay, but a lower value than this could not be worked to a profit under the present imperfect system.

In public works there is little solid progress to be reported.

The contract with a company in New York, under the auspices of General Freemont, for an Inter-Oceanic Railway, has led to no results, while the construction of the cart road to the Atlantic Port of Limon, abandoned when that contract was signed, has not been resumed. The road from the capital to Cartago has been completed in a manner that would be creditable to any country. Other roads, and particularly the trunk road to the Pacific port have received little attention, a new route having been contemplated which would shorten the distance by some four leagues, and also lead to the opening of a new port in the gulf of Nicoya, and the closing of that now existing at Punta Arenas.

The necessary material has been imported, and works erected in San José, for bringing into the town an abundant supply of water, but it is to be regretted that so costly a work must fail to yield all the advantages that might have been expected as the water reaches the works charged with impurity which the filters employed will fail to remove. A well-organized public workshop has been erected, and the foundations laid for a college for girls.

In the state of the public health there is a marked and satisfactory improvement to report. With the exception of whooping cough, which existed in a mild form for some months of the year, there has been no disease of an epidemic character during the year. No reason can be assigned here for the large number of epidemic disorders which have afflicted this country for the last ten years and since the visitation of the cholera, nor for the improvement which took place in the eleventh year.

San José, June 1, 1868.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Report by Mr. Consul Stanley on the Trade and Commerce of Alexandria for the Year 1867.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

THERE has been during the year 1867 a falling off in the number of vessels which entered and cleared from Alexandria, as compared with the previous year. This fact in itself does not prove any diminution in the trade of Alexandria, as the large steamers carry so much of the trade formerly carried in small sailing vessels. In fact, the tonnage of those which entered exceeds that of last year by 373,685 tons.

Freights have been high, and the shipping business generally prosperous, chiefly owing to the large exports of grain, and the materials and animals required for the Abyssinian expedition.

The total number of vessels of all nations which arrived in 1867 was 3,181, of 1,746,902 tons, against 3,703, of 1,373,217 tons in 1866.

RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Alexandria in 1867.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.						
Total No. of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total No. of Crews.
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
662	1	663	439,200	58	439,258	21,712

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

CLEARED.						
Total No. of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total No. of Crews.
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
487	15*	502	373,594	13,012	386,606	17,560

* All to Quebec.

RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Alexandria in 1867—*continued.*

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

ENTERED.							
Countries whence Arrived.	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Crews.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	
France	50	..	50	85,156	..	85,156	5,856
Syria	26	2	28	17,338	1,200	18,538	838
Italy.. ..	22	1	23	24,623	1,014	25,637	894
Turkey	24	1	25	20,544	1,219	21,763	842
Spain	28	..	28	21,573	..	21,573	831
Russia	6	..	6	3,043	..	3,043	97
Egyptian Ports ..	2	5	7	2,667	1,732	3,399	108
Other Countries ..	11	..	11	4,316	..	4,316	146
Put back	5	..	5	3,465	..	3,465	99
Total	174	9	183	181,725	5,165	186,890	9,711
Total Direct and Indirect ..	836	10	846	620,925	5,223	626,148	31,423

CLEARED.							
Countries to which Departed.	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.			No. of Crews.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	
Turkey	7	144	151	3,936	48,921	52,857	1,958
Syria	42	10	52	30,946	5,818	36,764	1,566
France	51	..	51	87,007	..	87,007	5,968
Spain	1	25	26	877	20,176	21,053	566
Greece	3	5	8	1,718	2,854	4,572	142
Holland	2	..	2	580	..	580	24
Italy	..	6	6	..	4,131	4,131	196
Russia	..	6	6	..	5,220	5,220	220
Ports of Egypt ..	3	2	5	1,114	348	1,462	38
Other places ..	6	3	9	4,060	1,415	5,475	226
Total	142	174	316	130,237	88,883	219,120	10,904
Total Direct and Indirect ..	629	189	818	503,831	101,895	605,726	28,464

GENERAL STATEMENT of all Vessels arrived at Alexandria in 1867.

Whence Arrived.	NATIONALITY.														Total from each Country.
	Egyptian.	Turkish.	English.	French.	Italian.	Austrian.	Russian.	Swedish and Norwegian.	German.	Danish.	Greek.	Belgian.	Tunisian.	American.	
England and Dependencies	1	7	663	46	14	39	37	71	111	4	5	1	..	..	999
Spain ..	..	..	28	2	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	37
France ..	..	..	50	83	13	12	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	164
Italy ..	..	..	23	3	83	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Belgium ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Turkey ..	149	745	25	..	6	29	9	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	1,052
Syria ..	11	265	28	22	..	27	27	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	389
Holland ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Portugal ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greece ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	62
Algeria and Morocco	..	53	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Tunis ..	..	12	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19
America ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Egyptian Ports..	4	59	7	86	6	8	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	133
Austria ..	..	1	..	..	2	79	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	86
Put Back.	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	10
Total ..	169	1,148	846	245	126	196	78	77	113	4	171	3	2	3	3,181

NOTE.—I have been unable to obtain a corresponding statement of the Clearances.

STATEMENT of Vessels arrived at Port Said in 1867.

Whence Arrived.	Turkish and Egyptian.	French.	British.	Italian.	Greek.	Austrian.	Russian.	Other Nations.	Total.	Of which were Steamers.
Turkey and Egypt	528	117	13	10	105	6	51	..	830	174
France	..	21	2	25	10	74	1	..	133	6
Italy	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Great Britain and Dependencies ..	1	4	47	3	2	16	..	7	80	10
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	1	25	..
Belgium	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total in 1867	529	142	64	41	141	106	52	8	1,033	190
Total in 1866	425	128	30	22	184	175	34	3	1,001	131

No alterations or improvements have been effected, since my Report of last year, in the harbour, Custom-house arrangements, or pilotage system. Mr. Byrn's plans for a dock was not accepted by the Government. An influential English company has, however, proposed plans on a much larger scale, for breakwaters and landing quays with tramways connecting them with the main line. This, I trust, there is every reason to think, will be accepted. It will be a costly work, and it is estimated will take five years to finish. The positions of the breakwaters have been so chosen with regard to the prevailing winds and the bend of the coast, that in all weathers the whole of the harbour will be perfectly secure, even for lighters.

At Dannetta and Rosetta, in the districts of this Consulate, there has been no square-rigged shipping during the year.

At Port Said there has been increase of shipping, chiefly owing to the Egyptian and French line of Syrian steamers calling there in addition to the Russian line, which alone called regularly in 1866.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The same causes which contributed to the decrease in the import trade of 1866 as compared with 1865, have, with certain other local reasons, caused a still greater decrease in 1867. It is now known that the natives besides not having the will have no longer the power to pay; machinery still is unsaleable, and most of the ginning factories have closed, hence a great diminution in the consumption of coal in Egypt.

The total value of imports to Egypt during the year 1867 was 6,089,980*l.*, against 5,640,660*l.* in 1866.

The principal imports from England are machinery, iron, bale goods, copper, and coals.

The trade in bale goods, by far the most important item, has been greatly depressed during the year, for though the amount landed here was of the value of 1,806,300*l.*, against 1,697,000*l.* in 1866, the greater part of this was in transit. The causes of the falling off in the trade are the diminished property of the country consequent on the deficient crop and low price of cotton, increased taxation, and possibly the high import duty of 8 per cent., the natives now using the cheaper and inferior cloth of the country. The rapid means of communication with Europe have placed the trade almost entirely in the hands of the retail dealers, and the stock existing is very small.

The same may be said of coals, of which the value imported was 576,754*l.*, against 421,000*l.* in 1866. The greater number of steamers exporting grain to England, and chartered for the Abyssinian expedition, caused this increase, as the consumption in the country has undoubtedly been much less than many years past.

Machinery for private use was imported to the value of 107,647*l.*, being a decrease of nearly 40,000*l.* on 1866. Neither of these years show the machinery imported for Government.

Of copper there have been imported 1,026 tons.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the country for the year 1868 is stated by the official Government paper to be 7,478,800*l.*; the estimated expenditure, 4,827,700*l.*

This surplus of 2,500,000*l.* would be most reassuring were it reliable. The new loan of 6,000,000*l.*, obtained through Messrs. Oppenheim, is not included in it. To meet this expected loan, Parliament voted an

extra sixth of the land tax to be continued for four years; thus in two months 750,000*l.* in addition to the other taxes will have to be paid, and the same sum for three more successive years.

As showing the increased resources of the country, I mention that the revenue for the year 1854 was estimated at 3,281,640*l.*

This increase is chiefly obtained by increased taxation.

EXPORTS.

The exports from Alexandria in 1867 amounted to 9,964,200*l.*, being an increase over 1866 of 1,284,540*l.*

Cotton is much the most important item of export, amounting to 6,642,060*l.*, yet showing a decrease of 454,400*l.* on 1866.

Cotton.—The expectations of a large crop have not been verified. The impetus given by the American war to this culture, which from 1862 to 1865 rose progressively to 2,500,000 cantars, has ceased. The exportation in 1866 was less by half a million cantars than the preceding year, and in 1867 there is again a decrease on that of 1866 of 300,000 cantars. Unfortunately, also, these deficits in the production took place at a time when, though the price of cotton was not so high as in the exceptional years 1863-64-65, yet it was sufficiently high to have ensured a considerable apparent profit to the cultivators, and to have induced them to continue its cultivation. The contrary took place, and less was sown.

The exportation was of 233,060 bales. Of this quantity 65,011 were of the new crop, and 173,049 of the cotton year 1866-67. Owing to the continual fall in the price from the beginning of the year, and the very rapid fall after July, the price became little higher than before the American war, but although the high prices maintained during the war could not be expected to be maintained, yet the very low price to which it fell was no doubt consequent on the temporary panic which pervaded all Europe, and a reaction took place, so that notwithstanding the low price at certain periods, the mean price of cotton throughout the year was 455 piastres, equal to 4*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* per cantar of 96 lbs.: hence it can be seen what large profits ought naturally to accrue to the cultivators, were a better system of cultivation introduced and persevered in, and were they fairly dealt with in other respects.

From the present circumstances of the United States of America, it seems probable that a long time must elapse before they can resume their importance as cotton producers, as is shown by the fact that the American crop of 1867, viz., two years after the close of the war, barely reached 2,500,000 bales; whereas in 1860, the year before the war, it amounted to 4,700,000 bales.

Of the amount exported from Egypt in 1867, England received 188,550 bales, against 246,438 bales in 1866; France received 25,836 bales, against 34,707 in 1866; and Austria received 23,674 bales, against 16,851 in 1866.

The prospects of the present crop are not encouraging. The blight and worm have made their appearance in some districts, and some crops have had to be taken up and sown with fresh seed. There has also lately been an extraordinarily severe hailstorm in the Tantah district, which has destroyed several hundred acres of cotton, chiefly the Viceroy's.

Not the least, however, among the causes which have contributed to the general falling off of crops of all kinds is to be found in the oppression under which the fellahs are suffering. The Government has exacted from them more than it was thought they even possessed, and far more

than they could pay with any hope of afterwards prospering. They now pay in taxes direct and indirectly in other ways at least 70 per cent. more than in 1865, when the price of cotton was double what it is now.

The ordinary tax is of 117 piastres of $97\frac{1}{2}$ to the £ per acre for first quality of inherited ground ; for second quality, 100 piastres ; and third quality, 90 piastres. Abbadies, or grants of land, pay half.

Nearly all the land in Lower Egypt is rated as first quality.

There are also taxes on stores and cattle, and an extra sixth per acre just voted. In all they pay not less than 14 8s. per acre.

The luxuries of the fellahs, which I alluded to in my last Report, have gone. Their hoards, their cattle, the very seed has been taken from them to pay taxes in anticipation. Those supposed to have money are made to pay for defaulters in the village to which they belong.

An Englishman of the highest respectability has informed me that he has been a witness to the flogging of many, amongst others of a formerly wealthy village Sheikh, owner of 1,000 acres ; he adds that many of these large Sheikhs have been so reduced as to sell their wives' jewellery to satisfy the demands of the Government ; that the heads of a populous and formerly wealthy village lately gave up to him a quantity of their women's jewellery (the last thing an Egyptian ever parts with) to pay for coals necessary for their pumping engines, which supply will last but a short time, and then, their credit being utterly gone, it seems improbable the crops will arrive at maturity. From many villages the men have fled on the approach of the tax-gatherer, and many never return, those who remain being compelled to cultivate the absconder's land, taking also its debts and taxes. I write from my own personal knowledge, obtained from the peasantry in the interior, that even the women have been flogged to make them give up their jewellery for taxes due by their husbands.

Whether much of this tyranny is effected without the direct cognizance of Government it is difficult to ascertain, but a successful tax-gatherer is considered as sure to obtain favour and promotion. In addition to all this, more forced labour has been taken than they were previously called upon to supply, and some land lies waste for want of hands and means to till it. The result must be that less cotton will be grown this year by the fellahs.

By the Pashas more will be produced. An idea prevails among them that the disturbed state of politics in America tends to a renewal of civil war, and therefore they have sown largely. Moreover, an important rise in the price of cotton began in February, and stimulated its cultivation. For the poor it came too near the sowing time. They had not the means which the rich had to change their plans.

I regret to add that in a few villages the cattle disease has reappeared. A rigorous cordon has been established, and other measures taken, which it is fully hoped will be efficacious to prevent its spreading. Should such a calamity occur it will consummate the ruin of the wretched fellahs.

CEREALS.

Though Egypt has at length seen the disappearance of that strange anomaly in this country, the importation to it of grain, a very much larger crop than what has resulted was expected, as from the comparatively small amount sown with cotton it was thought that at least as much grain would be sown as in 1863, the year before the cultivation of grain was completely abandoned for that of cotton, especially also as it was known that the season had been a good one. The contrary result is the more to be regretted, as, owing to the deficient harvests in

Northern and Central Europe, Egypt, by a larger cultivation, might have compensated herself for the low prices of cotton. The total amount exported in 1867 was 1,048,687 quarters, against only 172,682 in 1866. The following Table will show the comparative amounts and prices in 1863 and 1867:—

					1863.		1867.	
					Qrs.	£	Qrs.	£
Beans..	..	..	..	..	331,955	362,600	377,355	522,500
Wheat	..	..	..	..	540,792	643,800	502,677	973,440
Maize..	..	..	..	..	94,240	88,920	43,648	62,320
Barley	..	..	..	..	71,858	56,800	77,810	85,340
Lentils	..	..	..	..	40,300	37,200	27,820	35,530
Total ..	..	..	..	..	1,079,145	1,189,320	1,029,310	1,679,130

Of these were imported to England, in 1867: beans, 348,790 quarters; wheat, 43,643 quarters; barley, 45,867 quarters; and lentils, 27,360 quarters. France took almost all the remainder.

Of other articles which showed an increase over 1866 were: sugar, 46,967 cwt.; incense, 6,000 cwt.; gums, 40,000 cwt.; mother-of-pearl, 4,500 cwt.; and natron of 36,000 cwt.

The present grain crops appear excellent, as is always the case here, with a supply of water *ad libitum*.

Cotton seed has continually increased in value, and finds a ready sale in England, which has taken nearly all that exported from Egypt. The amount exported exceeds that exported in 1866 by 26,918 tons. This increase can only be accounted for by the superior quality of the grain sown, producing a heavier crop of seed, the cotton grown having been considerably less than the preceding year.

AGRICULTURE.

The remarks under the head of cotton apply to all kinds of crops and to agriculture generally, and it is perhaps unnecessary to add more on this head, except that such is the wonderful fertility of the soil when fairly treated, according to the normal succession of crops, and the perfection of the irrigation system when not arbitrarily interfered with for the enriching of certain ground, that a good crop of grass and grain of all kinds can always be expected. Fortunately also a large portion of the soil is owned by those with whom it is impossible to interfere, so that in any year when grain has been largely sown there must be an immense surplus for exportation.

Land which in 1865 was worth 50*l.* per acre can now be bought at 5*l.* There are about 4,000,000 feddans or acres of land under cultivation in Egypt. The feddan is less than it was, fresh measurements having been made twice lately, and each measure reducing it a little.

Were Europeans, who could have redress against direct oppression, to purchase land and cultivate it scientifically, I cannot but think they would make considerable profits, though I must admit the opinion of old residents is against me.

They would have many annoyances to contend against, but none that an energetic Englishman, with the support he would be entitled to claim, would not be able by tact, firmness, and patience to overcome.

The best land to purchase would be that adjoining the Nile. The water supply would then be certain, and, with the aid of steam pumps, regular.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES.

From the best information procurable, I stated the population of Egypt, in May 1866, to be about 4,848,500. In May 1867, it had been increased by 67,000. During this period 130,823 people were vaccinated.

No fresh manufacturing industry has been established. The manufactures are confined to that of coarse white cotton clothing for soldiers, cotton and wool stuff for the women, dyeing English bale goods, and gold and silver work. Agricultural labour, railways and canals absorb a great portion of the lower class. There has been an alarming increase of assassins and professional robbers amongst the Europeans, from whom, however, the British element has happily been eliminated. These people, when not actively engaged in their profession, are to be seen lounging about cafés, gambling for piastres.

At Alexandria and Cairo, and other large towns, there is a large slave population. It is useless to expect that slavery will be abolished in this country when every Pasha, Bey, and Effendi has his following of them, without whom he rarely goes out in public. Should a slave demand freedom through a Consulate, he is freed; but should application be made direct to the authorities, the slave is sent back to his other master.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Since my Report of last year, the Southern Railway has been extended to Minnieh, 130 miles south of Cairo, and a new line opened to the Faioum district, 60 miles west-south-west of Cairo. The new line to Suez, through Zagazig and Ismailia, avoiding Cairo, has been opened as far as Ismailia, and it has been officially announced that the line will be opened throughout in three months. The Soudan telegraph, under the supervision of Mr. Hartley Gisborne, has been finished to Berbec, in lat. N. 18°, with the exception of the section of 243 miles between Wadi Halfa (2nd cataract), and Ourdeh. This is to be extended south to Khartoum. The branch between Suakin, on the Red Sea and Cassala, is nearly completed, and surveys are being taken for a line from Berbec to Massowah.

I am happy to be able to conclude by saying that the Egyptian Government have signed a contract with the English Company, before alluded to, for the formation of a breakwater, docks, and a line of quays at Alexandria, with all the newest appliances for loading and discharging cargo. It is expected that the works will be finished in three or four years, and at the completion, this Government may be congratulated on having transformed a most inconvenient, sometimes dangerous harbour, into a safe and commodious port.

Alexandria, June 16, 1868.

SUEZ.

Report by Mr. Consul West on the Trade and Commerce of Suez for the Year 1867.

THE commercial movements strictly appertaining to the import and the export trade of the country, viâ Suez, being almost exclusively in the hands of the natives, and the great difficulty, I may say impossibility of obtaining from the Custom-house authorities any statistical data whereon to frame a comprehensive Report, renders it nearly impossible to draw up an interesting statement with any degree of accuracy, in reference to the local trade of Suez. The nature of the imports and of the exports vary little ; I may, however, state that in addition to the descriptions given in my last Report, I have observed that a limited number of fire-arms, consisting, I believe, chiefly of pistols and fowling pieces, double-barrelled, are conveyed to Jedda for sale in the Hedjaz, and along the coast of the Red Sea.

At Suez there is no mart except for the supplies required for daily consumption, the corn market is on the most limited scale, and although the supply of fresh provisions, such as meat, poultry, or vegetables, is sufficiently abundant to meet the absolute requirements of the place, the very heavy railway charges, and the obstructions and difficulties caused by an absurd tariff, with charges varying with almost every sort of produce, and no facilities being allowed to persons engaging a whole truck for the purpose of loading it as they like with a variety of articles, combine to prevent anything like a superabundant market, and render Suez without doubt by far the most expensive place to live at in Egypt, raising the market value of even the necessaries of life almost to famine prices ; this can indeed be easily accounted for, when it is considered that with an already large and increasing population of artificers, and unskilled labourers employed on the different works in progress, without a vestige of garden or pasture land within sixty or a hundred miles of the place, the prices of food of every description must unavoidably be high, regulated as they are by those of Cairo, to which have to be added, the cost of conveyance, loss by the way through wastage or decay, and the profit of the vendor.

The carrying trade of the Red Sea as connected with Suez, continues to be almost exclusively in the hands of the Azizié Company. No ships or even boats of the larger sort are ever built at Suez ; the cost of timber, which would all have to be brought here over-land, or to be imported from Maulmein or the Straits of Malacca, viâ Bombay and Jedda, will ever be such as to prevent the trade of ship-building from being successfully carried on at Suez, even if in the course of time the price of labour became more moderate. It need hardly be said that circumstanced as the town of Suez is it must be utterly unproductive of anything requiring skilled labour for purposes of trade, although the number of artificers who are employed by the large steam navigation companies, and on the extensive public works in progress about the place, is very considerable.

The following Table shows the trade in British shipping at the port of Suez, during the year 1867 :—

DIRECT Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.		Total Number of Vessels.		Total Tonnage.		Total Value of Cargoes.
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
91	..	91	91	..	92	..	92	..	95,425
									15,351
									£ ..

INDIRECT or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Colonies.

ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.		Number of Vessels.		Tonnage.		Value of Cargoes.
Countries whence Arrived.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		Countries to which Departed.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	No. of Crews.
Japan ..	2	..	2	1,714	Ports in } 17	21	17,208	19,018	1,775
Ports in Red Sea..	4	18	22	1,810	Red Sea	4	1,810	19,018	..
Total..	6	18	24	3,524					
				17,639					
				21,163					
				2,055					
				£ ..					

The quays mentioned in my last Report as being intended to serve for the embarking and landing of Her Majesty's Troops (Indian reliefs) were not sufficiently advanced to be available for them this year (1867), and it is very doubtful whether they will be so in the course of the ensuing season.

The lighthouses in the Red Sea were all established with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, who provided the lights; there are three of them, one on the *Dædalus* Shoal in the middle of the sea, longitude 24°55 E., latitude 35°50 N., the other on the Ushrafee Reef at the northern entrance to the Straits of Jubal, and the third light or first in order from Suez being on the mainland, on the western coast of the Gulf of Suez, and opposite a shoal projecting about a mile and a half into the sea. These lights are maintained by the Government of the Viceroy, who hitherto has levied no light dues; the light-keepers are mostly Englishmen, who have been selected by the officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which company rendered very material assistance to the Egyptian Government in erecting and in establishing those beacons on an efficient footing; but although the several points on which these lighthouses have been erected are well chosen, the commanders of the vessels navigating the Red Sea, still wish for a beacon on the two rocks called the Brothers, situated in the fairway between the *Dædalus* Shoal and the Straits of Jubal, and also for a lighthouse either on the *Khoswan* Reef off Ras Sherateel, or at Ras Gharil in the Gulf of Suez. But whether these be necessary or not, a fresh survey of the Gulf of Suez, including the Straits of Jubal, of which a separate and more recent chart has already been published, would be a great boon to those who are called upon to navigate that narrow sea at all hours of the day or night.

The present state of the town of Suez is highly unsatisfactory, the police regulations are utterly inefficient, and the town is not only very dirty and neglected, but murderous assaults and acts of burglary are frequently committed without the culprits being brought to account. The native police are quite incapable of maintaining order among the Europeans in the place. They have neither the activity, the intelligence, nor the integrity of purpose necessary for the duty they are expected to perform; and it not unfrequently happens that unoffending people are arrested, and their money taken from them, by the very men whose duty it is to protect them. Whenever a street brawl occurs or an assault is committed, and the police arrive on the spot—although it may be half an hour after the event has taken place,—they endeavour to show their zeal by arresting those present without discernment; and, as a rule, the Europeans have a greater dread of the revenge of a murderer in whose detection they may have been instrumental, than they have confidence in the protecting power of the local authority.

The local jail is so confined that one can only allow a European to be kept there when one has no other way of securing his reappearance; it cannot be used as a regular place of confinement. Consuls, therefore, have only the power of releasing those who may have committed themselves from confinement, which, under the circumstances, they are unavoidably called upon to do in most instances.

The streets are dirty and neglected, and in many places the filth is accumulated round and upon neglected heaps of building material and rubbish belonging to the Egyptian Government.

The works on the Suez Canal are continued with apparent vigour, but notwithstanding the theoretical views entertained by its promoters as to the time of its completion, I have strong doubts of its being carried out within the prescribed period. I nevertheless believe that a cutting leading

from one sea to the other will be effected, and judging from the effects of the facilities already afforded by the fresh-water canal in conjunction with the Maritime Canal at Ismaïlia, there is every reason to expect that an increasing amount of traffic will pass through the Canal Maritime some time before its entire completion. Already large quantities of coals and provisions are brought to Suez by the canal from Port Saïd, and as the fuel so received arrives here in better condition than that landed at Alexandria and brought thence per rail, and as it can, moreover, be delivered to the ships at a lower rate, it is probable that, as greater facilities are afforded, increased traffic by way of the canal will be the result.

A railway is now being laid from Zagazig, along the Wady Toomalat, to Ismaïlia; and a branch line from a place called Nefishe, leading to Suez, and connected therewith, will, probably towards the end of next year (1868), cause the present route across the desert to Cairo to be abandoned. Should the embankments of the Maritime Canal prove sufficiently firm to bear a railway, it cannot be long before a continuation line be laid between Ismaïlia and Port Saïd, which latter port then, in conjunction with that of Brindisi and the Mont Cenis Tunnel, will offer advantages for the expediting of our correspondence with the far east which will bid fair to cause Her Majesty's mails to be sent by that route. This, however, is not likely to be the case for several years to come; and the recently projected works and improvements to the port of Alexandria may, by that time, enable that port to bid defiance to all competition. Much has to be done there, however; and Port Saïd has now such a fair start, that it will, I expect, offer a harbour of refuge for all ships at all times of the day or night, and during all weathers, before it will be safe for vessels of moderate size to attempt to enter the harbour of Alexandria after sunset.

Suez, July 6, 1868.

GEORGIAN OR WINDWARD ISLANDS.

TAHITI.

Report by Mr. Consul Miller of the Trade and Navigation of Tahiti, and of the Society or Leeward Islands, for the Year 1867.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

THE ports of Papeete, Taunooa, and Papeuriri in this island, with that of Papetoai in the neighbouring island of Moorea, continue to be the only ports of Tahiti and its dependencies that are open (without special permission) to foreign-going ships (*navires armés au long cours*), whether French or foreign; and French or Protectorate vessels employed as coasting-ships (*armés au cabotage*) are the only ones allowed to trade between the several islands subject to the French Protectorate over Tahiti.

British Shipping.—The subjoined Table gives the total amount of British shipping that arrived at the port of Papeete in each of the last five years, viz. :—

	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
				£
1863	14	3,171	151	25,206
1864	13	1,948	130	17,670
1865	13	4,353	197	30,330
1866	47	14,070	559	96,700
1867	33	7,613	326	44,880

Foreign Shipping.—The following statement shows the respective amounts of the different foreign tonnage that made entry at Papeete in the course of the year 1867, in every description of trade :—

		Tons.	Tons.
Tahitian (chiefly British owned) ..	{ foreign trade ..	3,848	} 9,321
	{ coasting trade ..	5,473	
French	foreign trade ..	..	2,258
American (U.S.)	" ..	..	2,304
Hamburgh	" ..	..	658
Sandwich Islands	" ..	..	583
South Sea Islands	" ..	..	771
Total foreign tonnage entered at Papeete in 1867 .. .. .		.. ..	15,890

British and Foreign Shipping and Coasters.—The following table contains a summary of the shipping of all countries (British shipping included) that came annually to the port of Papeete, Tahiti, during the five years from 1863 to 1867. The table distinguishes the foreign from the coasting trade, which latter continues as already stated, to

be reserved exclusively to vessels carrying the French or the French Protectorate (Tahitian) flag :—

	Ships Engaged in the Foreign Trade (Direct and Indirect), exclusive of Whalers.		Whaling Ships.		Ships (all Tahitian) Employed in the Coasting Trade of Tahiti and its Dependencies.		Total of Merchant and Whaling Ships of all Nations that Entered in each Year at Papeete, Tahiti.	
	Vessels Entered.	Tons.	Vessels Entered.	Tons.	Vessels Entered.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1863	106	11,582	8	2,699	72	2,169	186	16,450
1864	101	10,342	4	1,402	136	3,424	241	15,168
1865	122	15,318	1	400	170	3,741	293	19,459
1866	154	30,129	2	679	209	6,167	365	36,975
1867	134	17,624	1	406	180	5,473	315	23,503

The foregoing tables of the shipping at the chief port of Papeete, comprise most of the foreign-going vessels of different countries that visited the outports, as nearly all of these latter vessels touched likewise at Papeete. The coasting trade at the outports of Papeuriri and Papetoi would probably, however, have added materially to last year's summary of shipping, had the respective returns been obtainable.

The tables, in fact, in so far as they relate to other than British shipping, can only be offered as approximately correct, the particulars therein contained concerning foreign shipping having been collected with much difficulty and labour to the writer, from the scanty sources of information that have alone been available for the purpose since the local government has discontinued the publication of its official returns of trade and navigation.

Ports and Facilities for Shipping.—The general information furnished in the Commercial Report from this Consulate for the year 1861, with respect to the port of Papeete, and the facilities there to be found by shipping, may be referred to as being still applicable.

Lighthouse.—In the year 1867 a new lighthouse was erected on Point Venus, the well-known northernmost point of the island of Tahiti, at a cost, it is said, of about 2,000*l.* The tower, built of stone and coral, is 82 feet in height, and the light, which is fixed, may be seen 15 miles off. This lighthouse is situated about six miles east-north-east of the port of Papeete. The new light has been exhibited since the 1st of January, 1868, but no official notice of it has yet been published.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Exports and Imports.—The official tables of exports and imports at Tahiti, having, during the last three years, ceased to be published, it has not been in the writer's power to make up the required annual returns under these heads.

A statement may, however, here be referred to which was published in an official report on the situation of the country at the close of last year, and by which it appears that the aggregate value of the imports and the exports together, in 1867, amounted, in round numbers, to 6,000,000 francs (240,000*l.*). This sum most probably includes the value of the goods entered and cleared in the coasting, as well as in the foreign trade, though even in this case it must show a considerable advance in the latter trade in comparison with preceding years, a result which would seem to be in a large measure due to the increased

production and exportation of cotton in 1867, during which year, according to a special notice on the subject, the quantity exported amounted to about 700,000 lbs. of ginned, and mostly Sea Island cotton, being nearly double the quantity exported in 1866.

The other chief exports—namely, cocoa-nut oil, pearl-shells, and oranges, were, on the whole, it is believed, equal in 1867 to the average of preceding years.

There appears to have been no change of note in the description of British Imports.

Market Prices of Goods.—The prices generally of all kinds of British and foreign goods, and also of most provisions of local consumption continued, as formerly, high.

Tariff.—There are no duties on exports, and the amount of the contribution raised by the Protectorate Government from importers pro rata, in lieu of the abolished duties on imports, remains the same—namely, 156,000 francs (6,240*l.*) for 1868 as for the preceding year, for which period it is understood to have been equivalent to an average duty of 7 to 8 per cent. on invoice prices of imports.

Charges on Shipping.—No tonnage or port dues have been levied at Tahiti since January 1861, except for pilotage, the rates of which remain the same as specified in the undersigned's Commercial Report transmitted last year. It should, however, be mentioned that all vessels which are liable to pilotage dues are now charged full pilotage on entering or leaving the port, whether they take a pilot or not.

Rates of Exchange upon England.—During the year 1867 the prevailing rate continued to be at 25 francs to 1*l.* sterling.

LAWS.

Under date of the 28th November, 1867, an important local Law was enacted, rendering applicable from the 1st of December of the same year, in the Protected States of Tahiti, the provisions of the French Ordinance of November 22, 1829, organizing mortgage securities (*le régime hypothécaire*) in the island of Réunion, as also the provisions of the Senatus Consultum of the 7th July, 1856, concerning transcriptions in matters of mortgage (*la transcription en matière hypothécaire*) at Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Réunion; and, moreover, establishing at Papeete, Tahiti, an office for the registration of mortgages. In the preamble of this new Law its object is stated to be, to developpe commercial and agricultural operations in the Protectorate States, and to facilitate business transactions by drawing capital to the country, where, it may be added, no means previously existed of legally creating a mortgage according to the requirements of the *Code Napoleon* here in force.

AGRICULTURE.

Cotton.—The extent of land under cultivation for cotton in 1867 may be estimated at about 3,500 acres.

Sugar.—There were, at the same time, about 250 acres of land under cultivation with sugar cane, and three small sugar-mills are now in operation. About 15 tons of Tahitian sugar were exported in 1867.

Coffee.—There has been no advance in the planting of coffee; the present plantations contain, it is said, only about 27,000 trees.

SOCIETY OR LEEWARD ISLANDS.

No change of importance appears to have taken place within the past year in the limited trade and navigation of the independent islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, forming the Society or Leeward group, which islands still draw their foreign supplies mainly from the market of Tahiti, whither they in return send the chief part of their own exports, the principal of which are cocoa-nut oil, cotton, and fungus, and a small increase has been observable in these exports since the restoration of peace last year at the islands in question.

Tahiti, April 7, 1868.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

RHENISH PROVINCES AND WESTPHALIA.

Report by Mr. Consul-General J. A. Crowe on the Trade and Industry of the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia for the Year 1867.

Iron.—One of the most important branches of industry in the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia is undoubtedly iron. Ironstone is to be found on the left bank of the Rhine in the valley of the Saar and Roer, on the right bank, in the valleys of the Emscher, the Ruhr, Lippe and Lenne, the Sieg, and Lahn. The yield of the mines is little more (as I have already had occasion to state) than half a million tons (British) per annum, and the quality of the ironstone differs greatly in various localities. Most of the smelting furnaces are situated near the coal fields, so that ore, which costs on the spot from 7s. to 15s. a ton, is enhanced in price by cost of carriage when delivered to the principal furnaces in the valley of the Ruhr. In my journey through the Rhine Provinces and Westphalia this year I had occasion to visit the furnaces of the Phoenix Company at Laar, near Ruhrort, and those of Messrs. Jacobi, Haniel & Huyssen, at Oberhausen; in both places it has been found expedient to substitute Scotch furnaces for those of the old form. At Laar I saw one Scotch furnace, at Oberhausen two; I had leisure to inquire into the working of the furnaces generally, and to note the following facts:

A judicious mixture of the various ores found in Rhineland and Westphalia will produce irons of first-rate quality; some are richer in metal than others, or easier to smelt; some are dry, others require roasting. To mix the sorts properly is an art, but the first requisite is a constant store of them all. In this respect the furnace works I have mentioned are in admirable order. In the vast yards of these establishments the ores are sorted with great care, and are carried by railway trucks to their respective stations. From thence they are carted to the mixing sheds, where they are weighed and mixed in proper parts with limestone. I did not observe that any particular effort was made to break the ironstone into little pieces, nor was the limestone crushed to any smallness of size. After mixture the ore and lime are raised in small hand trucks to tressel tramways, and driven up to the furnace platforms, or raised by steam to the latter from the ground. In other parts of the yards coal undergoes a certain number of processes before it becomes fit for use in the production of iron. The first process after the coal has been brought up from the colliery is to reduce it to a fine slack, a portion of which is subjected to a thorough washing, and cleared by an ingenious mechanism from slate and sulphur. Washed and unwashed slack in equal proportion forms the mass with which the coke ovens are fed; these are constructed on various principles, but mostly so that the coke can be broken out of the oven by the application of steam. At Oberhausen a shield drawn by steam penetrates the door of the oven at one side, and shoots the coke outwards through the door on the opposite side. After quenching and cooling the coke is raised to the platforms of the blast furnaces. Now begins the operation of feeding the furnace, the orifice of which is fitted with a high collar and closed by a convex drum. Into this collar and drum the trucks with coke and mixed lime and ore are emptied till full. By simply lowering the drum the mass is projected downwards like

rain from an umbrella, so that the ore, lime, and coke, thoroughly mixed, lie higher at the sides than at the centre of the furnace. The old-fashioned blast furnaces are square with two air passages, and are about 45 feet high. The Scotch furnaces are circular and 60 to 65 feet high with five air passages. Both kinds of furnaces are fed in the same way, the first producing from 48,000 lbs. to 50,000 lbs., the second from 65,000 lbs. to 70,000 lbs. per day. The proportion of iron produced to fuel consumed is in every case as 100 to 130. At the time of my visit labourers at the coke ovens and tramways were earning from 18*d.* to 19*d.* a-day, the furnace men, above and below, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* In the production of the blast large steam engines are used, the boilers of which are heated not only with coals, but with the gas evolved by the furnace itself. The blast before entering the furnace is propelled through the necessary chambers, and heated to the proper number of degrees; it passes out of the drum at the orifice through a conductor which leads back into the boilers and air chambers. There is in this way as little loss of fuel as possible.

By far the largest quantity of the iron produced in Germany is now smelted with coke, but there are some parts of Westphalia where charcoal is mixed with the coke and other parts where charcoal alone is in common use; but the gradual increase of railways will produce uniformity, and coke will soon be the only fuel used in blasting furnaces.* As far back as the year 1864 the proportion of the coke-smelted metal to iron smelted with charcoal, or coke and charcoal, was as one to four; yet coke only began to be used largely in the districts of Minden, Arnsberg, and Düsseldorf in 1865, and in the districts of Cologne, Coblenz, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Trèves in 1867. Large as the production of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia assuredly is, the yield of its furnaces added to that of the furnaces in other parts of Germany is still insufficient for the wants of the Zollverein. There was however in 1866 an export as well as an import of iron in a raw and manufactured state, as will appear from the following official Table.

TABLE showing the Zollverein Imports and Exports of Iron in Raw and Manufactured State for the year 1866 :—

Articles.	Tons Imported.	Tons Exported.
Iron, pig	162,500	20,000
Iron ore	106,250	130,000
Wrought iron	10,000	5,450
Rails	22,350	19,251
Steel	3,600	4,300
Wire	1,000	5,350
Sheet	6,000	2,350
Bars	3,150	3,800
Castings	15,000	12,500
Coarse Ironwares	6,800	19,350
Fine	2,950	6,750
Needles, pins, &c.	550	550
Total	340,250	239,661

The imports were mostly from England, the exports went chiefly over the Dutch frontier.

* In the districts of Münster, Arnsberg, Coblenz (right bank of Rhine), and Aix-la-Chapelle large quantities of ironstone are still smelted with charcoal, but in Arnsberg and Coblenz also the mixture of coke with charcoal is common.

The year 1867 was a most unfavourable one for the iron trade in the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia. Half the blasting furnaces, I am told, stood still, and miners worked short time throughout the ironstone districts. Equal depression was observable in most of the rolling mills and engine making establishments. One of the questions in connection with the iron trade which now absorbs much attention is that of railway carriage. It is stated, I believe correctly, that Hamburg and Stettin are the two principal ports into which British and Scotch iron are imported for the use of the northern and eastern provinces of Prussia. The Westphalian and Rhenish ironmasters assert that their iron is in no way inferior to British iron, and ought, if the railways lowered their fares, to expel the latter from the field. The carriage of iron from the Rhine to Hamburg costs at present from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. or 2l. to 2l. 10s. per ton, whilst Scotch iron pays but 8s. freight per ton from Glasgow to Hamburg. The result is that Berlin consumes yearly 50,000 tons of British iron which under more favourable conditions of railway carriage between the Rhine and Berlin would not be consumed at all. The remedy for this state of things would be the lowering of the railway dues on ore and raw iron between the Rhine and Berlin to 1 pfennig per cwt. and per German mile, or one-fifth of a half-penny sterling per ton per British mile. There is no certainty that the Federal Parliament will not enforce this proposed reduction of railway carriage dues in one of its next sessions; a strong agitation at all events will be made to obtain it.

The following extracted from the report of the Bochum Chamber of Commerce is a comparative Table of prices of iron at the place of manufacture in 1857 and 1867 :—

Articles.	Prices per British ton in 1857.			Prices per British ton in 1867.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pig iron	5	11	0	3	12	0
Bar	14	8	0	8	2	0
Rail	13	10	0	9	0	0
Double T.	21	12	0	9	18	0
Plates	21	0	0	10	16	0
Wire	18	0	0	10	4	0
Boiler plate	30	0	0	16	10	0

Iron and Hardware.—I dwelt at some length in my Report of last year on the production of iron manufactures in the large rolling mills and foundries of Rhineland and Westphalia; not less interesting is the production of iron and hardware in that part of the country which forms the district of Düsseldorf. It is characteristic of this district that numerous and varied handicrafts are carried on in close proximity to each other; the clank of the hammer is all but confounded with the stamp of the loom or the shriek of the grind-stone. The picture before a traveller's eye is that of an industrious land, inhabited by a population of sober habits and familiar with the comforts of home. Every knife that is made in Prenscheid or Iserlohn, every sword that is turned out in Solingen goes through a dozen hands before it returns finished to the manufacturer. The smith who fashions the iron returns it in a rough state to his employer, who sends it out again to the temperer, the grinder, the polisher, the handle maker, and the chaser. Each of these handicraftsmen has his share of a house in which he lives and labours. Either he works alone or with his journeyman and apprentices. The small master, the journeyman, the apprentice are bound to each other by ties

very different from those which unite the millowner and his factory hands; but what advantage this system may have in preserving individual independence, and fostering general contentment, is counterbalanced by the loss it entails to the community at large. There is a waste of time in this mode of distributing labour which is out of harmony with the requirements of our restless and competitive age; and we see accordingly that here as in the spinning and weaving districts of Gladbach or Elberfeld, as in the trimming and mercery localities of Barmen, there is a growing tendency to concentrate all the branches of one trade in the factory, and to congregate vast masses of workmen in one spot. Whilst this process is taking place there is little fear of strikes, but when the change is accomplished strikes will occur in Germany as they do elsewhere; but of strikes I shall have a word to say presently.

Most favourable to the scattered industry of cottages in the district under notice is the multiplicity of small streams intersecting the valleys. There are not less than 126 of these yielding motive power; but the creation of motive power is but one of the uses to which they are put; their uses in scouring and polishing the numerous sorts of ironwares are manifold and almost incalculable.

Although great diversity is to be noticed in the produce of these regions, there is some sort of method in the grouping of the classes of manufacture. In the circles of Lennep and Mettmann, and chiefly at Radevorm Wald, Lüttringhausen, Ronsdorf, Kronenberg, Velbert, and Langenberg, common locks, pincers, hammers, trowels, bolts, hinges, screws, screw drivers, nails, shovels, pans, and horse shoes are made. Remscheid, Solingen, Dorp, Wald, Höhscheid, Gräfrath are places where cutlery is produced; but in Remscheid and its neighbourhood the manufacture is almost confined to massive instruments, such as saws, planing, tool irons, chisels, drills, sheers, scythes, sickles, hatchets, choppers, skates, files, and coffee grinders, whilst Solingen and its dependencies confine themselves to smaller wares, knives of all kinds, forks, scissors, swords, rapiers, bayonets, bowie-knives, frames for purses, and the like. At Solingen for this reason the population consists not merely of smiths, but of workmen of many trades, who make handles of wood, horn and brass, grinders, temperers, chasers, polishers. Iserlohn again has its specialities; from the copper rolling mills come the sheets which are stamped into patterns for cornices and parts of lamps, candelabra, candlesticks, boxes, thimbles; from the wire works the raw stuff for millions of needles; another branch is that of spurs, bits, harness irons (ring), screws, hooks, umbrella frames; yet another that of chains of all sizes. In and about Hagen the specialities are about the same as those of Remscheid. From all these places the wants of the Zollverein are to a great extent supplied, but their prosperity would be much diminished were it not for a constant demand from abroad. This demand is great in proportion to the distance or comparative civilization of the land to which the export is made. Thus Remscheid and Iserlohn have very good customers in Spain, Norway, Sweden, Russia, the United States, South America, and the African coast; the people of those countries caring less for goodness than for lowness of price, but the custom depends upon one condition, that the German product shall seem to be English. Accordingly the knives and scissors exported from Solingen across the Atlantic are seldom without some English word upon them, and there is not a needle from Iserlohn that is not under an English ticket. But, whilst the coarse goods are thus sent forth under false colours, the better ones are treated for a different reason in the same way. Solingen bayonets and side-arms are made for French and English contractors, and delivered under any name that may be dictated, and Chassepot bayonets are inscribed with the names of

French factories, and post-dated to suit a French place of delivery. Thus it is not because German manufacturers turn out bad wares that they produce them cheap; they can make good wares for a good price when it suits them, but so long as half barbarous States are content to buy knives and scissors that will not cut because they are cheaper on that account, so long we may expect bad wares to be produced by the eminently practical sense of the German manufacturer. I have said that the system of house labour is likely to fall into disuse, I am the more induced to think so because factories are gradually rising in Solingen and Iserlohn, where all the branches of manufacture are carried on together. It is indeed high time in the interest of the trade of these parts that the change should take place, for it is apparent that Iserlohn has a powerful rival as a manufacturer of certain sorts of hardwares and pressed wares in Berlin, and it is found that the concentration of labour and the ease with which hands are to be found in the capital, enable the maker there to produce cheaper and better than elsewhere. This competition produces one good result: it creates a strong agitation for the reduction of the Zollverein duties on iron and steel.

Considered in reference to the year 1867 alone, the business of the manufactures of iron ware and hardware seems to have been greatly depressed. The complaints of Solingen, Iserlohn, Remscheid, and Hagen are almost uniform. The Zollverein, France, Belgium, and Switzerland confined their purchases to the minimum of present wants. The depreciation of Italian paper currency, and the unsettled condition of Italian finance, made Italy a poor customer. Spain, though recently opened to the Zollverein by treaty, was in such a bad state that all trade languished. Norway and Sweden had had a bad harvest. Russia was only open to the smuggler, but had also had a bad harvest. The United States were gradually becoming closed to all imports. The South-American republics and Brazil were partly paralysed by the Paraguayan war. Austria alone was a good buyer. Whilst however the wholesale maker suffered from the curtailment of his market, he was relieved in a certain measure by the low rate of wages, which in no case amounted, for skilled workmen, to more than 12s. to 15s. a-week; but the position of the workman on a low salary, at short time, was peculiarly precarious in consequence of the high price of corn and provisions.

Coal.—The coal trade of these provinces exhibited no very new features. The produce of coal in all Prussia is about eighteen and a half million tons (British) per annum, at an average price (at the pit's mouth) of 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per ton. It employs about 100,000 colliers. Half the quantity of Prussian coal is raised in the basin of the Ruhr. In 1867 the quantity of coal raised in that basin was ten and a half million tons, valued at 2,775,122*l.*, or about 5s. 3d. per ton. During the year 1867 there was a decrease in the carriage of coal to the eastward by rail, and a decrease of the same kind by water up the Rhine. There was an increase by rail to the southern and eastern parts of Germany, and by water down the Rhine. The causes to which these results are attributable are ascertained. The Saar collieries yielded and exported more than usual. Saxon coal was thrown in greater masses and at a cheaper price into Thuringia; English, Bohemian, Silesian, and Saxon coal were more plentifully and more cheaply furnished than ever to Berlin, and the markets north and east of Berlin; but accidental causes also contributed to the results I have mentioned. Towards the end of February, the Rhine and Ruhr overflowed their banks, inundations interrupted the traffic on the Ruhr-Sieg railway; and six weeks elapsed before communications were fully reopened. The export of Ruhr fuel to Belgium is

steadily increasing, and amounted in the first eleven months of 1867, to nearly 400,000 tons of coal, and 22,000 tons of coke.

Navigation of the Rhine.—In connection with iron and coal, the subject of the Rhine navigation claims some attention. It was natural to suppose that after the abolition of the Rhine dues in 1866, a new impulse would be given to the carrying trade of that river. The result has not been as favourable as was expected. The following Table gives a comparative view of the passage of goods both ways at the principal stations on the Rhine in 1865 and 1866 :—

Stations.	Quantity in 1865.	Quantity in 1866.
	Brit. Tons.	Brit. Tons.
Emmerich	1,375,000	1,575,000
Coblenz	875,000	1,475,000
Mayence	725,000	812,500
Mannheim	200,000	212,500

It was supposed that the navigation of 1867 would show an increase, but it has not done so, and the movement is about the same as that of 1866. It is stated authoritatively, that two-thirds of the tonnage of the Rhine trade is coals.

Silk Trade.—Dearness of raw material has a strong effect upon the trade in silks. It contracts the market, withdraws the stuff from common use and makes it an article of luxury. As an article of luxury silks were in request, and more raw silk was consumed in 1867, than in 1866, but there was an unusual variety in the demand for different sorts. Best kinds of thrown silk from Italy and France were scarcely to be had even at the high prices of 1866; but Italian trams were a shade lower with a tendency to droop. Asiatic silks were neglected for a considerable time, the price at which they stood precluding the Rhenish manufacturer from using them profitably. A rumour in autumn that China and Japan would yield a large harvest, brought down quotations, and from this fall there was no rebound, though the rumour turned out altogether unfounded. China and Japan silk is now quoted as much too low as Italian and French is too high, we shall therefore see the Rhenish manufacturer return to Asiatic sorts. The testing establishments at Crefeld and Elberfeld show an increase in the consumption of silk at both of those places. In Crefeld nearly 600,000 lbs. were tested in 1867, whilst only 514,000 were tested in 1866, in Elberfeld the proportion was as 229,000 in 1866 to 248,653 in 1867. The German business in silks was of a very moderate character. In South Germany especially fears of a war and its consequences paralyzed trade for a long time. The result was a great falling off in the production of stuffs for ordinary wear. Fortunately the looms employed in silks were not driven to stand completely still, and at Crefeld particularly there were sufficient orders to employ many weavers in the making of half silks, satins, and poplins, and the stuffs called *épinglé*. Fashion also was favourable to the production of silk cravats and silks, thus making up for neglect in the articles, silk and half silk waistcoating. In velvet and velvet ribband much activity was observed, Great Britain showing great power of consumption of those articles. Austria also took more than usual, the business was all the better from the fact that the public taste preferred coloured and especially brown sorts to every other, and in all but black there is no serious competition to be feared by velvet from velveteen. The following Table shows the quantity of silks

exported with invoice from Crefeld to the United States during the year:—

Articles.	Value from Crefeld.
	£
Silks and half silks	29,577
Velvet and velvet ribands.. ..	225,685
Silk and half silk ribands.. ..	13,334

Linen Trade.—The manufacture of linen is of old renown in the northern parts of Westphalia, and in the borders of the old kingdom of Hanover. It flourishes in Westphalia, chiefly at Bielefeld, Herford, Gütersloh, Lübbecke, and Siegen; in the principality of Osnabrück, at Osnabrück, Bramsche and Dissen; but there are numberless villages and places where weaving is the business of families, which have no other occupation, or of peasants who spin and weave in the winter months the flax which the land has produced in the summer. There is of course a large average under flax throughout this part of Westphalia and Hanover; and for centuries the welfare of the population has depended upon spinning and weaving.* Even now it is computed that the principality of Osnabrück alone numbers 14 or 15,000 hand looms exclusively worked with hand spun yarns. It would be a mistake to suppose that the linen trade is a progressive one. The introduction of machinery into flax spinning and linen manufacture in Great Britain and in Belgium, were of influence on the Westphalian looms and very much curtailed the quantity of there produce. They yielded no more in 1864 than in 1811, and it will be seen from the following Table that the trade at one place underwent many vicissitudes in the short space of half a century. The quantities of pieces of 60 ell measured during 50 years at the official measuring office in Bielefeld were as follows:—

	Pieces.
1811	34,260
1821	24,068
1831	39,825
1845	59,371
1852	58,862
1861	35,618
1862	35,061
1863	31,706
1864	29,817

The gradual paralysis of the linen trade became very apparent about ten years ago. Since then great improvements have been made in the production of machine-spun yarn; and spinneries exist in Bielefeld, Herford, Brackwede, Versmold, Wolfenbüttel, and Osnabrück, with a total of about 50,000 spindles. They produce large quantities of the coarser numbers of yarns, and are gradually driving hand spun yarns out of the market. Of these we need but read what the report of the Bielefeld Chamber of Commerce for 1867 says, in order to be convinced that they are gradually losing ground altogether:—

“The decrease observed in the production of hand-spun yarn is this

* The flax harvest was an average in 1867, the price varying throughout the year from 15 to 25 thalers per cwt. Hemps averaged about 13 thalers per cwt.

year again perceptible; its use in Bielefeld fabrics diminishes every day. There is but one district, that of Rietberg in which paid hand spinners make up fine numbers of yarns on Belgium account; and the same report adds under the head of "linens made from hand spun yarns." "Business in this article remained dull, and the stuffs so made daily command less attention. The Herford association for weaving hand spun yarn, has given up the principal object of its foundation, which was to weave by machinery the produce of the hand spinner, and has begun weaving machine made yarns. It is true that linens of middling fineness, made with hand spun yarn, still command a fair price in certain parts of Germany, but the gradual extinction of this branch of our industry is not to be arrested." The steam spinners of Bielefeld, although they spin but the coarser numbers of yarn, are well calculated to deal a death blow to hand spinning. The following is the produce of yarn in two of these spinneries.

Ravensberg.				Bundles.	Vorwärts.				Bundles.
1863	..	..	..	486,442	1863	..	..	..	205,780
1864	..	..	..	492,624	1864	..	..	..	206,970
1867	..	..	..	490,552	1867	..	..	..	201,074

Subsequent to the creation of spinneries was the foundation of power loom factories, of which the largest is that of Bielefeld with 350 looms, smaller ones being at work in the annex to the Vorwärts spinnery (30 looms), at Versmold for sailcloth (34 looms), at Borgholzhausen (72 looms), at Johannisthal near Bielefeld (43 looms). In my visit to the Bielefeld Weaving Company Factory I observed that the establishment was on a large and improving footing and directed by an Englishman, the machinery in every case being British, and the finer yarns Irish. The wages of weavers I found were about 1s. per day. This branch of Bielefeld industry will be much improved by the reduction of the Zollverein duty on linen yarn from 2 thalers (6s.) to 15 silbergroschens (1s. 6d.) per centner; especially as no corresponding reductions has been made to the duty of 10 thalers on linen. Bielefeld is not known merely for the manufacture of linens, bleached, unbleached, or drill, it has a large business in slops which give employment to 2,000 hands, most of which are brought together in large establishments fitted with sowing machines. The manufacture of the sowing machines gives employment also to a large number of people, and it is pretty clear that in the course of a few years the sowing machines will be driven by steam. The extent of production in the Westphalian linen districts may be conceived by reference to the number of pieces sent to the bleaching grounds at Bielefeld, Ummeln, Senne, Herford, Steinhagen, Oerlinghausen. In 1866, 93,514 pieces were bleached, in 1867, 114,901 pieces. The business of 1867 was not particularly good. Some hopes were entertained that France would be a good market for German linens; but the style and preparation of the goods seems admittedly unsuited for the French people. The demand for sailcloth was very bad indeed, that for damask and drill fair during the first six months of the year; a very brisk business was done in handkerchiefs.

Woollens and Cottons.—Elberfeld and Barmen may be taken as the centre of the trade in mixed woollens and cottons in the Rhine country; and the condition of the trade in these busy places during 1867 enables us to judge of the condition of the same trade throughout the land generally. In the button factories activity prevailed, but the lace, cord, and trimming makers complained bitterly of depression. Especially

bitter were their complaints that the new duty of 50 cents per lb. on the import of certain woollen staples into the United States was equivalent to an *ad valorem* duty of 90 per cent. The tape and mercery makers were equally dissatisfied, and worked for months on short time in hope of an improvement, but unsuccessfully. Had not woollen trimmings been in fair demand, and employed a good number of hands the condition of the working people would have been most unfortunate. In woollen price goods there was a fair business during the first half of the year, followed by a strong reaction in the second half; and makers lost heavily by the unparalleled fall in the prices of cotton and wool. One branch of the woollen trade flourished during the first nine months, Zanella or Italian cloth, a stuff made of cotton wool, and combed woollen yarn weft, was at one time exclusively made in Eng'land. It was speedily imitated at Elberfeld, where during 1867 it kept not less than 1,200 looms going, and found a good market in the Zollverein and abroad at a respectable price. In autumn, however, the demand fell off and the price dropped 15 per cent. In all other articles of Elberfeld manufacture, waistcoating, woested piecing, furniture damasks, elastics, cottons, cotton and woollen yarns, and sewing thread, business was bad, wages were low, and the hands were on short time. The Turkey red dyeing factories also suffered heavily from the fall in cotton prices: 1867 was a bad year in fact for Elberfeld and Barmen. In 1868 a marked improvement was apparent in every branch, and there was every prospect of a lucrative trade and constant employment of workmen had it not happened that the working classes became dissatisfied with their wages and struck on a large and important scale. It has been said that strikes were unknown in Germany, that the idea of striking never entered into the head of Germans; and that the peaceable nature of their disposition was the result of their better education. This may have been true at one time, but it is so no longer. Three years ago there was a large important strike of printers at Leipzig. During my stay at Elberfeld and Barmen in June, there was a great strike of weavers, woollen elastic and trimming operatives, and Turkey red dyers. The strike was essentially of a peaceable and quiet character, but the men seemed very resolute in their demand for an advance. I was unable to ascertain exactly what the demands of the weavers and trimming makers were, but the Turkey red dyers whose pay was 13s. 3d. a week were on strike for a rise to 15s. with 4d. per hour for overtime, and 3s. for Sunday work.

I also noticed another curious fact at Elberfeld and Barmen, much importance has been assigned to the technical schools, supported by the State and Municipalities in the large manufacturing towns, Elberfeld has for many years had a technical school for weavers supported by national and municipal contributions. It was closed this spring under circumstances which are explained in the report of the chamber of commerce as follows:—"The 'Höhere Webeschule' was attended by 31 pupils in the winter half year 1866-7; by 24 pupils in the summer of 1867. The present attendance is 20. The State and Municipality each pay 2,051 thalers towards the support of the school, yet there was a deficit for the year, of 1,038 thalers 21 silbergroschens 6 pfennings, the receipts from pupils having fallen far below the expected amount. This school was established in 1844 and remodelled in 1856, but never answered the great expectations of its founders. It never attracted the number of pupils that was predicted. The attendance of youths from Elberfeld in the division for instruction in weaving, was remarkably small at all times, and from year to year there has been a decrease in the number of scholars. Under these circumstances, the curators

considered it their duty to enter into a careful examination of the condition of the establishment; and having done so, they came to the following conclusions:—

“That this unsatisfactory result is in no wise attributable to any failing in the organization or direction of the school; that the want of a high school for teaching the art of making woven goods was at one time seriously felt, but it is no longer perceptible in the same degree; and that this is especially the case at Elberfeld, where changes have taken place in the mode of preparing woven goods by the application of mechanical weaving, and alterations have been made in the organization and manufactures which render a school of the above kind almost unnecessary.” The assembly of town representatives at Elberfeld received communication of the report of the curators and assented to their conclusions, and having done so resolved to give up supporting the institution, on the ground that there was no present expectation of any material change in the unfavourable condition of the weaving school, and no certainty that such a change would occur at any future date. The assembly was confirmed in this view by the belief that no contribution on the part of the town could be limited to the annual payment heretofore made; but must involve the necessity of a capital account out of which to defray the expenses for new contrivances. The assembly therefore resolved that the school should be closed at Easter 1868.

A few words in conclusion as to the state of the cloth trade in Aix-la-Chapelle, and its neighbourhood. The operations in the cloth trade were partly out of work altogether during 1867, partly on short time (eight hours). The demand for buckskins and doeskins for the Zollverein was extremely small and the business with the United States was very small indeed. Before the introduction of the Morrill tariff, Aix-la-Chapelle, Eupen and other towns exclusively making cloth, were accustomed to furnish large quantities of cheap sorts to the United States. These sorts were of a make unsaleable in Europe and are still in warehouse in large quantities awaiting a reduction in the tariff of which there is a very slight prospect. The manufacture of low class cloth has taken root in the United States and will doubtless remain protected for a considerable time. The sales of cloth for Italy were never on so small a scale as in the past year, for Holland they were more important; for France and Switzerland of little account. An attempt was made to find markets in the East Indies, China, and Japan; but there were already overstocked from England. The Levant alone repaid the few ventures that were made there. The trade in wool was depressed also, quotations of German kinds at the close of 1867 being lower than they had been since 1848, and yet there is little hope of improvement until the United States lower their tariff for woollens. Worsted yarns went fairly till about the beginning of summer when the British demand for them ceased; but the Belgians then threw their yarns on the German market, and prices became ruinously low.

Leipzig, July 15, 1868.

PORTUGAL.

AZORE ISLANDS.

Report by Mr. Consul Vines, on the Trade and Commerce of the Azores, for the Triennial period ending on the 31st of December, 1867.

UP to the close of the year 1865, I had occasion to furnish a somewhat detailed Report on this subject, having reference chiefly to the period of five years then terminated, dwelling with some emphasis on the hygienic, as well as commercial and progressive characteristics of these beautiful, salubrious, and very remarkable islands.

It now becomes my duty to resume this subject, especially in review of any circumstances, since supervened, which may not only affect the local prosperity of the islands, but may be of more or less considerable importance to the commerce and navigation of the world, and particularly of Great Britain.

A period is comprised, within the limits of my present Report, which, so far as I am aware, is unprecedented in the annals of modern trade and enterprise, as affecting the mutations of credit and the development of industry and wealth.

I allude to the financial and commercial complications which culminated throughout Europe, and the foreign connections of European commerce, in the month of May 1866, and which have since then continued, in a greater or less degree, to ravage every department of enterprise, whilst a still more anomalous combination of circumstances continues, year after year, to affect the trade of the United States of America, and to be, more or less, marked in all the channels in which American commerce enters into competition or comparison with our own.

It is well known that the national resources of Portugal have trembled during the convulsion, and it is evident enough, from the irregularity which suddenly appears in the hitherto uniform course of our local statistics, that the influences have in fact reacted upon even our isolated communities, to retard that progress which seemed theretofore to be prompted by one regular impulse. Indeed it could hardly be otherwise, considering the area and dimensions over which the still protracted fluctuations of disaster have spread.

Yet, on the whole, the effect of these strange and sudden changes has not been so severely felt, nor is it so strikingly manifested, in the industry and well-being of these islands, as elsewhere; and this is, no doubt, due chiefly to the agricultural predilections and habits of the people.

It is true that the Civil Governor of St. Michael's, in his Annual Report, continues to deplore the unfavourable aspect of the trade in fresh fruits with Great Britain,—due, as I have already explained, to the more rapid and certain conveyance by railway from the south of the Continent, and perhaps also in no small measure to the losses latterly sustained by many British exporters in the disadvantageous condition of the produce markets at home. But, although the returns do not exhibit any positive increase in the exportation of oranges and lemons, neither do they show any alarming decrease.

Looking at these returns in respect of St. Michael's, Terceira, and Fayal, which really embrace all the foreign trade of the islands, we find the following figures, namely, a gross value of imports—

In 1865, to the amount of 306,396*l.*, of which 121,418*l.* came from Great Britain; in 1866, to the amount of 299,558*l.* of which 124,236*l.* came from Great Britain; in 1867, to the amount of 315,509*l.*, of which 117,577*l.* came from Great Britain; whilst, on the other hand, the exports figure thus:—

In 1865, to the amount of 162,625*l.*, of which 88,767*l.* fell to Great Britain; in 1866, to the amount of 190,201*l.*, of which 85,971*l.* fell to Great Britain; and in 1867, to the amount of 205,302*l.*, of which 95,830*l.* fell to Great Britain.

And, with reference especially to the fluctuations of the orange exportation to Great Britain, which, as will be seen by comparison, comprehends by far the greater part in value of the whole trade in produce for that destination, although there is in fact a slight progressive falling off, the amount of difference is not at present, I think, more pronounced than should have been anticipated from the prevailing condition of the markets. Thus, in fact, we deduce of the total exportation on oranges from the three islands to Great Britain, the following figures, namely—

In 1865, 249,820 boxes, worth 87,721*l.*; in 1866, 245,242 boxes, worth 83,132*l.*; and in 1867, 221,793 boxes, worth 81,110*l.*

It is indeed true that in the small way of these isolated territories, the balance of general commerce is strikingly, and, as it seems, unaccountably against them. Yet, as this circumstance has been due to the antecedently discouraging influence of the Law of strict Entail (now abolished), upon and against the development of internal industry and production, it is interesting, as well as instructive, to observe that there is, and has continued since the repeal of the encumbering Law in question, a marked and steady reduction of this discrepancy of trade, in favour of the islands, as evinced in the foregoing figures, whence it appears that the difference, which in 1865 amounted to 143,771*l.*, was reduced in 1867 to 110,207*l.*

At the same time it is noticeable that the local revenue still continues to increase in such proportion as to maintain a favourable balance (the Customs Returns showing a considerable advance), notwithstanding the material addition of expenditure entailed upon the Government by the prosecution of public works of inestimable importance, the encouragement of local industries, and the diffusion of public instruction. And it is beyond question, that extension of cultivation, and the material and moral condition of the population are being advanced from year to year. And, although the prevailing average prices of corn have been remarkably high during the past year, owing, doubtless, to the increased activity of exportation, it is observable that there has, none the less, been an increase of production, as also in the maintenance of cattle, without any manifestation of distress, due to the high prices in question, and, on the contrary, a decrease of crime, which is usually an index as to how the people fare. Whilst the movement of navigation relating to these islands, in exhibiting a somewhat striking decrease of tonnage during the last year, as compared with 1866, and very little increase as compared with 1865, is noticeable here as having chiefly concerned British vessels.

In 1866, there were entered in the ports of the three islands vessels of all nations, to the aggregate tonnage of 136,721 tons, of which 67,332 tons represent the British contingent; and there were respectively cleared 134,660 tons in all, and 66,977 tons of British shipping; whilst in 1867 the corresponding entries amounted to 119,271 tons of

all nations, and only 51,636 tons of British bottoms, the clearances being respectively 117,690 tons of all nations, and 51,212 tons of British shipping; the proportion of Portuguese tonnage having correspondingly increased, especially as to St. Michael's.

Having briefly touched upon the foregoing salient points as those which appear most material, I would refer for the exact and more detailed variations which occurred in the general statistics of commerce, to the several Tabular expositions which accompany this Report.

As matters, however, of special, or as may be local interest, still very materially affecting the trade and shipping frequenting these islands, and especially St. Michael's, I should proceed to remark upon the

PUBLIC WORKS,

particularly those of the port, as of interest to navigation in general.

I refer especially to the progress of the breakwater, the consequent or concurrent condition of the anchorage, and the prospects of our having a patent slip for the repair of vessels proximately constructed.

The numerous examples which occur to us when refuge is sought here by vessels of all descriptions in distress render this question one of great importance to humanity, no less than to all those who are concerned in shipping property or its insurance.

The predominant prevalence of strong westerly winds, so soon as long-voyage vessels bound northward have left the tropic, and the habitual direction of vessels bound northward, whether round the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, to reach away even to the westward of these islands,—be it for a great circle course, or owing to strong south-east trades, or to have full advantage of the Gulf Stream,—render these islands peculiarly well placed as havens of retreat, to leeward, in case of disastrous weather and accident, towards which they can bear up, and where they may safely await and effect indispensable repairs. Whilst, as I have previously had occasion to explain, the extension of steam navigation has contributed to create here, even for vessels having a southerly destination, a most convenient place of call in case of need.

The facility with which these bold and conspicuous islands are made by vessels in erroneous reckonings incidental to accident is a further circumstance of much importance. For it is well known that outlying dangers hardly exist to impede an approach, whilst the conspicuous character of the land, on all sides promotes its ready identification, at a surprising and almost incredible distance.

Now it is well known that works have been long in progress at St. Michael's to erect a breakwater, whereby the main anchorage should be sheltered from the lashing tempests of the Atlantic.

In 1865, the contract undertaken by Sir John Rennie, under the local Junta, for the erection of this structure, expired as to time, owing to a miscalculation both as to the time, the accidents of situation, and the means, materials and labour required; and, although the work was incomplete, Sir John Rennie withdrew.

In the matter of materials, those which are most readily available, and which are consequently employed in chief, are remarkably ill-adapted to the purpose; for the volume and pressure of ocean wave, lashing upon the structure during the long and frequent gales of winter, are really quite exceptional; whereas the fragments or blocks of lava and pumice-stone, and similar rubble, which have hitherto been employed, would be little likely to resist the action of ordinary exposure, and when borne upon by the full force of the sea in these parts, they are washed to leeward, and scattered over the anchorage as fast as they are placed in position.

Upon Sir J. Rennie's retirement, the Junta have undertaken to carry on the works *ad interim*, and pending the conclusion of some further contract for completion. But the fact unquestionably is that the appliances and materials hitherto employed have been inadequate to and unfit for the purpose, which calls for a specially appropriate method of construction; so that indeed the breakwater, so far from having yet conferred a benefit by way of secure shelter on the port of Ponta Delgada, has unfortunately but contributed to the destruction of a safe natural anchorage, by being annually washed away, so that its fragments come to form artificial reefs and shoals in the place of a haven.

No doubt the work, when properly carried out, is one to reflect the highest credit upon the Portuguese Government and enterprise, and to confer a permanent and signal benefit upon the commerce and navigation of the world; yet hitherto the accidents to which I have alluded have occasioned the destruction of many British and other vessels which have confided in the apparent shelter and refuge, only to become wrecks on the varying and unexpected dangers of the bottom so damaged.

Indeed it has several times become my duty to warn shipmasters of this danger, and I have had to deplore that I have done so in some cases without avail.

Besides the breakwater, and owing to the peculiar situation of these islands in mid-ocean and on the Atlantic highway, and the frequency of shelter and refuge being sought here by disabled vessels in disaster and distress, I have made great efforts, in conjunction with British capitalists, to promote and carry out a project for the construction of proper repairing slips within the breakwater, no less than to secure the perfect completion of the latter.

My efforts in this respect have been answered by the assurance that proper works were in very proximate contemplation, on the part of the Junta, to provide the requisite accommodation, and therefore there was no occasion for the grant of any concession to that end; so that I trust it may be considered as understood that within a very short time there will be all the conveniences and accommodation required for the prompt and effectual repair of disabled vessels, in case of accidents or emergency at St. Michael's.

ROADS.

A very great improvement, and one which is materially facilitating the development of internal prosperity, is still in actual progress, and has in fact, to a considerable extent, been already effected in the Island of St. Michael's, to the improvement of communication and transport. So much so is this the case, that whereas hitherto we had little better than footpaths and bridle-tracks all over the island, we have now excellent carriage roads of great extent, and still in progress of extension; and there is every prospect that we shall shortly enjoy the utmost facility for wheel traffic between all the important points of the island.

MEDICATED BATHS.

The adaptation of this natural endowment has judiciously been made a public question; and the erection of suitable structures for the utilisation of the varied mineral springs (*furnas*), has been prosecuted with such activity that I am happy in being able to add to the information conveyed in my previous Report, that excellent and convenient baths are now complete, where persons of delicate health, especially those afflicted with scrofulous or cutaneous diseases of an obstinate character, and those in whom pulmonary consumption appears to be imminent or

advanced, may be assured of prompt and decisive relief, if not cure, and where scenery and climate contribute to allay all morbid irritability.

AGRICULTURE.

The progress which is everywhere manifest in this respect, and which appears in the returns of production, consumption, and exportation, has in a great measure been due to, as already explained, and has been remarkably promoted by, the abrogation of the strict Law of Entail, opening out a considerable field for agricultural energy and industry, so as largely to encourage the cultivation of waste lands, and to create a demand for labour which has contributed to improve the condition of the peasantry.

And this amelioration has been further accelerated and heightened by another relaxation in the extinction of the tobacco monopoly, which has permitted, if not encouraged and stimulated, the cultivation of tobacco, henceforward likely to become an important item amongst the produce of these islands, where soil and climate alike hold out considerable promise, and the growth is really of good quality.

The cultivation of flax has at the same time been correspondingly extended, and in some degree improved; whilst in respect of grain I have already had occasion to point out that considerable progress has marked the last few years; and no one before acquainted with the localities can traverse the districts peopled by the peasantry without remarking the salutary change which has occurred amongst them.

With reference to the manufacture of raw tobacco, grown in these islands for the purposes of commerce, in default of any disposition of the population to act spontaneously, hitherto manifested to undertake the venture, the Civil Governor, in his Excellency's recent Report, seems disposed to recommend the aid of capital from public resources, probably having regard to his Excellency's well-founded complaint of the mischief, or rather retardation, incidental to the total want of any public banking institution. It may, however, be fairly doubted whether any measure in this direction would be consistent with the improved policy of emancipated and spontaneous enterprise that has been illustrated already by such happy examples; or even, if consistent, whether it would in fact be successful.

EDUCATION.

Under this head a very considerable improvement is manifested, and much to the credit of the Government and Municipalities, by the extension of the system of normal schools, including adult evening classes, accessible gratuitously to persons of all degrees.

Hitherto the peasantry and operative classes—certainly docile, peaceable, and, in their way, industrious—have been lamentably ignorant; and it is no doubt attributable to the inertness incidental to the total want of individual ambition, as a consequence of such ignorance, that the long stationary development of these territories is attributable; nor is anything better calculated to promote a prosperity, consistent with natural advantages, than the diffusion of enlightenment, upon which the higher authorities appear now to be bent.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

The following abridgments or summaries of recent statistics will convey at a glance correct views as to the actual trade and navigation in which the Azores are concerned:—

TABLE exhibiting the Total Annual Value of the Imports, and the proportion thereof from Great Britain, for each of the three years 1865, 1866, and 1867, into St. Michael's, Terceira, and Fayal.

1865.				From Great Britain.	From all Parts.
				£	£
St. Michael's	..	..	..	88,368	185,877
Terceira	..	..	..	19,293	74,470
Fayal	..	..	..	13,757	46,049
Total	..	..	..	121,418	306,396
1866.					
St. Michael's	..	..	..	70,476	141,756
Terceira	..	..	..	24,215	64,270
Fayal	..	..	..	29,545	73,532
Total	..	..	..	124,236	279,558
1867.					
St. Michael's	..	..	..	74,668	147,028
Terceira	..	..	..	25,430	114,524
Fayal	..	..	..	17,479	53,957
Total	..	..	..	117,577	315,509

TABLE exhibiting the Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared in and from the same Islands, in 1866 and 1867.

			St. Michael's.		Terceira.		Fayal.		
			All Nations.	British.	All Nations.	British.	All Nations.	British.	
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1866	{	Entered	..	70,311	38,025	17,387	5,155	49,023	24,152
		Cleared	..	69,511	38,025	17,245	4,945	47,904	24,007
1867	{	Entered	..	59,005	29,426	14,894	3,918	45,373	17,291
		Cleared	..	59,699	29,941	14,300	4,236	43,691	17,035

TABLE exhibiting the Total Annual Value of Exports, and the proportion thereof to Great Britain, for each of the three years 1865, 1866, and 1867, from St. Michael's, Terceira, and Fayal.

1865.				To Great Britain.	To all Parts.
				£	£
St. Michael's	..	..	..	70,000	103,276
Terceira	..	..	..	12,435	45,911
Fayal	..	..	..	6,332	13,438
Total	..	..	..	88,767	162,625
1866.					
St. Michael's	..	..	..	68,290	111,694
Terceira	..	..	..	13,842	68,898
Fayal	..	..	..	3,839	9,609
Total	..	..	..	85,971	190,201
1867.					
St. Michael's	..	..	..	78,792	115,466
Terceira	..	..	..	12,894	77,599
Fayal	..	..	..	4,144	12,237
Total	..	..	..	95,830	265,302

TABLE* exhibiting the Annual Value of Cotton Goods Imported from Great Britain, for each of the three years 1865, 1866, and 1867, into St. Michael's, Terceira, and Fayal.

Year.				St. Michael's.	Terceira.	Fayal.	Total.
				£	£	£	£
1865	..	..	..	51,064	6,609	2,361	60,534
1866	..	..	..	38,295	10,383	13,838	62,516
1867	..	..	..	37,472	12,191	8,135	57,798

TABLE exhibiting the Annual Value of certain other British Manufactures Imported, in each of the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, into St. Michael's, Terceira, and Fayal respectively.

	Hardwares.			Woollens.			Sugar.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
St. Michael's	4,119	9,130	8,791	6,628	8,728	7,421	2,858	322	100
Terceira	354	544	1,442	1,209	1,999	1,431	3,359	3,394	3,383
Fayal	104	387	137	297	3,260	412	1,030	759	1,059
Total	4,577	10,061	10,370	8,134	13,987	9,264	7,247	4,475	4,542

The chief trade, except with Great Britain, is with Portugal, from whence the staple articles imported consist of wine and tobacco, and

* By comparison with the first foregoing Table, it will be seen that cotton goods figure very closely in the proportion of one-half of the total values of Imports from Great Britain.

whither the principal exports consist of grain. There is a certain amount of importation going on from Brazil, which supplies nearly all the sugar and coffee consumed ; but there is little or no exportation in that direction. As to the imports and exports from and to other countries, they hardly deserve notice ; nor hitherto does it appear that strenuous efforts, made by some statesmen to promote a traffic in other directions, have met with much success.

It is also deserving of notice how nearly the export and import trade, to and from Great Britain, maintains an equilibrium, which accounts for the remarkable immobility of the rate of exchange, whilst the movement of the precious metals accordingly takes place almost exclusively with Portugal ; and it may perhaps be due to that circumstance, as affecting established interests, that there has been evinced so persistent a reluctance to establish an independent banking practice for and in the islands themselves.

June 19, 1868.

LISBON.

Report by Mr. Consul Brackenbury upon the Trade and Commerce of Lisbon for the Year 1867.

THE Consular District of Lisbon embraces the provinces of Estremadura, Alemtejo, and Algarve. It is, therefore, bounded on the north by the province of Beira, on the west and south by the Atlantic, and on the east by Spain; and thus, roughly speaking, it coincides with the southern half of the kingdom of Portugal. The soil is for the most part fertile, but, as compared with the northern half, the south is thinly populated and badly cultivated.

In the following Report upon this district, I have endeavoured to connect, as far as possible, such data as I have been able, not without difficulty, to collect, with the corresponding subjects in my last year's Report. But I have been successful only to a very limited extent. The latest general statistics which have up to the present moment (May 13, 1868) been published by the Portuguese Government, are those for the year 1865, which furnished the substance of my Report for 1866. I have sought, however, to compensate for the paucity of additional information upon subjects already treated of, by entering more at large upon others which have hitherto been only incidentally mentioned; and much as the want of recent knowledge upon all that constitutes the material well-being of this country, is to be deplored from an English point of view, it will not be forgotten that the loss is one which the Portuguese Government and people share equally with ourselves, and that the consequences are far more serious to them than to us. With these preliminary remarks, which will not only, I trust, be accepted as an excuse for the defects of this paper, but will serve also to direct attention to my last year's Report, to which this Report can only be considered as supplementary, I proceed to deal with my subject under the five heads of Shipping and Navigation, Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, Population and Industries, and Public Works.

I. SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The total number of entries of British vessels at this port registered in the Consular books during the year 1867 was as under :—

	Nature of Cargo.					Vessels.
General cargo	..	..	..	..	..	131
Coals, patent fuel, iron, tin, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	187
Fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	41*
Ballast	..	..	..	..	..	22
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	10
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	7
Staves	..	..	..	..	..	3
Creosote	..	..	..	..	..	3
Timber	..	..	..	..	..	2
Coals, tar, and pitch	..	..	..	..	..	1
Petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	1
Seed ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rice ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Barley..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sulphur	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	413

* Of which 25 left for other markets with the same cargo.

Twenty-eight other vessels put into Lisbon during the same year, for orders, or in distress.

The above return is necessarily imperfect, only such vessels as remain in port for 48 hours being required by law to deposit their papers at the Consulate.

The three following Tables are abstracted from the Shipping Returns furnished separately to Her Majesty's Government from this Consulate, for which I am indebted to the industry of Mr. A. French Duff, British Vice-Consul at Belem, to whom I also owe the substance of the analysis of the movement of British and Foreign shipping at this port, which immediately follows the Tables.

Total Number of British Vessels which Entered and Cleared at Lisbon during the Year 1867, distinguishing between Sailing and Steam Vessels, and Vessels with Cargo and in Ballast :—

		ENTERED.								
		Sailing.			Steam.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Cargo ..	..	318	57,513	2,502	381	261,428	12,696	699	318,941	15,198
Ballast ..	..	11	1,660	88	21	3,991	351	32	5,651	439
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	324,592	15,637
		CLEARED.								
		Sailing.			Steam.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Cargo ..	..	157	26,599	1,224	375	255,501	13,421	532	282,100	14,645
Ballast ..	..	174	30,986	1,346	26	11,868	672	200	42,854	2,018
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	732	324,954	16,663

PROPORTION of British to Foreign Shipping in the Port of Lisbon for the Year 1867, the Foreign Shipping being inclusive of all Portuguese vessels except those employed in the Coasting Trade :—

ENTERED.					
British.			Foreign.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
731	324,592	15,637	944	254,595	14,678
CLEARED.					
732	324,954	16,663	895	252,634	14,019

On comparing this table with the corresponding return for last year, it will be observed that, whereas up to the year 1865 the foreign exceeded the British shipping, both in tonnage and in the aggregate number of

crews, the proportion is now reversed. The number of British vessels is still inferior, owing to their larger average tonnage.

PORTUGUESE Shipping engaged in the Trade with Portuguese Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year 1867 :—

ENTERED.								
Sailing.			Steam.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
323	65,054	3,507	78	38,809	2,329	401	103,863	5,836

CLEARED.								
277	62,611	3,253	75	38,182	2,275	352	100,793	5,528

The foregoing table shows a considerable increase in Portuguese shipping for the year 1867, as compared with 1865, in number of vessels, tonnage, and aggregate of crews.

I have been unable to obtain the statistics of the Portuguese coasting trade for this year.

The movement of British and foreign shipping at this port for the year 1867 may be thus analysed :—

British Steamers.—Of the 402 entries of British steamers, 33 steamers, with a total tonnage of 11,334 tons entered Lisbon with a full cargo, which they discharged here. Of these, 27, measuring together 9,006 tons, cleared with cargo for Great Britain ; the remaining six did not clear for Great Britain. Besides these, one steamer entered from Turkey with a cargo for Lisbon ; two entered from France, with a cargo for Lisbon, and loaded for Great Britain ; and three entered from Portuguese colonies, with a cargo for Lisbon. All the remaining British steamers, forming, as will be seen, the vast majority, either entered with cargo, discharged part cargo at Lisbon, and filled up for Brazil, Spain, Italy, &c., or else merely coaled, neither discharging nor shipping cargo.

British Sailing Vessels.—Arrivals from Great Britain, with few exceptions, bring coal ; a few bring sulphur from Sicily or grain from the Black Sea ; scarcely any others come in from foreign countries, except in distress. Vessels cleared in ballast for Portugal and Spain are mostly bound to Pomarao or Huelva, to load copper ore. A few go down the coast to Suies or Faro for corkwood and locust beans. Among the entries are some 30 vessels with fish, from Newfoundland ; but the greater part of these clear for the Mediterranean, with the same cargo.

Foreign Steamers call here principally to discharge or load part cargoes or to take in coal. Three Russian steamers brought wheat from the Black Sea.

Foreign Sailing Vessels.—The direct trade in these bottoms may be thus distributed. Portuguese vessels, with colonial produce and grain from the Portuguese possessions ; Swedes, Russians, and Norwegians, with timber and flour, from their own countries ; and a few of the Norwegians with fish. The Dutch arrive with general cargoes—cheese, gin, &c. ; and a small number of Austrian vessels bring wheat from Austria. The indirect trade consists almost entirely in the importation from Great Britain of coal under every flag except the Portuguese, which is chiefly engaged in the Brazil trade. Foreign vessels cleared under the Northern

flags, generally take salt from Lisbon, or go to St. Ubes to load salt. Dutch and Danish ships go to Faro for figs. A certain number of foreign vessels of different flags clear for Brazil with wine, salt, &c. This year a good many French vessels loaded salt here, or went to St. Ubes for the same purpose.

Shipbuilding.—In the year 1866, 16 vessels, with a total tonnage of 378 cubic metres, and in the year 1867, 14 vessels, with a total tonnage of 670 cubic metres, were built at the different private yards within the Lisbon Consular District. These vessels are but small coasting craft, as is evident from the insignificant amount of their aggregate tonnage. No new ships have been built at Lisbon since the year 1865.

Subjoined are the shipping returns of the four principal British Vice-Consulates within this district for the year 1867.

ST. UBES.

RETURN of British and Foreign Vessels which Entered this Port in Ballast, and Cleared with Cargoes of Salt, Cork-wood, Oranges, and Olive Oil, during the year 1867:—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
British	30	5,890	321	£ 11,962
Foreign	547	77,267	4,756	54,768
Total	577	83,157	5,077	66,730

The aggregate cargoes shipped by these 577 vessels were as follows:—

Corkwood	1,476,685 lbs.
Corks	23 sacks.
Coal	88 tons.
Salt	148,488 moios.
Oranges	1,769 boxes.
Olive oil	20 pipes.

Of the 30 British vessels, two were forced in from stress of weather, and two put in to coal. Besides the 227 cargoes (all of salt) reported under the Portuguese flag, 47 cargoes of cork-wood in the rough were reported, under that flag, coastwise. Before the orange trees were affected by the prevalent disease, from 50 to 60 cargoes of oranges used to be exported annually from St. Ubes. The above table shows a considerable increase in the shipping at this port for 1867. In 1866 the total number of ships was only 264, with an aggregate tonnage of 57,933 tons.

SINES.

In 1867 the number of British and foreign vessels which loaded cork-wood and fruits at this port was as under:—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
British.. ..	41	14,656	£ 32,512
Foreign	42	3,884	13,558
Total	83	18,540	46,070

This return presents scarcely any difference from that for 1866.

FARO.

The following vessels cleared from this port, in 1867, with cargoes of dry fruit and cork-wood :—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Invoice Value Cargoes.
British.. ..	23	3,784	£ 14,252
Foreign	359	20,507	..
Total	382	24,191	..

In 1866, only 14 British vessels, measuring together 2,422 tons, and with cargoes invoiced at 9,414*l.*, cleared from this port.

VILLA REAL DE SANTO ANTONIO.

This port, as it has been frequently stated, derives its consequence from the large exportation of mineral ore (sulphuret of copper) from the mine of San Domingos, near Pomarao, on the river Guadiana, at the mouth of which Villa Real is situated. Subjoined is an abstract of the shipping returns of this port for the year 1867, showing the number of vessels cleared with ore, principally for England :—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Assumed Value of Cargoes.
British.. ..	337	68,725	£ 207,592
Foreign	19	3,169	11,408
Total	356	71,894	219,000

The export of ore from Pomarao, which had rapidly and steadily increased, without interruption, from the first opening of the trade, in 1859, to the end of 1866, shows, in 1867, a very considerable falling off, the British vessels alone, in 1866, having numbered 514, with a gross tonnage of 103,935 tons. The causes of this diminution are not explained, but it may safely be assumed that they are only of a temporary character. For further particulars respecting the mine of San Domingos, I beg to refer to another section of the present Report, under the head of "Mines," and to my Report for 1866.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Exports and Imports.—No statistics whatever upon these subjects have been published since the date of my last Report ; and I am precluded, therefore, from adding anything to the information upon them therein contained. It is understood that the foreign, as well as the domestic trade of the country has suffered greatly during 1867, from the depression caused by the Brazilian War, by the continuance of the financial crisis, and by the short harvest ; but what the extent of the damage has been there are as yet no means of ascertaining.

Banks.—The Government returns of the operations of the various Lisbon banks during the year 1867, having been objected to, as too voluminous, are omitted in this Report.

Rates of Exchange.—The following were the average rates (monthly) of exchange at Lisbon during the year 1867, for bills on London at 30 days' sight (pence per milreis).

	Average Rate.
January	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
February	52 $\frac{13}{16}$
March	53 $\frac{1}{20}$
April	53 $\frac{3}{32}$
May	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
June	53 to 53 $\frac{1}{8}$
July	53 $\frac{3}{8}$
August	52 $\frac{5}{8}$
September	52 $\frac{13}{16}$
October	52 $\frac{21}{32}$
November	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	52 $\frac{1}{2}$

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF PORTUGUESE MONEY, MEASURES, AND WEIGHTS.

Money.

	£	s.	d.
1 Real	=	0	0
100 Reis		0	0
1,000 „ (or one milreis)		0	4
450 „		1	0

Linear Measure.

1 Centimetre	=	0.39371	inches.
1 Metre		1.093638	yards.
1 Kilometer		1093.638	„

Superficial Measures.

1 Hectare	=	11,960	superficial yards.
1 Square kilometer		1,196,033.1886	square yards.

Dry Measures of Capacity.

1 Alqueire	=	0.36	bushel, or 0.045 imp. quarter.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Alqueires	=	1	bushel.
22 „		1	imp. quarter.
1 Moio (or 60 alqueires)		2.70	„
1 Hectolitre		2.751	bushels.
1 Cubic metre		1.308	cubic yards.

Measures of Capacity for Liquids.

	Gallons.	Quarts.
1 Almude	=	3
1 Pipe (or 25 almudes)		93
1 Litre		—
1 Hectolitre		22

Weights.

	lbs.	ozs.	drms.
1 Arratel	=	1	0
1 Arroba (or 32 arratels)		36	6
1 Kilogram		2	3
1 Metric ton (or 1,000 kilograms)		2,680	0

Tonnage Measurement (Shipping).

100 Cubic metres (approximately) = 88.290 tons register.

The metrical system of weights and measures will become compulsory on the 1st October, 1868.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural returns furnished annually by the Portuguese Government had not been published at the time this Report was sent in, but they will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government as soon as they appear.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES.

Population.—With respect to the movement of the population, no statistics have been published in addition to those given in my last year's Report.

Schools.—Four new primary schools for boys, and three for girls, were established in the Lisbon district during the year 1867, making the total number of these schools 140 and 41 respectively. The masters of these schools, and of all primary schools throughout the country, are selected by means of competitive examinations. The salary is 25*l.* a-year, with a house and school furniture.

The night schools, referred to in my last Report, are intended for the instruction of those children who are unable to attend the day schools. No scholars under 14 years of age are admitted to them, therefore, unless—

1st. If the parents, from extreme poverty, cannot spare the children during the day ;

2nd. If the scholars under 14 years of age are the children, brothers, or nephews of adults attending the night school ;

3rd. If the scholars already possess an elementary education which they desire to perfect.

Foundling Hospitals.—In a very interesting work, entitled “History and Objects of the Foundling Hospital” (London, 1865), the author, Mr. John Brownlow, Secretary to the Hospital, states that in Portugal the system of “the wheel,” or turning box, for the reception of foundlings has been abandoned. This, however, is not the case. The wheel is still in full operation throughout this country, except in Aveiro, Oporto, and the rural portions of the Lisbon district ; but its days are numbered. In the preamble of a Decree intended to work a radical reform in the organization of the relief extended to foundlings, the evils of the existing system are thus epitomised by the Minister of the Interior of the late Government :—

“Demoralization of all classes of society ; disruption of the bonds which unite the legal or natural family ; wretched nourishment, and consequent suffering of the infants ; frightful mortality ; an expense, excessive, and out of all proportion to the services rendered : such is the actual state of this question.”

That the picture drawn by this competent hand is not too highly charged, is proved by the subjoined statistics, derived from the same source.

In the year 1864, the institution of “the wheel” in Portugal and the Islands numbered 37,483 foundlings, and 15,536 more were received during the year. These figures, which may be taken as normal, the yearly entries being balanced by the yearly deaths and departures, correspond to 1 foundling for every 109 inhabitants (the population of Portugal, according to the last census, being 4,350,212), and 1 “exposition” for every 8 births. In France, even in the provinces which are the worst regulated in this respect, the proportions are 1 for every 471 inhabitants, and 1 for every 13 births. Nor do these numbers give the whole of the difference which exists to the disadvantage of Portugal, since in the former country the foundlings are cared for from the age of 1 to 12 years,

in the latter only from the age of 1 year to that of 7. The "frightful mortality" will be readily appreciated from the statement that out of 53,019 foundlings existing and "exposed" in the financial year 1864-65, 10,720 died in that year alone, which gives an annual mortality of 20·2 per cent. The ordinary mortality, according to the most reliable calculation, would be 6,446; and thus 4,274 deaths occur annually among these unhappy little creatures, over and above the inevitable death-rate of their time of life. In other words, the mortality is very nearly double what it should be. Lastly, the expense of "the wheel," in the financial year 1863-64, amounted to no less a sum than 388,300 reis, or about 86,300*l*.

The Decree in question abolishes "the wheel," and instead thereof provides for the establishment of foundling hospitals by the Municipalities of each administrative district. It enforces the obligation of parents, and of relations as far as the tenth degree of affinity, to maintain legitimate and even illegitimate children, where the filiation of the latter is duly proved; and it re-asserts the penalty attached to the crime of exposing or abandoning infants. The hospitals are to be divided into four distinct sections, corresponding to—

- 1st. Foundlings, properly so called;
- 2nd. Infants whose maintenance is paid for by relations or friends;
- 3rd. Infants at the breast to be suckled by the mother at certain hours, on the system of the French *crèches*;
- 4th. Women about to lie in, who, except in urgent cases, will only be admitted in the ninth month of pregnancy.

One provision of the Decree enacts, that mothers whose fault has not been discovered, and whose reputation may be in danger, may, during the period of lactation, enter their illegitimate children secretly and confidentially at the hospital, either in person or vicariously—a regulation evidently directed (whether prudently or not remains to be seen) to cope with the crimes of infanticide and concealment of birth.

Another section concedes pecuniary allowances to women absolutely destitute, during the periods of pregnancy and lactation.

The remaining provisions refer chiefly to matters of administrative detail.

The whole scope and object of the new regulations are to put an end to the practice of exposing infants, and to substitute for the reckless and demoralizing facilities of "the wheel"—open, as it has been, day and night for the reception of infants living or dead—a system which shall enforce the responsibility of the parents while aiding their poverty, and which shall stimulate, instead of deadening, the natural instincts of the mother, while affording her an escape from the temptations of her shame or her despair.

There is some question whether this Decree is now of legal validity, the law of civil administration upon which it is based having been repealed at the fall of the late Ministry; but there is no doubt that the subject is ripe for legislation, and it will probably receive a solution not very different from that now proposed.

Subjoined are the statistics of the district of Lisbon, in regard to foundlings, for the financial year 1863-64:—

Number of Foundlings on 30th June, 1863	..	..	..	14,048
" " during the financial year	..	..	..	3,067
Total	..	..	..	17,115
Number of Foundlings deceased during financial year	..	..	..	2,116
" " delivered to parents and others	..	..	..	816
" " on 30th June, 1864	..	..	..	14,188

Increase during the financial year	135
Death-rate of Foundlings in the District	12·3 per cent.
Mean mortality of Foundlings throughout the Kingdom ..	19·4 „
	Reis.
Total expense of maintenance in District	128,357,991
Rate of expense for each Foundling in District	7,553
„ „ in Kingdom	7,427

Asylum for the Poor.—Street mendicity, so long the curse of Lisbon and of the provincial towns of Portugal, was prohibited by a Law passed in April 1867. Its provisions have been efficiently carried out, and the swarms of maimed and deformed beggars who infested the streets, and who levied a tax upon the compassion, the credulity, and the horror of the inhabitants, by the reckless exhibition of human infirmity in its most repugnant forms, and too often wilfully superinduced in the miserable objects by those who made a vile traffic on their sufferings, have entirely disappeared.

In connection with this measure, and at the same time, the Asylum of Maria Pia, so named in honour of the Queen of Portugal, was founded for the reception and maintenance of the infirm poor and of destitute infants.

By a singular fatality, the asylum was totally destroyed by fire in the month of July last, only three weeks after its inauguration. The inmates, however, were housed afresh without a moment's delay, and a subscription was at once started for rebuilding the edifice. The appeal thus made to public charity has been nobly responded to. The amount collected already reaches several thousand pounds, and this admirable institution will be enabled to continue rendering to society and to the deserving poor the important benefits it is calculated to confer upon them.

Hospital of S. José.—This excellent and well-managed hospital; with its three succursals. extends in-door relief to a mean daily average of 1,567 patients, and out-of-door relief annually to nearly 10,000 patients. During the last quarter of a century its efficiency and usefulness have been constantly extending. A larger number of persons are now treated; and all the most important modern improvements, as regards diet, medicine, and hygiene, have been introduced. The result is that the mean mortality, which during the first eight years of that period was 1 in 6·9, and in the second eight years 1 in 7·2, is now only 1 in 9—a surprising and most satisfactory result which has not, unfortunately, been purchased without increased expense, the balance sheet for the last few years exhibiting a growing deficit.

Subjoined is a Table showing, in the most compendious form, the results obtained at these four hospitals during the financial year 1866-67 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>In-patients :—</i>			
In the Hospital on June 1st 1866	760	713	1,473
Admitted up to June 30th, 1867	7,309	4,605	11,914
Total	8,069	5,318	13,387
Dismissed cured	6,357	3,917	10,274
Died	841	618	1,459
Total	7,198	4,535	11,733
Remaining in the Hospital on June 30th, 1867 ..	871	783	1,654
Mean daily number of Patients	825·54	742·24	1567·78

Mines.—Among the contributions of Portugal to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, certainly not the least interesting, nor the least important, were those appertaining to the class of minerals, in each of its three divisions, viz., inflammable or combustible minerals, metallic minerals, and stones and marbles. If in the first of these divisions Portugal is comparatively poor, her wealth in the second and third divisions is incontestable, and may well deserve a closer attention than has yet been accorded to it, either in the Kingdom itself or abroad. The progress of this country, whether in agriculture or manufactures, must be necessarily slow. Of corn, as was shown in my Report on this Consular district for 1866, she has never, from causes which would open a wide field for inquiry, been able to grow a supply sufficient for her own consumption; and of wine, the descriptions she is able to export have suffered in many instances severely from the *oidium*, and are almost without exception of a quality which is daily losing its hold upon the taste of the consumer. Of her manufactures it need hardly be said that they languish under a protective system so restrictive as to be all but prohibitive; that they are insignificant in amount, and only too frequently productive of loss to those embarked in them. But beneath the soil lie hid treasures virtually inexhaustible; and which, when brought to the surface, may well alter the whole aspect of the country, and, by the diffusion of new and hardly-won capital, restore commerce to her ports, motives of action to her population, and eventually, it may be, fertility to her fields.

I propose, therefore, to devote some pages of this Report to an examination of the present state of the mining industry of Portugal, for the materials of which I am indebted to an admirable little work* on the subject by Mr. J. A. C. Das Neves Cabral, Chief Engineer of Mines in Portugal, and a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exhibition.

With this object I shall in the first place very briefly advert to the general data of the question as regards the whole of Portugal, and then proceed to notice in detail such of the more important mines of combustible or metallic ore, and such of the quarries of marble or stone, as are found within the limits of this Consular district, whether such mines and quarries are actually worked or only explored.

The mineral wealth of this country was well known to the Romans, and, it is contended by antiquarians, to the Phœnicians. Traces of mining operations on a large scale are not wanting throughout the country, and the evidences of a long departed activity are still visible in extensive excavations, long drainage galleries, and vast heaps of slag. With the fall, however, of the Roman Empire of the West, in the fifth century, and the irruption of the barbarians, the then existing mines appear to have been abandoned; and the succession of wars, internal dissensions and foreign conquests, of which the history of Portugal up to our own days is composed, and which absorbed all the energies of the nation, prevented any serious resumption of mining enterprise until a few years ago. It is indeed only from the year 1853 that any marked progress has been observable, but from that time the progress has been constant and rapid. In 1854, the Law which still governs this branch of industry, and which was founded on the French Law of 1810, was passed. Its provisions are of an extremely liberal character;† and there

* Portugal, "Catalogue Descriptif de la Collection des Minéraux Utiles, &c., &c." Paris, Librairie Administrative de Paul Dupont, Rue de Grenelle, St. Honoré, 45, 1867.

† The conditions upon which the concession of a mine can be obtained by the discoverer, will be found in my Report on this Consulate for 1866.

can be no doubt that, coupled with improved means of communication, and the political tranquillity which has prevailed for the last few years, they have contributed largely to attract the capital which is beginning to be invested in these undertakings. As a proof of the great stride which has been made since 1853, it will be enough to mention that in that year there were only two mines at work in the whole country, one of anthracite and one of lead, both situated in the north of Portugal. In 1862, the number of mines worked, more or less actively, had risen to 24, and on the 1st of January, 1867, there were no less than 56 mines actually in course of working and exploration, 94 more for which concessions had been obtained, and 171 of which the concession was pending. These 265 mines (comprising beds of copper, lead, tin, antimony, manganese, iron, anthracite, and lignites) are thus distributed according to the four mineralogical districts into which the Kingdom is divided :—

	-Mines.			
Minho and Tras-os-Montes	..	..	..	45
Beira Alta and Beira Baixa	..	..	..	56
Estremadura	..	..	..	31
Alemtejo and Algarve	..	..	..	133
Total	..	..	..	265

Of these divisions, the two latter (Estremadura, and Alemtejo and Algarve) are within the district of this Consulate, and it is in them that mining operations have been most vigorously carried on ; the beds of copper—a mineral which, from its abundance, stands first on the list—being almost monopolised by the southern portion of Portugal.

About 4,500 miners and other workmen are employed in mining operations throughout the country, and the value of the minerals raised in 1866 is calculated at about 560,000*l*. The quantity of copper exported in that year may be taken at 5,000 metrical tons—a quantity equal to nearly half the copper produced by all the mines in Great Britain.

Of limestones for building, and of marbles, there is a large variety, of excellent quality, and in great abundance. In these, as in mineral ores, the southern half of Portugal is richer than the north. The Alemtejo, Algarve, and Estremadura, especially the Arrabida chain of mountains near Lisbon, and the whole mountain range which to the north shuts off the valley of the Tagus from the Atlantic, are full of quarries yielding marbles of singular beauty and of extraordinary cheapness. A large home consumption and an increasing export trade have already led to a considerable development of the quarries near Lisbon ; but it is doubtful whether in England at least there is any conception of the riches which Portugal possesses in these exquisite natural productions. Granites and free stones are also largely raised ; while of clays of all sorts there is abundance, among which may be specially mentioned ochreous clays, fire clays, and porcelain clays (kaolin).

Phosphates of lime, too, which are in so much demand for agricultural purposes, have been discovered near Leiria, and near Portalegre and Marvao in the Alemtejo.

I now proceed to notice in detail the principal mines and quarries within this Consular district, under the three divisions before referred to.

1. Combustible ores, coal, lignites, petroleum, &c.

The principal, and indeed the only important coal mine within this district is that of Chao Preto, on the right bank of the Lena, two leagues to the south of Leiria, and near the celebrated monastery of Batalha. The seam, which is embedded between layers of sandstone of

the Upper Oolite, and which was in a direction nearly due north and south, is of one metre in thickness. The coal in some places is very like lignite, of a brownish colour, and interspersed with veins of black, shining coal; in others it is itself compact, black, and shining, of greater specific gravity than lignite, and assumes the character of true jurassic coal. The extent of this mine, which is worked by the "Iron and Coal Company of Portugal," has not yet been ascertained; nor has anything been done to determine with exactness the quantity and quality of the coal which crops out in other parts of the district of Leiria.

Petroleum in considerable quantities has also been found in this district, but the only mine as yet worked, or rather explored, is that of Granja, near Monte Real. Here four beds have been found, varying in thickness from 30 centimetres to 2·40 metres; and amongst the bituminous sand at this place nodules of phosphate of lime have also been discovered. In the same neighbourhood, several fossil woods have been found at a very slight depth below the surface, and notably at Marrazes, about a mile to the north of Leiria, there is a bed of these lignites, 2·5 metres in thickness, which also belongs to the "Iron and Coal Company," but which, according to the statement of Mr. Neves Cabral, has not received from its proprietors the attention to which the richness of the bed and the quality of the lignites entitle it.

2. Metallic ores.

Iron.—This metal is found abundantly, and under a great variety of forms, throughout the Alemtejo and Algarve. Among the more important beds may be mentioned Serra dos Monges, a mountain in the district of Evora, containing magnetic iron in large quantities, and in a state of extreme purity. The facilities of transport enjoyed by this locality, which is little more than a mile from the South-Eastern Railway, and only 53 miles from Barreiro on the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, would appear to invite operations on a large scale; but the works as yet are barely commenced.

Veins of magnetic iron also exist at Villa Boim, three miles west of Elvas, and at Campo Maior, near the Spanish frontier, at Mendiga, Serro Ventoso, Arrinal, Moita do Arnal, Chao Preto, and many other places near Leiria, and throughout Portuguese Estremadura. Between Santiago do Cacem and Odemira in the Alemtejo, a strip of land near the coast, and about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, is full of veins of iron, many of them very rich in mineral, running parallel to each other in a direction perpendicular to the length of the zone. This last-mentioned district has the advantage of being in close proximity to the Port of Villa Nova de Milfontes.

Copper.—The granite region of the central Alemtejo, embracing a portion only of the district of Evora, between the mountains of Serra d'Ossa, Serra de Portel, Serra de Vianna, and Serra de S. Thiago do Escorial, is remarkable for the number of veins of copper it contains. All the veins belong to the same system, as is shown by the uniformity discoverable in their general direction, in their structure and composition, as well as in the *gangues*, or matrices, in which they are found. The ores of this region consist principally of cupreous pyrites, with a high percentage of metal, of sulphurets more or less pure, and of oxides and carbonates. All the known veins have been worked by the Romans very superficially; but at present there are only five which are actually worked.

1 and 2. The mines of Pecena and Commenda, near the village of Monte de Trigo, are worked by the "Companhia Transtagana." The principal vein is nearly two miles in length, running in a direction

nearly due east and west, and of variable depths, some of which are as much as 7 or 8 metres. The works, which in the beginning of 1867 had been carried on for two years, are at a depth of 52 metres, and the bed has hitherto been scarcely more than sounded by means of three shafts.

3 and 4. The mines of Alpedreira and Sobral, belonging to the same company, embrace a vein of copper $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which, from its direction and topographical position, appears to be a continuation of the vein of Pecena and Commenda. The preliminary works in mines 3 and 4 are being actively pursued.

5. The mine of Alcalá and Alcalaim is situated in the hill of that name, and is equi-distant ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile) from two branches of the South-Eastern Railway of Portugal. The bed runs nearly due east and west, and the ore crops out at various points on a line about one mile long. Notwithstanding the small depth to which the works have been carried, the following results have been obtained:—

(a) At 20 metres below the drainage gallery a vein has been found from 1·5 to 2 metres deep, and containing pure cupreous pyrites, gray copper, and oxydulate and carbonate of copper. The mean yield of the vein, as tested over a length of 60 metres, is 400 kilogrammes of ore for each current metre of gallery, the percentage of metal to the ore being over 20 per cent.

(b) To the north of this vein, and separated from it by the rocks, several other lodes of various thickness have been discovered, some of them yielding a high percentage of metal. Endeavours are now being made to reach a lower level, where Mr. Neves Cabral anticipates a greater concentration of metal, with a consequent increase of prosperity to this mine.

Besides the five mines of this region already noticed, there exist two others, that of S. Mancos and that of Xeréz et Barcas, both possessing the same character and richness as the others; but on the former the works languish, and the latter has been entirely abandoned.

The granites of this region are succeeded to the west by a large zone of feldspathic porphyries, in which beds of copper are found with frequency.

Between Villa Nova de Baronia and Alcaçobas especially there are veins which, judging from their extent, and the evident traces of ancient workings on a large scale, must be of great importance; but which have hitherto failed to attract the attention of the mining world.

On the north and north-east the granitic region of Central Alemtejo is bounded by a region of crystalline schists, which Mr. Neves Cabral states to be identical in character with the rocks of the Sierra Morena. The mineral wealth of this geological division is also great. The beds are numerous, and the ancient workings on a scale of considerable magnitude. The following are the most important of the mines in this region for which concessions have been granted:—

1. The mine of Bugalho, in the district of Alandroal, contains three well-defined veins, of which the principal vein attains in places a thickness of 6 metres. The copper is found under the forms of pure pyrites, sulphurets, red oxides, carbonates, and arseniates. The schists of the walls of this mine are also tolerably cupriferous, and thus the richness of the bed, already remarkable above the others, is increased. The mine is 15 miles from the railway to Lisbon.

2. The mine of Azambujeira is about three miles to the north-east of that of Bugalho, to which it is inferior in extent and in the number of veins. The bed is apparently formed by two veins almost united, and running from north-east to south-west. The two veins merge entirely

in places, and form a single large vein from 5 to 6 metres thick, and yielding an important quantity of metal. The quality of the ore is similar to that of the mine of Bugalho. The works have reached a depth of 50 metres, and are being actively prosecuted.

3. The mine of Mostardeira, three miles to the south of Estremoz, has been in active working since the end of 1863, and employs annually 150 persons, of whom 30 or 40 are miners. The maximum depth reached is 74 metres. The results have not hitherto been satisfactory, notwithstanding the remarkable thickness and continuity of the numerous veins discovered. A mechanical washing apparatus is now being established, and active exertions are being made to examine the bed at a depth of 80 metres. If this experiment should meet with the success anticipated from it the prospects of the mine will be excellent, as it is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway.

Another region (paleozoic formation) embraces the mines of St. Domingos, Aljustrel, and Grandola, which form part of a zone 70 miles in length, in a direction mostly from E.S.E. to W.N.W., lying in the province of Alemtejo, towards the south of Portugal, throughout which large masses of pyrites crop out. This zone is the prolongation of the vast metalliferous region of Huelva in Spain; the beds on either side of the frontier exhibiting the same geological and mineralogical characteristics.

Of these mines, the one most to the eastward, and, consequently nearest the frontier, viz., that of St. Domingos, noticed in my Report for last year, and in previous reports from this Consulate, is by far the most important. The information given in former reports I shall of course not repeat here, but, as far as possible, I shall confine myself to such particulars of interest as have not hitherto appeared. The bed had been considerably worked by the Romans, and their modern successors commenced at the same level where the Romans had left off. Embarrassed, however, by the ancient works, they were compelled to go lower down, and they accordingly made their first and second stages 12 and 52 metres respectively below. These two stages communicate with the surface by means of two long galleries. The internal carriage is effected by trucks pulled by mules on a tramway. The ore is extracted from the upper stage by horse-power; from the lower stage it is dragged up the incline of the long gallery by a stationary steam-engine, which is also used for drainage. There are in all 27 shafts already sunk, and the sinking of the main shaft, which will determine the continuous depth and direction of the mass, is being proceeded with. At the same time, enormous works are being executed with a view to expose the upper surface of the map. This is covered by a layer of barren rock (*stéril*), 32 metres in mean thickness; and the quantity to be removed is calculated at 1,400,000 cubic metres.

The mine of St. Domingos, remarks Mr. Neves Cabral, has distanced all the mines of the province of Huelva, and has become the most considerable of existing mines of the sort. This result he attributes entirely to the adoption of economical means of transport, and in the largest sense this is true, for Mr. Mason, the owner of the mine, brings his ore from the mine to the river by a railway; he has improved the port, and made it known to commerce, and large steamers arrive there, are loaded, and depart in a few hours. The first ship loaded at Pomaro on the 23rd of March, 1859, and from that time until the 31st December, 1867, more than 800,000 metrical tons of mineral have been exported. Subjoined is a Tabular Statement of the exportation during this period:—

				Quantity of Ore in Metrical Tons.	No. of Ships.
1859	..	..	..	7,887	41
1860	..	..	..	36,892	163
1861	..	..	..	45,020	232
1862	..	..	..	56,344	290
1863	..	..	..	115,383	527
1864	..	..	..	124,975	563
1865	..	..	..	142,478	562
1866	..	..	..	167,028	544
1867*	..	..	..	..	..

It may be added that the hill of St. Domingos, which in 1858 possessed only a solitary hermitage, is now covered with houses; and that the buildings of all sorts there, and at Pomarao (the port), now number 524, including workshops, stables, stores, a church, a school, a hospital, &c.

An establishment for the metallurgic treatment of the ore is already in an advanced stage of construction. It will contain 200 furnaces for roasting the ore, which after undergoing this process, will be pulverized, and finally submitted to the action of hydraulic riddles. Thus sifted, the richer portions of the ore will be employed in the direct production of copper, while the remainder will be used in obtaining "copper of cementation," a product already secured from the water of the mine, which is considerably charged with sulphate of copper. Besides the labour of men and mules, of which the statistics are given in my last year's Report, the steam motive power employed in this mine is as under:—

	Horse-power.
1 Stationary engine for draining the mine and extracting the Ore	.. 79
5 Locomotive engines	 122
Total	 201

The mines of Aljustrel and Grandola, though stated to be of extreme richness, have not yet been sufficiently worked to enable a positive opinion to be formed of their capabilities.

The foregoing survey of the vast quantities of copper contained in the southern districts of Portugal would be incomplete without a passing notice of the share Algarve may be called upon to take in the production of this mineral. The most important copper-bearing zone in this province is one extending for a distance of 19 miles from Silves to Loulé, and which passes through St. Estevao, St. Bartholomeo, and Alte. The distribution of the ore, however, and the direction of the beds throughout this district are very irregular, a circumstance which has as yet rendered it difficult to work mines at a profit.

Lead and Silver.—Near Mertola, and only two-and-a-half miles from the Guadiana, at a point where the river is navigable, three concessions of mines have been granted to a Limited Liability Company, called the Esperancosa. In this district sulphates of lead have been discovered,

* The data for this year have not reached me. The exportation has, however, considerably decreased; as has been already noticed under the head of Shipping and Navigation.

yielding 70 per cent. of lead, and from 500 to 600 grammes of silver to the metrical ton ; in other words, from one-half to three-fifths of silver per thousand. Carbonates of lead, with a still higher percentage of silver, are also found in less abundance ; and occasionally grey copper is found accidentally in the same lode with the lead, which then yields as much as one per thousand of silver.

Antimony is obtained from the mine of Cortes Pereiras, only three miles from Alcoutim, on the Guadiana. Of the two lodes which have been discovered, one only, about 1,500 metres long, is as yet worked. The works are at 50 metres below the surface, and employ an average of 60 persons. The product of this mine in 1866 was 80 metrical tons.

Manganese is extracted from innumerable mines in the south of Portugal, principally in the Alentejo, and hardly a day passes without a new concession appearing in the official Gazette. The ore is most found at a slight depth below the surface, and the mines are worked, in consequence, by the simplest processes, and at a small cost. In 1866, the production amounted to about 1,000 metrical tons. The whole produce of the mines is exported to England, the price on the spot being from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per ton (English) of peroxide of manganese, marking 70 degrees on the chlorometric scale. In the six years from 1861 to 1866, both years inclusive, 8,000 metrical tons of manganese were exported to England, to a value of 32,000*l.*

It will be seen from the foregoing review, brief and imperfect as it necessarily is, that though the mining industry of Portugal is yet in its infancy, it shows the promise of a robust manhood. The elements of its development are slowly but steadily accumulating ; the results already attained inspire confidence for the future ; the number of persons interested in, and conversant with, the subject is daily increasing ; and each new kilometre of ordinary road, which brings outlying districts into easy communication with the main arterial lines of highway and railroad, annihilates a portion of the only remaining condition actively antagonistic to growth.

3. Marble and Stone Quarries.

Some idea of the vast variety of marbles of every quality and hue possessed by Portugal may be derived from the fact that no less than 41 specimens from this Consular district alone, some of them of the rarest beauty, were furnished to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. A complete enumeration of them would clearly exceed the limits of this Report, and I shall therefore confine myself to a selection of a few descriptions, remarkable either for their beauty, their cheapness, or for the facility with which they may be exported to England. In many instances all three conditions will be found combined in a single specimen.

From the quarries of Montes-Claros, in the Alentejo, no less than 21 different varieties of marble were exhibited, chiefly belonging to the class known in Italy as "*Bardiglio*." These marbles, which are marked with large spots, veins, and flowers, and which are of every shade of colour, are peculiarly adapted for the ornamentation of buildings. The splendid monolith columns of the cathedral at Evora and of the Royal Chapel at Villa Viçosa, were obtained from the quarries of Montes-Claros, which, after having been superficially worked, and long abandoned, have been recently re-opened.

Among the marbles, ranging in hue from black to pure white, which have been extracted from these quarries, may be cited as specially noticeable the following :—

No. 1. A grey *bardiglio*, known as *bardiglio de la Victoria*, marked with large spots and reticulated veins. One of the quarries of Montes-Claros can furnish monoliths of this marble 14½ metres in length,

No. 2. A marble, known as *bardiglio elegante*, resembling the *bardiglio fiorito* of the Italians, of which four slabs, each one metre square, were exhibited at Paris.

No. 3. A black marble, slightly marked with light-coloured spots.

No. 4. A clouded *bardiglio*.

No. 5. A highly crystalline white marble, of a slightly roseate tint.

No. 6. A dark red marble.

No. 7. From another quarry in the same district, and close to the village of Borba, are obtained large blocks of a flesh-tinted marble (*Rose Venus*), with greenish spots and gold-yellow veins; and Estremoz, also in the neighbourhood, furnishes a white marble, as pure as that of Paros, but which from its extreme hardness is scarcely applicable to sculpture. All these quarries are within easy range of the eastern railway, and the marbles specified above could, at the beginning of 1867, be obtained free on board at Lisbon for the undermentioned prices:—

						£
No. 1	per cubic metre	..	..	..	..	14 to 18
" 2	"	"	"	"	"	14 18
" 3	"	"	"	"	"	14 18
" 4	"	"	"	"	"	14 18
" 5	"	"	"	"	"	12
" 6	"	"	"	"	"	12
" 7	"	"	"	"	"	14

The district of Lisbon supplies a great variety of the commoner marbles and limestones, at extremely low prices. These stones constitute a large portion of the chain of mountains which, starting from the rock of Lisbon, and meeting the Estrella range at an angle, bisects the province of Estremadura. They are, therefore, obtainable in great abundance, and at a price (free on board) which ranges from 6*l.* to 10*l.* per cubic metre, the majority fetching 7*l.* or 8*l.* A very few of the more interesting specimens are mentioned below.

The "Lios" and "Vidraço" marbles, which are fossil limestones, are drawn from the quarries of Pero Pinheiro and Laneiras, between Lisbon and Cintra. These marbles, which are extremely cheap, costing only 6*l.* per cubic metre, free on board at Lisbon, are susceptible of a high polish, and are peculiarly adapted for purposes of architectural ornamentation, in which indeed they are already largely employed. Three marbles of different shades of rose-colour, applicable to furniture and to other decorative uses, and costing from 7*l.* to 10*l.* the cubic metre; and the blue marble of Cintra (price 8*l.* to 10*l.* per cubic metre), which is highly crystalline, easy to work, and shows every shade of greyish ground, diversified with an endless variety of spots and veins, are well worthy of attention.

A *brocatello*, marked with large red spots, and remarkable for the liveliness of its colours, which is produced at Oeiras, near Belem, costing 8*l.* per cubic metre, is held in great estimation, but unfortunately the supply is limited.

The Arrabida marble, known in foreign markets as *Brèche du Portugal*, presents an infinite variety of tints, and is susceptible of a high and even polish. Price 10*l.* per cubic metre.

Among the limestones employed for building purposes in Lisbon may be mentioned particularly the Cascaes limestone of which the river quays of the Tagus, and the walls of the seaboard fortresses are constructed. This stone can be sold at 32*s.* per cubic metre.

In the quarries of the Lisbon district 600 workmen are employed, earning on an average 2s. 6d. a-day each. The quantity of marbles and limestones extracted annually from these quarries is estimated at 30,000 cubic metres, to a value of about 80,000*l.* sterling.

Finally, the district of Santarem sent to the Exhibition nine specimens of marbles extracted from quarries situated in the range of mountains already referred to, but which have hitherto, although under very favourable natural conditions, been but slightly worked.

Mineral Waters.—The mountainous configuration of Portugal, the volcanic character of the country, which is still subject in certain districts to shocks of earthquake of almost annual recurrence, and the abundant beds of mineral which underlies its surface from one extremity to the other, are circumstances which would *a priori* point to the existence in these regions of numerous and important springs of mineral water. Nor would such an inference, even in its utmost latitude, be unsupported by the facts. Portugal possesses no less than 81 known and described mineral springs, a number in proportion to the extent of her area, closely approaching that of Spain, and nearly doubling that of France, which latter country is considered by hydrologists as one of the richest in medical waters.

These 81 sources may be thus distributed according (1st) to their specific qualities, or (2nd) to their temperature.

(1st) Quality.	No.
Gaseous alkaline waters.. ..	58
Gaseous waters	5
Saline waters with various bases	4
Simple thermal waters	5
Ferro-capreous waters	2
Waters	3
Undetermined	4
Total	81

(2nd) Temperature (Degrees Centigrade).	No.
Cold (up to 20°).. ..	30
Cool (25°)	6
Temperate (32°)	10
Hot (38°)	17
Very hot (over 38°)	10
Unknown	8
Total	81

The hottest springs are found in the north of Portugal, of which four have a temperature ranging from 56° to 68°·75 Centigrade (from about 130° to 155° Fahr.).

31 of the 81 springs above enumerated appertain to this Consular district, viz., 17 in Estremadura, 11 in the Alemtejo, and 3 in Algarve, but those of the two latter provinces are for the most part very inferior in medicinal properties to those of Estremadura. From the information furnished in a Report addressed to the Department of Public Works by the Doctor Agostinho Vicente Lourenço, formerly a member of the International Jury, at the Great Exhibition of 1862, and at present employed by the Portuguese Government in drawing up a monograph

on the mineral waters of this country, I had compiled a Table, showing the locality, temperature, and chemical constitution of 22 out of the 31 springs in my district.

This Table, however, is considered to occupy too much space, and has, therefore, been rescinded from the present Report; but I shall be happy to furnish anyone interested in the subject with a copy of it.

Some of these mineral springs were known and used ages ago, and traces still exist in many localities of the regular canalization, and the excellent tanks and deposits by which their virtues were made available for medicinal or for purely hygienic purposes. It is only of late years, however, that attention has been recalled to the vast resources Portugal possesses in these waters, which are of every degree of temperature and every variety of chemical composition, for restoring health and vigour to enfeebled constitutions, or for eradicating obstinate and deep-seated maladies. The carbonated and alkaline waters of this country are said to exceed in efficacy the most celebrated springs of France and Germany. The springs in these latter countries are only available at certain seasons, and in some instances for a very brief period, but those patients who may seek hereafter the mineral waters of Portugal will be able to resort to them at all times of the year, and will find in the eternal summer of the climate, and in the delightful scenery of one of the loveliest portions of the peninsula, influences at least as salutary and invigorating as those of the waters themselves.

If this subject should engage, as it deserves to engage, the attention of the faculty in England, and should they report as favourably upon it as men of science in Portugal have done, a few years may see a number of flourishing watering places springing up throughout the country, for which the English tourist and valetudinarian may be glad to forsake the wearisome monotony of the German spas, and at which the charm of novelty will not be purchased by the sacrifice either of beauty or utility.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.—In continuation of the data furnished by me last year, I subjoin a statement of the number of kilometers of road constructed, and in course of construction throughout Portugal, up to the 31st December, 1866, the latest date to which the Government returns on this head have been issued.

	Kilometers.
Roads constructed from the year 1849 to March 31, 1866 ..	2,377·800
„ between April 1 and December 31, 1866 ..	233·700
Total roads constructed up to December 31, 1866 ..	<u>2,611·500</u>

These 2,611 kilometers of road have been made, maintained, and repaired at a total cost of 13,213,011 milreis.

	Kilometers.
Roads in course of construction on December 31, 1866 ..	166·904

Electric Telegraphs.—A concession has been granted to an English company for the construction of a submarine telegraph cable from Falmouth to Peniche, on the coast of Portugal, and thence to Gibraltar.

Railroads.—No addition to the mileage of the Portuguese system of railroads has been made during the year 1867.

The Government contract with the South-Eastern Railway of Portugal, a line chiefly constructed with English capital, having been rescinded, as stated in my Report of last year, the line was put up to auction on the 7th October, 1867. No bidder appeared, and the line

thus remaining the property of the State, the Government entered into an undertaking with Mr. S. Laing, M.P., as the representative of all English interests concerned, to present to the Cortes, in their ensuing session, a project of law for the equitable arrangement of the various claims upon the railway. The proposal of the Government, which was conceived in the most liberal spirit, was to the following effect. The English capital embarked in this enterprise having been recognised at its full amount, viz., 1,224,000*l.*, of which 430,000*l.* had been raised on debentures, and the remainder by the issue of shares, and by taking up money on loan, the Government undertook to recoup the debenture-holders without any deduction whatsoever, and the other parties interested with a reduction of 20 per cent., as a fine for the non-fulfilment of the contract on the part of the Company. For this purpose bonds, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st July, 1868, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for sinking fund, are to be delivered by Government to the various claimants. The Cabinet, which engaged to submit this settlement to the Cortes, fell in the early days of January last; but their successors, it is understood, feel bound to redeem the pledge, and it is to be hoped that the new Legislative Chambers, whose first session commenced a few weeks ago, will not, despite the financial difficulties of the country, refuse their sanction to a project, as honourable to the good faith and generosity of the Portuguese nation, as it is advantageous to the foreign capitalists who built the railway. The gross annual charge for interest upon these bonds, and upon a sum of 150,000*l.* necessary to complete the portion of the line now intended to be proceeded with, and of which the State becomes absolute proprietor, will be 88,550*l.*, an amount which Mr. Laing calculates may, by means of the anticipated net revenue, be at once reduced to 40,000*l.*, and may be eventually extinguished from the same source.

This estimate may be perhaps too sanguine; but in any case the Portuguese Government will have thus obtained 323 kilometers of an admirably constructed railway, at the moderate price of 6,000*l.* per kilometer, or about 9,600*l.* per mile; and what is more important still, they will, if the agreement is carried out, have added a solid buttress to the edifice of the national credit.

The former history of the South-Eastern Railway will be found in my Report for 1866.

Water Supply of Lisbon.—The contract of the Government with the New Water Company received the Legislative sanction last session, and the works are already commenced.

Lisbon, May 28, 1868.

RUSSIA.

POLAND.

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfield, Consul-General at Warsaw, on the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom of Poland for the Year 1867.

It was stated in the Commercial Report from the Consulate General at Warsaw, that during the year 1866 the commercial prosperity of Poland had made no advance on the previous years, and it is to be feared that for 1867, not only no advance is to be reported, but a very distinct movement in a contrary direction.

Changes in the political organization of the country increased burdens on the agricultural interests and the general improvement of the country, have acted in an unfavourable sense both on agriculture and commerce.

While an unusually late spring, a cold and wet summer, severe inundations, an almost total failure of the hay harvest, a very deficient one of cereals, and a virulent form of cholera during six months of the year, added to the commercial crisis abroad, complete a picture of unfavourable circumstances, sufficient to check the prosperity of a more fortunately situated country than Poland.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the Vistula and other Polish waters was in respect of depth of water unusually favourable in the year 1867, but the absolute neglect of this branch of communication, in the way of dredging and embankments, renders the navigation of the Polish waters uncertain and precarious, except during extremely wet seasons such as that of 1867.

The average depth of water in the Vistula for each month of the year was as follows:—

	Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
January	4	8·06	July	8	9·65
February	7	7·89	August	4	5·38
March	6	8·26	September	2	6·02
April	8	11·05	October	3	4·05
May	6	1·54	November	4	0·01
June	5	5·53	December	4	3·03

The greatest depth of water recorded was 19 feet 4½ inches on the 14th of April; the lowest, 1 foot 8 inches, on the 29th of September.

The average depth of water in the Vistula, for the year 1867, was 5 feet 6·96 inches.

The inundation of the Vistula lasted eight days, *i.e.*, from the 12th to the 20th of July. The water on this occasion attained a greater height than during any previous inundation since 1813, and the loss of stock, hay, crops, and all sorts of agricultural implements and buildings was enormous.

Freight.—The charges for freight for corn on the Vistula, in gabars, boats towed by the Warsaw Steam Navigation Company, were as follows:—

From Zawichost to Dantzig	..	per last	30 roubles.
" Pulawy	"	"	22½ "
" Twangrod	"	"	19 "
" Warsaw	"	"	13 "
" Plock	"	"	11 "
" Wloclawek	"	"	9 "
" Nieszawa	"	"	8 "

The insurance charged on grain and other goods amounted to:—

From Zawichost and Rachow	..	..	1½ per cent.
" Pulawy and Kazimierz	..	..	1½ "
" Warsaw	..	..	1 "
" Plock	..	..	½ "
" Wloclawek and Nieszawa	..	..	½ "

The commercial movement on the Polish waters is ever on the decrease, the railways having usurped the bulk of the goods traffic, and even the transport of cereals; wood, however, from the Carpathians, is still floated down the river, and indeed most of the local transport of hay, stones, and other materials of this bulky nature must always adhere to the water communication.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The trade between Poland and the United Kingdom is steadily on the increase; all coals imported into Poland for gas works and foundries are English, while the increase in imported cotton, raw and spun, amounts to 945,103 roubles, or £135,015 sterling, all of which comes directly or indirectly from the United Kingdom.

A considerable quantity of Portland cement is also consumed in Poland, and the figures in the Table seem to inadequately represent this article of commerce.

The general consumption of a variety of British-made articles is much increased, but in the official returns no distinction is drawn between the different countries which contribute the imports.

External commerce of the kingdom of Poland, *viâ* the Western Frontiers, for the year 1866:—

Imports.				Exports.			
Roubles.				Roubles.			
Goods	..	..	44,579,478	Goods	..	..	23,673,391
Gold coin	..	..	412,652	Gold coin	..	..	5,886,254
Silver ditto	..	..	246,022	Silver ditto	..	..	2,248,387
Gold in bars	..	..	35,808	Gold in bars	..	..	..
Silver ditto	..	..	232,000	Silver ditto	..	..	..
Total	..	..	45,505,960	Total	..	..	31,808,032

Total balance, 77,313,992 roubles.

In 1865 the total commercial balance amounted to 91,777,737 roubles, showing a decrease in 1866 of 14,463,745 roubles. But as the ciphers in 1865 contained various bank notes which do not figure in 1866, deducting therefore the bank notes of the preceding year the imports

will amount to 34,600,000 roubles ; the exports to 33,200,000 roubles. Total 67,800,000 roubles. Showing for 1866 :—

			Roubles.
In the Imports an increase of	..	..	10,900,000
In the Exports a decrease of.	..	..	400,000
Total increase of roubles	..	..	<u>10,500,000</u>

The following are the principal articles of import and export for the year 1866.

Imports.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Roubles.		Roubles.
Cotton, raw and spun ..	9,569,796	Tobacco	439,649
Machinery . . .	3,771,897	Herrings	436,622
Metals .. .	3,342,774	Cattle and Horses .	410,203
Silk, raw and spun ..	1,531,746	Oil .. .	391,258
Silk stuffs .. .	1,721,878	Rice. . . .	362,109
Woollen stuffs .. .	2,314,723	Furs. . . .	361,985
Linens .. .	1,575,187	Clothes .. .	312,516
Cotton stuffs .. .	1,356,427	Glass .. .	253,402
Wool, raw and spun ..	1,324,133	Wood .. .	223,645
Tea . . .	1,435,450	Salt . . .	197,940
Seeds .. .	1,321,863	Naphtha .. .	183,896
Dyes .. .	1,280,211	Books .. .	179,128
Wines, Porter, Rum ..	988,759	Ores and Black Lead	130,296
Sugar .. .	925,146	Hardware .. .	126,540
Fruits .. .	892,593	Horsehair .. .	104,202
Coffee .. .	511,574	Cheese .. .	103,656
Drugs .. .	479,927	Cement and Lime .	80,962
Watches .. .	468,282	Leather .. .	33,842
Coals .. .	467,722	Coin and Gold .. .	926,482

Exports.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Roubles.		Roubles.
Corn .. .	6,860,235	Hides .. .	214,517
Timber and Wood . .	3,145,931	Tallow .. .	160,200
Wool .. .	2,512,861	Glue .. .	157,070
Flax .. .	2,389,909	Hemp .. .	133,621
Cattle and Horses . .	1,849,756	Seeds .. .	122,668
Furs .. .	833,520	Rags .. .	97,211
Bristles .. .	613,838	Linens .. .	64,459
Metals .. .	561,379	Feathers .. .	43,587
Hops .. .	512,397	Books .. .	43,400
Linseed .. .	417,627	Oil Cake .. .	32,305
Oil seeds .. .	172,189	Oil, Colza .. .	17,799
Turpentine . . .	282,401	Bones .. .	12,014
Silk, raw .. .	279,769	Spirits .. .	3,033
Metals, raw .. .	235,929	Coin .. .	8,134,641
Cloths .. .	217,400		

By excluding the Custom-house of Wierzbolowo, as representing nearly the exclusive transit to Russia by railway, the approximative

results of the external trade of the kingdom of Poland, besides that of Russia, will be as follows:—

				Roubles.
Imports	..	..	..	24,333,802
Exports	..	..	..	17,524,470
Total	..	..		<u>41,858,272</u>

Showing an increase over the year 1865 in the—

				Roubles.
Imports	..	..	..	8,200,000
Exports	..	..	..	2,100,000
Total	..	..		<u>10,300,000</u>

The following were the principal articles :

Imports.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Roubles.		Roubles.
Cotton, raw and spun ..	3,248,945	Rice	292,477
Metals	3,023,664	Oil	264,228
Woollen stuffs	1,358,831	Wood	223,625
Seeds	1,074,744	Salt	197,940
Linens	993,313	Glass	173,865
Wine, Porter, and Rum ..	948,280	Naphtha	153,667
Silk stuffs	911,467	Clothes	140,644
Cotton stuffs	859,655	Ores, raw	122,271
Wool, raw and spun ..	831,170	Sugar	102,510
Fruits	821,742	Watches	97,157
Dyes	619,763	Hardware	92,741
Machinery	1,220,635	Furs	78,561
Coals	467,043	Cement and Lime ..	75,623
Coffee	486,086	Books	75,608
Drugs	359,951	Horsehair	72,681
Cattle	402,303	Cheese	53,396
Tobacco	345,304	Leather	32,582
Tea	326,300	Coin	74,418
Herrings	292,721		

Exports.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Roubles.		Roubles.
Corn	6,393,038	Glue	70,500
Timber and Wood ..	3,125,765	Oil Cake	29,907
Wool	2,113,434	Linens	27,111
Cattle and Horses ..	1,791,023	Flax	22,948
Bristles	363,957	Books	18,480
Flax, raw and spun ..	283,769	Feathers	13,761
Turpentine	221,886	Hops	13,366
Oil seeds	244,497	Bones	11,228
Metals	221,189	Oil	5,179
Tallow	144,514	Rags	4,516
Seeds	120,493	Spirits	2,408
Hides	107,790	Furs	2,390
Metals, raw	82,443	Coin	1,648,175

Budget.—The budget for the kingdom of Poland is annexed to that of the empire, the following heads are those which are not included :—

<i>Income.</i>						Rs.	Cop.
Taxes	..	..	..	..	..	5,969,665	42
Crown estates	..	..	..	..	..	4,498,908	42
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	1,838,254	06½
Remainder of various capitals	..	..	..	..	..	4,150,000	00
Total	..	..	..	..	..	16,456,827	90½

<i>Expenditure.</i>						Rs.	Cop.
Interest on debt	..	..	..	..	..	3,873,937	18½
Chancery of the Namiestnik	..	..	..	..	..	310,161	43
Legislative Committee	..	..	..	..	..	64,830	00
Department of Justice	..	..	..	..	..	833,946	84
" Interior	..	..	..	..	..	6,674,304	87½
" Public Instruction	..	..	..	..	..	1,648,000	18
" Treasury	..	..	..	..	..	5,971,150	52½
Ponts and Chauseés	..	..	..	..	..	742,676	26½
Total	..	..	..	..	..	20,119,017	30

The remaining particulars respecting the budget are now included in that of the empire, in which it is stated that an income of 30,135,000 roubles was anticipated from the kingdom of Poland for the year 1867.

CREDIT FONCIER.

The landed bank (Credit Foncier) publishes the following return for the year 1867.

The total amount of loans effected is 71,527,725 roubles. Of this sum 7,138,770 roubles are secured on estates belonging to the Government, the remainder 64,388,955 on private property.

The number of estates on which mortgages have been effected amounts to :—

Private estates	..	..	..	..	..	6,014
Government ditto	..	..	..	..	..	205

The following account shows the result of this bank :—

<i>Dr.</i>						Rs.	Cop.
Value of debentures in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	47,732,933	28½
Cash for current expenses	..	..	..	..	..	1,160,414	10
Loan from the Bank	..	..	..	..	..	1,027,550	75
Various deposits in the Bank	..	..	..	..	..	5,380,612	48
Total	..	..	..	..	..	55,301,510	61½

<i>Cr.</i>						Rs.	Cop.
Value of mortgages	..	..	..	..	..	47,732,933	28½
Arrears due to this Bank	..	..	..	..	..	3,055,173	20½
Various arrears, sinking fund, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	249,915	85½
Bonds purchased by the Bank	..	..	..	..	..	364,085	00
Value of buildings	..	..	..	..	..	561,456	44
Value of other property	..	..	..	..	..	37,146	18
Debentures, the property of and held by the Bank	..	..	..	..	..	6,322,345	15½
In cash to meet contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	95,199	42½
Total	..	..	..	..	..	58,418,254	54½

Showing a balance in favour of the bank of 3,116,743 rs. 93 cop.

The following Table shows the average exchange of debentures for the year 1867 :—

	1st Series.		2nd Series.	
	Rs.	Cop.	Rs.	Cop.
Highest the 14th of January	81	33	—	—
" 2nd "	—	—	75	75
Lowest the 23rd of April	76	33	—	—
" 23rd of November.. ..	—	—	67	00
Average exchange for the year.. ..	78	80	70	27

BANKING.

The annual report of the bank of Poland, made up to the 31st December, 1867, 12th January, 1868, gives the following result.

Dr.						Rs.	Cop.
Cash	..	..	..	..	..	3,490,473	32
Bonds property of the Bank	..	..	..	..	..	8,473,131	98½
Bonds and foreign bills purchased	..	..	..	..	..	2,521,048	42
Loans effected	..	..	..	..	..	6,330,438	59½
Current accounts	..	..	..	..	..	6,458,816	14½
Due from various departments	..	..	..	..	..	6,123,047	02
On mortgages and various loans	..	..	..	..	..	3,373,397	59½
Commercial and industrial enterprises	..	..	..	..	..	2,128,001	82½
Property of bank in buildings	..	..	..	..	..	368,147	86½
Total	..	..	..	..	..	39,266,502	77½

Cr.						Rs.	Cop.
Bank notes in circulation	..	..	..	..	..	9,814,705	00
Sinking fund for national debt	..	..	..	..	..	1,416,197	46½
Funds belonging to various institutions.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,877,589	98½
Deposits	..	..	..	..	..	10,170,958	14½
Capital on interest.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	994,056	45½
Sums for transmission	..	..	..	..	..	2,448,316	50½
Fund in reserve	..	..	..	..	..	500,666	67
Total	..	..	..	..	..	30,222,490	22½

After deducting the credit from the debtor, the property of the bank up to the 31st December, 1867 12th January, 1868 was as shown below :—

						Rs.	Cop.
Property of bank	..	..	..	..	..	9,044,012	54½
The capital of the bank consists of	..	..	..	..	..	8,000,000	00
Showing a balance in favour of the bank	..	..	..	..	..	1,044,012	54½
1 and 3 rouble notes not returned in limited time	..	..	..	..	..	185,295	00
Remains profit for the year 1867	..	..	..	..	..	858,717	54½
Showing an increase over the previous year of. .	..	..	..	..	..	70,512	00

The precise time for withdrawing one and three rouble Polish bank notes being expired that year, and the notes for 185,295 roubles not returned, were supplied by newly issued ones, this amount, together with the profits of the bank, was transferred to the Treasury of the empire.

The total operation of the bank in 1867 amounted to 339,572,490 roubles, showing an increase over the previous year of 20,590,991 roubles.

The amount of credit opened by merchants in 1864 was 12,561,445 roubles, while in 1867 the sum reached to 27,603,156 roubles.

The bank at Lodz purchased bills in 1866 for 360,662 roubles, while in 1867 the purchase of those bills amounted to 641,202 roubles.

A bank was also opened at Wloclawek in 1867, where the purchase of bills during the 11 months amounted to 340,801 roubles.

The average rates of exchange per £ sterling for each month of the year were as follows :

			Rs. Cop.				Rs. Cop.
January	..	..	7 41	July	..	..	7 35
February	..	..	7 42	August	..	..	7 33
March	..	..	7 51	September	..	..	7 29
April	..	..	7 73	October	..	..	7 26
May	..	..	7 58	November	..	..	7 25
June	..	..	7 30	December	..	..	7 26

The average rate of exchange for the year 1867 is 7 roubles 47 copecks. The highest was 8 roubles 22 copecks the 26th of April, the lowest 7 roubles 19 copecks per £ sterling the 1st of November.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural condition of Poland during 1867 is a record of a continual succession of disasters. The severe weather lasted far into the month of March, the spring was backward and cold, and the summer unusually wet, indeed it may be said that the sun gave little warmth until the first days of August.

The cereals were damaged to an unusual extent by the wet alternating with thaws and frost during the winter; and owing to the uncongenial spring and wet summer in many districts there was an absolute failure.

Beetroot and potatoes alone prospered during this most unfavourable year, and the misery and poverty, which were very severe, would have amounted to famine but for the root crops and more especially the potatoes, which latter are now, owing to the unfavourable condition of the country, becoming a formidable staple in the sustenance of the lower classes, a circumstance which, without further comment, is an invariable indication of absence of prosperity.

In 1867, for the first time in the commercial history of Poland, corn was imported in considerable quantities from Hungary, while ready-baked bread was introduced from the Prussian frontier.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT WARSAW IN 1867.

The agricultural exhibition at Warsaw was opened the 21st of September, and closed the 26th of October, and was visited by 21,000 persons exclusive of exhibitors; and was in fact rather an exhibition from the Government of Warsaw than from the whole country, as out of 211 exhibitors 126 were from the Government of Warsaw, and but 85 from the remaining 9 Governments.

The following is the comparison: from the Government of Warsaw, one exhibitor to 6,558 population; from the nine remaining Governments, one exhibitor to 53,658 population.

This show was subdivided into five sections, viz., agricultural, horticultural, live stock, agricultural implements and machinery, and forest produce.

Forty-five gentlemen were selected as judges, the prizes awarded were as follows:-

In the Agricultural Section	82 exhibitors, 71 prizes.
„ Horticultural „	26 „ 46 „
„ Live Stock „	46 „ 54 „
„ Agricultural Implements	39 „ 37 „
„ Forest produce	71 „ 43 „
Total	263 „ 251 „

The difference in the number arises from the circumstance that many of them exhibited their produce in more than in one of the sections.

The prizes awarded at this exhibition amounted to 13 gold medals, 77 silver medals, 76 bronze medals, 58 favourably mentioned, 7 favourably mentioned with gratuities, 15 prizes in money, and 5 exhibitors received thanks.

The subjoined Table shows the principal articles, with the number of specimen produced at the exhibition:

	No. of Specimen.		No. of Specimen.
Wheat	28	Horses	22
Rye	20	Horned Cattle	93
Barley	6	Sheep	172
Oats	15	Pigs	13
Peas	12	Poultry	26
Buckwheat	8	Pigeons	59
Oil Seeds	19	Silkworms	8
Hops	4	Beehives	25
Pastural Plants	45	Fish	72
Potatoes	131	Agricultural Implements }	329
Maize	31	and Machinery	
Beetroots	34	Forest Produce and In- }	91
Turnips	16	dustrial	
Wool	5	Wood in natural state	52
Vegetables	178	Turpentine and Pitch	10
Fruits	31		

Considering the state of Poland during the last five years, the agricultural exhibition was far from discouraging. But for the want of communication, and the general poverty of the country, the exhibition would have been far more extensive, but the peasants and smaller landowners and farmers could not go to the expense of sending their stock so far, and as it is seen above, out of 211 exhibitors, 126 were from the Government of Warsaw. The Merino sheep were particularly well represented, and from this exhibition it is easy to see, that under more favourable circumstances the agricultural movement in Poland would attain a very high development.

The wool fair at Warsaw commenced the 15th of June and lasted eight days. The quantity of wool produced at this fair is returned at 36,251 poods 16 pounds, showing an increase over the previous year of 4,783 poods 26 pounds. At the commencement of the fair the prices were high and the sale slow, towards the end the market revived at the following prices:

1st quality, prime, from ..	108 to 109 thalers per 1 centner of 132 lbs.
2nd „ thin, „ ..	90 „ 98 „
3rd „ middling, from ..	83 „ 88 „
4th „ coarse, „ ..	56 „ 60 „

Rams were offered for sale from Prussia and Swerin.

The greatest quantity of wool came from the district of Pultusk; the

largest lot purchased was 600 and 500 poods to Bialystock, 3 lots to 200 poods in the kingdom, and 200 poods to Russia, the rest was bought in small quantities.

During the year 1867, 48,209 poods of wool were deposited in the depôt of the bank, on which a loan of 669,430 roubles was effected.

During the current year Australian wool has for the first time appeared in the Polish markets, and seems to have commanded a very fair demand, the prices of indigenous wool having fallen in proportion.

The following Table shows the average prices in the Warsaw market, and being a comparison between 1865 and 1867 shows an enormous increase of price during that period in almost every item except spirits.

Articles.	1867.		1865.	
	Rs.	Cop.	Rs.	Cop.
Wheat per chetvert	14	16	9	57
Rye "	9	38	5	97
Barley "	7	26	4	58
Oats "	5	34	3	30
Buckwheat "	7	48	4	96
Peas "	10	08	7	52
Beans "	17	40	12	95
Potatoes "	3	57	1	80
Rye Flour, common "	8	95	5	05
Wheat Flour per pood	3	60	2	05
" 2nd quality "	2	40	1	36
Hay "	0	58	0	38
Straw "	0	35	0	22
Bricks per 1,000	13	50	13	50
Lime per korzec	1	42	1	00
Rye Bread, black per lb.	0	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
" white "	0	03 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef "	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10
Pork "	0	12	0	10
Veal "	0	12	0	12
Mutton "	0	10	0	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxen per head	79	06	64	10
Horses "	62	20	—	—
Pigs "	28	50	26	70
Calves "	5	66	5	18
Sheep "	3	13	3	04
Butter per pood	12	00	10	95
Lard "	8	00	5	70
Tallow Candles "	7	40	6	50
Stearine "	11	80	10	95
Soap, common "	4	80	—	—
Wax "	12	40	—	—
Wrought-iron "	1	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Zinc "	2	42	—	—
Lead "	3	58	—	—
Copper "	14	36	—	—
Brass "	9	45	—	—
English Tin "	16	41	—	—
Asphalte, Hanover "	1	20	—	—
Spirits per viedro	4	26	4	73
Turpentine "	1	70	—	—
Colza Oil "	3	80	3	65
A Day Labourer.. .. per diem	0	55	0	50
1-Horse Cart "	1	70	2	25
2-Horse "	3	30	3	40

CATTLE DISEASE.

No statistical information can be obtained respecting the cattle disease during 1867 in the kingdom of Poland, it was however by no means prevalent, and certainly less so than in the previous year. The following remedy has been recently published at Kieff, but the best authorities on the subject seem to doubt whether any remedy will be so efficacious as the system of stamping out the disease, supported by a compulsory mutual insurance.

Remedy.—As soon as the disease is discovered, to separate the sound from the infected cattle, changing even the attendants. Mixture for the diseased cattle: nine parts of oil (sort not specified) to one of muriatic acid, a quart of the mixture three times a day until the disease moderates itself, and subsequently one pint twice a day. The fodder of the sound beast is to be changed, chaff, straw, and grain to be avoided, but plenty of oil-cake or vegetable fodder, such as beetroot, the latter, however, must be squeezed out; when the above is not attainable, to mix the fodder with flour as conducive to digestion. Above all, the beast to remain in the open air as much as possible.

LAND TAX.

By an Imperial Ukase a new additional land tax to the amount of 53 per cent. was imposed on landed proprietors, with the exception of those properties possessing 60 acres of land, in all the 84 districts of the kingdom, excepting that of Warsaw.

The annexed Table will show the amount of land tax to be levied from landed proprietors for the year 1867, in each of the ten Governments:—

Governments.	Original.		Additional.	Total.	
	Rs.	Cop.		Rs.	Cop.
Warsaw	322,570	71	168,363	490,932	71
Kalish	228,180	13½	117,790	345,970	13½
Petrokow	147,972	36	75,320	223,292	36
Radom	146,664	47	77,140	223,804	47
Kielce	158,393	76	82,988	241,381	76
Lublin	192,846	46½	100,966	293,812	46½
Siedlce	144,839	40	68,017	212,856	40
Plock	193,279	14	91,525	284,804	14
Lomza	122,354	57	44,830	167,184	57
Suwalki	81,231	40	42,161	123,392	40
Total	1,738,332	41	869,100	2,607,432	41

POPULATION AND INDUSTRY.

No census was taken in the kingdom of Poland during the year 1867.

As the cholera was unusually prevalent during the years 1866 and 1867, the following Tables are of interest.

In 1867 the epidemic, which had been slumbering from April, broke out with renewed virulence about the 25th of July, which date was coincident with the subsidence of the inundation.

Return of cholera in the kingdom of Poland for the years 1866 and 1867:—

In the kingdom of Poland (excluding Warsaw), from the 21st of July to the 27th of November, 1866—

Fatal cases	..	..	..	..	38,865
Recovered	..	..	..	..	22,504
Deaths	..	..	..	..	16,301

In the year 1867, from the 21st of April to the 19th of November—

Fatal cases	..	..	..	..	17,803
Recovered	..	..	..	..	9,282
Deaths	..	..	..	..	7,604

At Warsaw in 1866—

Fatal cases	..	..	..	..	2,147
Recovered	..	..	..	..	1,482
Deaths	..	..	..	..	665

In 1867—

Fatal cases	..	..	..	..	7,246
Recovered	..	..	..	..	5,009
Deaths	..	..	..	..	2,207

The medical report for the year 1866 states, that in Warsaw, in 1,000 population, there were 8·8 cases, the youngest person attacked by the disease was 4 weeks old, and 7 of the oldest persons were above 80 years of age. As might be expected, the poorest class suffered the most from the cholera; the epidemic was most prevalent in the streets lying closest to the Vistula, and where the drainage was peculiarly defective; in one street, the Mazowiecka, where the sewer was open and in process of reconstruction, every house was attacked. In the hospitals at Praga, where the treatment consisted in wrapping the patients in wet sheets, the number of deaths attained the highest figure.

If the following Table were to be trusted, the industries of the kingdom of Poland would seem to have made a distinct progress, many of the cyphers, however, given in the last Report, although drawn from trustworthy sources, seem strangely improbable, and those contained in the present Report, are, it is to be feared, scarcely, if at all, more reliable. In the Report of 1866, the cyphers connected with the distilleries are doubtless under-estimated, the same item in the present Report shows an increase, although there is little doubt that the manufacture of alcoholic liquids has much diminished, owing to the recent Excise Regulations.

While an analyzation of other items would, in many instances, lead to a similar accusation of inaccuracy.

On the whole, however, it may be reasonably supposed, that in general the industries of Poland have not absolutely stood still, and that, notwithstanding unfavourable circumstances, and the complaints of the trading classes, the industrial movement is slowly on the increase.

The following Return shows the number of manufactures, workmen employed, and estimated value of produce in the kingdom of Poland for the year 1866.

	Number of Factories.	Number of Workmen.	Estimated Value of Produce.
			Roubles.
Textile	2,058	21,748	11,230,324
Water and Windmills.. ..	3,875	5,900	11,245,440
Distilleries	1,767	..	13,062,948
Sugar	40	10,280	5,202,056
Steam Mills	38	669	3,568,374
Tobacco	16	1,933	2,453,360
Tanneries	797	2,747	2,312,773
Breweries	730	2,397	2,133,017
Iron Works.	58	2,349	1,967,718
Distilleries of Rum and Brandy	56	299	1,852,351
Soap and Candles	117	561	1,542,500
Agricultural Implements ..	31	1,254	969,395
Brick Kilns	665	3,366	824,735
Paper Mills	21	1,063	500,917
Plated Ware	5	431	402,448
Glass Works	29	933	319,891
Oil Mills	56	604	280,141
Carriages	25	257	155,410
Metal Works	3	140	150,345
Lime Kilns	90	383	124,435
Stoves	15	207	114,950
Earthenware	7	314	114,710
Vinegar	62	122	89,865
Chicory	20	171	100,664
Whitesmiths	21	165	82,865
Coppersmiths	12	64	112,170
Pianos	9	83	70,276
Cement	2	130	55,200
Starch	22	68	52,246
Mineral Waters	11	90	44,820
Turpentine	69	108	44,694
Iron Utensils	5	126	34,678
Looking Glasses	3	12	34,500
Nails	5	109	39,460
Printing Types.. .. .	3	33	20,400
Lead Pencils	2	26	13,712
Glue	9	33	9,420
Cheese	2	16	7,570

The total number of artisans and handicraftsmen is returned at 89,787. Bought raw materials for 7,902,012 roubles, and the value of produce estimated at 15,605,102 roubles, showing an increase over the year 1865 of 353,234 roubles.

The number of merchants in the kingdom of Poland in 1866 was as follows :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
In the town of Warsaw	44	105
In the Government of Warsaw ..	9	44
" " Radom	1	9
" " Plock	..	7
" " Lublin	..	4
" " Augustov	1	7
Total	55	176

The following prizes were awarded to exhibitors from the kingdom of Poland at the Paris Exhibition of 1867:—

Gold Medal—

Nicholas Glinka	Wool.
Herman Epstein	Sugar in loaves.

Silver Medal—

Ferdinand Kloch and M. Dutkiewicz ..	Photography.
Julien Malécki and Victor Schroeder ..	Pianoforte.
Temmler and Schwede	Dressed leather.
Jacob Nathanson	Sugar in loaves.
Ferdinand Nitsche	Woollen stuffs.
Ch. Moes	Ditto.
Lilpop and Rau	Sowing and Reaping Machines.

Bronze Medal—

Samuel Orgelbrand	Column of Printing Types.
Maximilian Fajaus	Lithography and Chromo-lithography.
John Epstein	Tissue and Paper.
John Mieczkowski	Photography.
A. Vetter and Co.	Paper Hangings.
Joseph Fraget	Plated Ware.
A. Feist	Brushes.
A. Stolzman	Saddlery.
Henry Schlosser	Spun Cotton.
Joseph Juszczyk	Male Apparel.
L. Kronenberg	Manufactured Tobacco.
Tawitz and Co.	Ditto.
A. Epstein and Levi	Stearine Candles.
Lewis Spiess	Chemicals.
Charles Scholtze	Stearine Candles.
T. H. Liedtke	Dressed Leather.
A. Hesse	Carriage, Harness, Saddle.
John Epstein	Tar Felt for Roofing.
Joseph Kisielnicki	Flour.
Count August Potocki	Ditto.
Victor Maringe	Ditto.
August Czarniecki	Buckwheat.
Jacob Janasch	Sugar in Loaves.
Leon Epstein	Ditto.
Stanislas Rozmanith	Mead, and old Wine, Tokay.
R. Cichocki	Agricultural Implements.
Polakiewicz Brothers	Manufactured Tobacco.

Favourably mentioned—

Municipality of Warsaw	Iron Pavement.
Rudolph Kindler	Woollen, half-woollen, and half-silk Fabrics.
Benjamin Kruze	Ditto.
Theodor Veight	Hats.
William Hordliczko	Mining Produce.
Bochenski and Wielogłowski	Castings and Iron.
Jacob Pik	Apparatus of Morsa and Alcohometre.
William Rephan	Wool and corn.
Robert Bohte	Fire-engine.
August Stolzman	Saddle.
John Ciechanowski	Cement.
Charles Osterloff	Spirits.
Charles Schneider	Liqueurs.
Farbstein and Kleiff	Imitation of Wool.
Ladislas Labedzki	Wool.
Alexander MacLeod	Agricultural Implements.

The sugar factory of Hermanow in the Government of Warsaw having obtained the only gold medal for beetroot sugar, the following particulars are worthy of attention.

The beetroot sugar factory and distillery of Hermanow, situated in the Government of Warsaw, district of Sochaczew, established in 1836.

This factory is entirely, as regards working, expenditure, and administration, under the control of the Manager and Chief Director, Mr. Mieczyslas Epstein, Belgian Consul at Warsaw.

The factory of Hermanow, established on a large scale, has been systematically carried on with every attention to the latest inventions and improvements, and the produce has always maintained a first class reputation in the beetroot sugar trade. During the last few years, the manager of the factory has been Mr. Edward Dewilde, who, about a year ago, resigned, and retired to France, of which country he is a native. The overseers and workmen of every class have, almost without exception, been trained on the premises. During the winter, which is the season, when the works are in operation, the hands of this factory, both male and female, number over 600 persons, of whom a part are employed during the summer at field labour, in the cultivation of beetroot.

The welfare of the workpeople is the constant object and care of the Board of Management. Besides liberal wages, wholesome and clean lodgings, they have stabling for their cattle, and plots of land which they cultivate for their own use. There, moreover, is a fund for helping the sick, and an excellent school for the children.

This factory only retails one quality of sugar, viz., first-class superior superfine refined sugar. The annual production of the factory varies according to the crop of beetroot; on an average the factory of Hermanow produces in bad years 50,000 poods of best refined sugar, in good years 75,000, or even upwards. At several international exhibitions the factory of Hermanow has obtained prizes, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 the gold medal was in this sole instance awarded to Hermanow only for the superiority in sugar.

The process hitherto pursued at Hermanow has been hydraulic pressure, but the "Système Robert," or that of diffusion, is on the eve of being introduced, as by the latter there is an immense economy both of labour and beetroot.

To ensure perfect success with hydraulic pressure various conditions must be fulfilled, sometimes extremely difficult to combine, viz., fineness of pulp, equality of the cakes, regular charging of the hydraulic presses, perfect working of the machinery and pumps.

By the "Système Robert," or that of diffusion, attention must be paid to but three conditions: the dimension of the slices of beetroot, the volume of the column of water, and the temperature of the liquid to be re-heated.

In the process of hydraulic pressure the amount of juice obtained is in proportion to the number of cavities in the tissue of the beetroots which have been pounded; while, in the process by soaking or diffusion, the small slices of beetroot, by contact with the warm water, are affected in a peculiar manner, by which the saccharine contained in the vegetable mixes easily with the water. The slices remain during four hours in contact with the liquid, and the extraction of the saccharine properties has time to be thoroughly attained. The quality of the juice is superior, the examination of the refuse beetroot, after the operation with the microscope having tested the fact that, with the exception of those parts which have been dissected by the knife of the slicing machine, the cavities of the tissue of the vegetable remain intact, that the albumen remains in the cavities, and consequently the formation of "pectine," which entails so much inconvenience, is almost nullified. Finally, with regard to the amount of juice produced, the system by soaking enables the manufacturer to exhaust the yield of the beetroot to the utmost extent.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Little has taken place under the head of public works during the year 1867.

A sum of 80,000 roubles was devoted to an embankment at Praga, which suburb was much injured by the inundations, and the works are being carried out during the present year.

Owing to the impoverished state of country, building in the towns has nearly come to a standstill; in Warsaw six buildings were commenced during the year 1867, among which are comprised a Greek church at Praga, an ophthalmic institution, and the new Town Hall. During the current year the buildings are also six in number, but all belong to private individuals. It must be premised that in the previous year, 1865, the amount of building was at least seven times as much.

The following Tables will show the state of traffic on the Warsaw-Vienna and the Warsaw-Bromberg line:

Warsaw-Vienna Line.

						Receipts.	
						Rs.	Cops.
Passengers ..	..	..	No.	703,215		679,564	39½
Goods ..	..	..	Poods	343,726,129		1,372,094	44
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	147,471	45½
Total ..						2,199,130	29
Expenditure ..						1,695,731	84
Balance ..						503,398	45

Showing an increase of traffic on that line of 218,524 roubles over the previous year.

In consequence of the Convention of Paris, in virtue of which the price of a simple telegraphic despatch is lowered to 50 copecks, the increase on that line is considerably augmented. The number of telegraphic despatches in 1866 amounted to 12,057, and the receipts to 10,599 roubles, while in 1863 the receipts for telegrams was but 1,966 roubles.

The subjoined Table shows the very considerable increase of the transport of coals.

					Poods.
1858 ..	..	..	..	..	945,600
1859 ..	..	..	..	..	2,057,636
1860 ..	..	..	..	..	3,513,671
1861 ..	..	..	..	..	4,058,367
1862 ..	..	..	..	..	5,740,511
1863 ..	..	..	..	..	6,342,392
1864 ..	..	..	..	..	6,642,608
1865 ..	..	..	..	..	10,974,853
1866 ..	..	..	..	..	12,694,676

Warsaw-Bromberg Line.

						Receipts.	
						Rs.	Cops.
Passengers ..	..	..	No.	247,613		167,013	12
Goods ..	..	..	Poods	10,853,742		249,317	17
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	113,589	16½
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	529,919	46½
Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	345,068	19
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	183,951	26½

The increase on that line is 32,618 roubles 85 copecks.

Lodz Line.

During the seven months of last year:—

						Receipts.	
						Rs.	Cops.
Passengers ..	..	..	No.	45,961	}	28,292	52
Goods ..	..	..	Poods	965,952			
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	28,292	52
Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	22,368	42
Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,924	10

Warsaw-Terespol Line.

Before the end of 1866 this line was opened for public traffic as far as Lukow, distant 110 versts from Praga.

In June, 1867, another section up to Miedzyrzec was opened, and the 10th of July the trains reached Biala. Finally, on the 17th of September, the line was opened through to Terespol (128 English miles) 192 versts. The Namiestnik, Count Berg, attended by the chief civil and military authorities and the diplomatic corps, inaugurated the opening of the line.

The works of this line were commenced the 1st of May, 1865, and the line having been opened on the 17th of September, 1867, the construction of this railway has taken less than two and a-half years, which is a short period, when it is remembered that during the winters from November to May the works were necessarily suspended.

The earthworks have been executed chiefly by German workmen from Posen and Silesia. About 3,000 men of the Russian "Compagnies de Discipline," under General Raden, were also employed during the summer of 1866 between Biala and Terespol.

The rails have been supplied by M.M. Guest and Co., and have proved of excellent quality during the two years they have now been in use. The sleepers are from the pine trees of the country, which are abundant. The cost of sleepers, including transport, is about 60 copecks (1s. 6d.) The iron bridges have been supplied by Belgian and German manufacturers.

The rolling stock is of German manufacture. The engines were

built by Sigl of Vienna. The carriages and greater part of the wagons by Pflug and Lauenstein, of Berlin.

Since the opening of the whole line the daily receipts average 1,800 roubles.

The Government will construct the seven versts of line which remain, between Terespol and Brzesc Litewski, on the bank of the Boug. A bridge of 1,000 feet, divided by four arches, will be required on this extension.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The equivalents in English measures for the various weights and measures are as follows :—

1 pood of 40 Polish pounds	equal to	36·4 pounds English
1 last of grain	 "	11 $\frac{3}{8}$ quarters
1 chetvert..	 "	5·77 bushels
1 korzec ..	 "	3·5 "
1 vlock ..	 "	41·48 acres
1 verst ..	 "	1,166 yards
1 arshin ..	 "	28 inches
1 viedro ..	 "	3·25 gallons
1 garniec ..	 "	·88 "
1 klafter ..	 "	216 cubic feet.

Warsaw, August 29, 1868.

SPAIN.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Report by Mr. Consul Grattan on the Trade and Commerce of the Canary Islands for the Year 1867.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Exports.

THE total value of exports from the Canary Islands to the different countries of Europe, Africa, and America, during the year, is shown by the following Table, viz.:—

Countries.	Value.
Europe:	£
England.. .. .	459,462
France	136,026
Spain	68,266
Germany	10,428
Italy	239
Africa:	
Morocco and Colonies	16,514
America:	
Spanish Antilles	42,985
United States	1,549
Other Countries	3,046
Total	738,515

The total amount and the value of cochineal (consisting of Grana, Granilla, and Polvo) exported during the year to all countries is shown below, viz.:—

	Quantities.	Value.
	lbs.	£
To England.. .. .	3,930,056	445,549
France	897,546	124,625
Spain	345,358	36,067
Germany	44,304	6,509
Africa	97,526	12,196
Spanish Antilles	104	15
United States	2,340	342
Total	5,317,234	625,303

The following Table gives the comparative quantity and value of cochineal exported for the last four years, viz.:—

	Quantities.	Value.
	lbs.	£
1864	1,674,600	238,322
1865	2,391,220	320,878
1866	3,446,664	473,429
1867	5,317,234	625,303

The rapid and steady increase in the production of this commodity, as shown above, is still susceptible of a much greater development: it is gradually absorbing the available capital possessed in these islands; other branches of agriculture are being abandoned or neglected; and the prices of articles of consumption, formerly produced in greater abundance, are augmenting in proportion, as also the price of labour. Should the demand for this article continue, and the present prices be maintained, great wealth will accrue to the landowners, and to other persons who are engaged in its production, and also generally to the population of these islands. But this dependence on the continual success of one branch of agriculture would lead to much distress, should a chemical process be discovered to supersede this, at present, unequalled dye.

Imports.

Value of imports during the year from the different countries of Europe, of Africa, and of America, to the Canary Islands:—

Countries.					Value.
					£
Europe :					
England	..	..	..	..	328,657
France..	..	..	..	..	103,947
Spain ..	..	..	..	..	156,033
Germany	..	..	..	..	13,647
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	1,440
Africa :					
Morocco and Colonies	..	..	..	..	20,088
America :					
Spanish Antilles	..	..	..	..	34,777
United States..	..	..	..	..	21,139
Other Ports (including guano imported from Peru of the value of £59,389)					60,554
Total	..	..	..	..	740,282

The following gives the comparative value of the exports and imports with Great Britain during the years 1866 and 1867 :—

				Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
				£	£
1866..	..	..	..	336,415	322,827
1867..	..	..	..	459,462	328,657

As appears from the foregoing, the increase in the value of exports for the year 1867 is 12,304*l.*, and of imports 5,829*l.* The augmentation in exports has been caused by the large quantity of cochineal shipped to England during the last quarter of that year, amounting in value to about 210,000*l.*

Table showing the total value of exports and imports from all countries for the last five years.

				Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
				£	£
1863..	..	..	..	319,644	301,464
1864..	..	..	..	339,784	425,928
1865..	..	..	..	439,191	425,531
1866..	..	..	..	584,238	626,711
1867..	..	..	..	738,515	740,282

I had occasion to mention in my Report for the year 1864, that a prospectus had then been issued with the view of forming an association in order to collect the capital legally required for the formation of a Provincial Bank, which would be sanctioned by the Government, and privileged to issue paper to the extent of three times the amount of its realized capital. Nothing has been done as yet in this respect; no bank whatever exists in these islands, though the advantage of possessing such an establishment is duly recognised.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The following Tables show the number of British and Foreign vessels which have entered and cleared at the Port of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, in the years 1866 and 1867 :—

ENTERED.									
British.			Foreign.			Total.			
Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
1866	95	33,884	1,934	245	88,951	5,606	340	122,835	7,540
1867	109	47,348	2,738	293	106,988	6,289	402	154,336	9,027

CLEARED.									
Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
1866	95	33,884	1,934	238	87,527	5,506	338	121,411	7,440
1867	109	47,348	2,738	271	102,978	6,054	380	150,326	8,792

Coasting Trade in Spanish Vessels.

ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
1866	788	69,710	11,015	809	55,540	9,968	
1867	858	60,495	11,940	875	55,755	9,963	

In the month of February of the present year, the navigation and port dues established by Royal Order of December 17, 1851, which had till then not been exacted in the ports of this Archipelago, were by order of the Government imposed upon Spanish and Foreign vessels entering the ports of these islands, in which artificial works have been constructed,—namely, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe; Las Palmas, Grand Canary; Santa Cruz, de la Palma; and Arrecife, Lanzarote. These duties amount, for Spanish vessels to 1 real vellon per ton on anchoring, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of real vellon for every quintal of goods that are landed or shipped, and to double these rates for foreign vessels; but the equalization of the British to the Spanish flag, with regard to port and navigation dues levied in Spain, having been established by Royal Order bearing date September 7, 1852, the single rate of duty is imposed upon British vessels. A petition from the local Board of Commerce to the Finance Minister against the imposition of these dues, pointing out the prejudice which would thereby be occasioned to the trade of these free ports, was forwarded by the Civil Governor of the province, but without producing the desired effect. The artificial works alluded to in the above-mentioned ports, or rather roads, may be said to be only commenced, although they have been in the course of construction

for years, and afford at present no protection to vessels at anchor; the petition of the board, might on this ground, be favourably entertained as regards the anchorage duty.

AGRICULTURE.

Cochineal being the staple commodity of this province, little remains to be noticed under this head. Five hundred pipes of wine have been exported during the year, about 200 of which were sent to England; and the cultivation of cochineal being more profitable, capital will not be employed to any great extent in planting new vineyards, although the odium is said to be much less prevalent than formerly. The crop of barrilla, which has been exported during the year, amounts to 28,338 quintals, and of orchilla weed to 2,045 quintals, 46,432 quintals of potatoes and 28,330 quintals of onions have been exported mostly to the Island of Cuba.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES.

Associations which have been formed during the last few years for the construction of aqueducts, in order to irrigate the new cochineal plantations which are being formed in all directions, have progressed in their labours. A society for the construction of dwelling-houses for the humbler classes has also been actively employed during the year, to the mutual benefit of all concerned, and a baking association, which professes to sell bread at a moderate price, of good quality and of proper weight, has been established during the year, to the great joy of the whole population of this city, who have heretofore been the victims of a few unscrupulous individuals who, having monopolised the trade, have for years imposed upon the public, with apparent impunity, a bad, a very dear, and a very light loaf.

The advantages of associations are gradually, though tardily, becoming understood here, and if they are leavened with honesty, will no doubt augment in number and produce most beneficial effects.

A project is about being realized for reducing the titaniferous iron-sands found in these islands; it was supposed that the quantity of these sands was very great, but a competent person, who has lately arrived from England for the purpose of investigating the matter, has calculated that only from 14,000 to 16,000 tons is the quantity that can be used for the purpose.

The analysis is as follows:—

Peroxide of Iron	44·28
Protoxide	24·42
Titanic Acid	19·10
Silica, Lime, Aluminum, Magnesia, Carbonic Acid, &c..	12·20
	100·00

and it is computed that they should yield from 49 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron.

The intention was to put up a blast furnace for producing at least 25 tons of iron per day; but in consequence of the available sand being insufficient, it is now proposed to erect a furnace in the Island of Grand Canary, capable of reducing about 8 tons of sand per day, which should yield about 4 tons of metal.

The public works in these Islands, consisting of roads and harbours, have been almost at a standstill during the year, it is said from want of funds.

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, June 30, 1868.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report by Mr. Consul Ricketts on the Trade and Commerce of the Philippine Islands for the Year 1867.

THE Philippine Group, extending from 5° to 21° north, and from 116° to 128° east, is composed of 400 islands, containing a population of about 5,566,000 souls; of these 4,766,270 are subject to the payment of an annual tribute; the remainder live in a state of independence.

The area of the Philippines may be approximately taken at 102,000 geographical square miles. The area of Luzon, the largest isle of the group, is 35,000 geographical square miles; its population numbers about 2,856,021. The population of the Visagas, islands lying to the southwards of Luzon, of which Panag, Leyte, Cebu, Samar, and Negros are the principal, is reckoned at about 1,910,275 persons. Mindanao, the southernmost island of the archipelago, and little inferior in size to the island of Luzon, is said to be but thinly populated; little, however, seems to be known either as regards the number of its inhabitants or its resources.

All the inhabitants of the plains of Luzon and the Visagas have embraced the Roman Catholic faith, but those of Mindanao, with but few exceptions, still adhere to the religion of Mahomet.

The seasons may be divided into the wet and dry, the former extending from June to November, and the latter from December to May.

The maximum of the thermometer during the dry months in 1866 was 33·9, the minimum 22·2 centigrade; during the wet months the maximum was 31·2, the minimum 21·8. The mean of the year was 27·5. The average amount of rainfall annually is about 98 inches.

The soil of the Philippines is for the most part exceedingly fertile; indeed in few regions has Nature done more for man than in this. Among its productions are rice, coffee, indigo, tobacco, hemp, and sugar.

I now proceed to offer a few remarks on these, the principal objects of the commerce of this colony.

Rice.—The hill rice is sown in May, and cut in October, whilst that of the plains is planted generally in July or August, and gathered in December and January. Rice forms the staple article of food for the inhabitants; its price varies according to locality. One quilon of land, or about 6·903 acres in the province of Bulacan, on an average crop, is said to produce from 250 to 300 cavans of paddy. Were the system of irrigation understood, and generally practised, the cultivation of rice might be considerably augmented.

Coffee.—Considering that coffee grows with the greatest facility in the provinces of Laguna, Cavite, Tagabas, and Negros, and that its quality is considered excellent, it is indeed surprising that its culture is so limited. The export of coffee from Java is probably over 1,000,000 piculs, whilst that from the Philippines is but 40,000 piculs per annum.

Indigo (*Indigofera Tinctoria*).—This is grown in the provinces of Pangasinan and Ilocos; it is sown in November, and the crop gathered in June. Its quality being inferior, owing in a great measure to a want

of knowledge of the process of its manufacture, and the profit to the grower being exceedingly small, few care to employ their time in its cultivation. The total annual production of indigo is seldom in excess of 5,000 quintals.

Sugar-cane (*Saccharum Officinarum*).—This cane is cultivated in Negros, Panay, Cebu, Luzon, and in nearly every part of the archipelago; the yellow variety being generally raised in the province of Pampanga (Luzon), and the purple in Negros and Panay. The shoots are planted in the month of February, and the crops cut in the January following. The yield of raw sugar from cane planted in an indifferent soil is about 12 piculs per acre, and in the best soil about 40 piculs, the average being about 20. The best quality is from Pampanga, and the worst from Taal, or Batangas. The native apparatus for crushing sugar, which consists of two stone cylinders with wooden teeth, is in many places superseded by iron rollers from England. Steam sugar mills have also been set up on the estates of some of the Mestizo and European landlords. It is impossible to compute the total production of sugar during the last year of the Philippines, or of any particular district, there being no sort of statistics on the subject.

Hemp (*Musa Troglodytarium Teatoria*, or *Wild Plantain*).—This plant, from which cordage, mats, and wearing apparel, of various descriptions are manufactured, is cultivated in many parts, but more especially in the provinces of Albay and Camarines, in the south of Luzon. It is planted in the rainy season, and is propagated with ease in the same manner as the common plantain. 100 plants occupy about 1,000 square yards of land. The method of making the land is as follows: the tree, after having attained the age of between two and three years, is cut down and stripped of its folds; these are then divided into pieces of three or four inches wide, and the pulpy or fleshy part separated by the process of drawing them under a knife, fixed for the purpose; the fibre is thus laid bare, and is then placed in the sun to dry. If the plant be left on the ground for any length of time after it has been cut down, the hemp made from it assumes a reddish tinge unsuited to commerce; 50 trees produce about 25 lbs. of hemp. The total production in the Philippines of hemp, during the year 1867, did not, it is said, amount to much more than 400,000 piculs.

The exportation of hemp and sugar, although somewhat greater in 1867 than in 1866 appears for some years past to have manifested but little augmentation; this is to be attributed, not to any falling off in the demand, but rather to a diminution in the supply of this sort of produce. Many suppose that the present more favourable rate of prices will stimulate the natives to extend cultivation; considering, however, that the holders of large estates seldom farm them themselves, but sublet them on the *metayer* system, that the peasantry constitute the bulk of the landholders, and are for the most part indebted, possessing but little desire for accumulation, it becomes questionable whether such expectations will be realized.

The encouragement of Chinese settlers, and the putting them on the same footing as the natives in all matters of taxation and protection, would no doubt go far towards improving the agricultural resources of the country.

Tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*).—This plant is furnished by all the islands, but the largest and best quality comes from the province of Cagayan, in the northern part of Luzon. The seed is sown in November, and the leaves plucked in the February and the March following. What may have been the total amount of tobacco raised in 1867 one cannot say, but the amount delivered to the Government may be estimated at about 210,000.

quintals, of which 125,000 were furnished by the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela. The manufacture, though free under certain conditions in the Visagan provinces, is a Government monopoly in Luzon. The provisions for the culture of tobacco are very arbitrary; in some provinces the people are permitted, and in others prohibited, to engage in its cultivation: in Cagayan, with the exception of a little maize, it is the only produce raised.

All tobacco grown in Luzon must be furnished to the Government at the rate of 8 dollars 50 cents. per bale of the first class, of 6 dollars per bale of the second class, of 2 dollars 50 cents. per bale of the third class, and so on, rates which are anything but remunerative to the producer. In view of the fact that little or no rice is grown in Cagayan, but that the quantity required for consumption is imported from adjacent districts at a high price, and that the peasant is often compelled to borrow money at exorbitant rates, to enable him to support his family until such time as he becomes reimbursed for the value of the tobacco supplied by him to the Government, it must be admitted that the condition of the people of Cagayan is by no means enviable. Can agriculture thrive under such a system?

Minerals.—Gold is found in the south of the island of Luzon, and in Mindanas and Mindoro. Small quantities find their way to Manila from remote districts, brought principally by Chinamen, who probably acquire it by traffic with the natives.

Copper ore has been found in various places; the only mine opened, that of Mancayan, in the north of Luzon, has proved a failure commercially, from its inaccessibility and the consequent difficulty of transport.

Iron, a mineral which it would scarcely pay to work in these regions, is abundant in Luzon, the best being obtained from the mines of St. Hilarion, at about five hours' distance from the town of Angat; there are no regular workings, but a native extracts the ore, from which he fashions the rude plough heads used in the country. The ore is, it is said, estimated to contain 80 per cent. of the metal, but both land and water communication are wanting.

Coal mines, which promise to become valuable, exist in the island of Cebu. One of them has just ceased from production, on account of the limited means of the proprietor, which only sufficed for the extraction of surface coal of very inferior quality, and in consequence of the limited demand.

Timber.—Enormous forests remain virgin on the eastern side of Luzon, and in most of the islands; in the settled districts, however, the people, by nature improvident, have been guilty of such indiscriminate waste, that a restrictive enactment has lately been issued by the Government, the immediate effect of which has been to raise the price of timber considerably. The following are the principal woods in use:—

Molave (*Didinamia Angiospermia*), *Vitex* (*Geniculata Altissima*):—This wood is of extraordinary durability against damp and wet, and even when inclosed in mud or masonry, it is very hard, of a short close grain, of a pale yellow tinge, which is susceptible of a high polish. It is much prized for piles and for columns, or piers, forming supports to houses. It is proof against the ravages of the white ant. The tree rises to a height of 60 feet, is called by the Spaniards the queen of woods, and abounds in most of the islands.

Ipil (*Dicandria Monoginia*), *Eperua Decandria*.—This wood is somewhat larger in fibre than the molave, and of a dark red colour. It abounds in Luzon, and is much used as a substitute for molave, to which, however, it is inferior.

Narra (*Diadelfia Dodecandria*), *Petrocarpus* (*Pahdus Santalinus*).—A red wood, with close grain and visible pores, susceptible of a splendid polish, some varieties have even been confounded with mahogany, from the appearance of the veins. It is more especially adapted for furniture, panelling, &c.

Banaba (*Poliadelfia Poliandria*), *Munchantia Speciosa*.—This tree attains a height of about 40 feet; the wood is of a dull red colour, and rots readily from exposure. It is principally in use for planking and flooring.

Dongon (*Monoecia Adelfia*), *Sterculia Cimbiformis*.—This wood is of a purplish red. It is much employed in building, being suited to rafters, joists, and beams. It is subject to rot.

Yacal (*Poliandria Monoginia*), *Dipterocarpus Plagatus*.—This tree reaches a height of upwards of 50 feet. The wood is of an earthy yellow colour. It is used in framework, roofing, and shipbuilding.

Bamboo (*Hexandria Diginia*), *Bambus Arundo*.—This cane grows of all sizes up to a foot in diameter, and 50 feet in height. It is one of the most precious productions of the country, from its adaptability to the wants of the Indian, to scaffolding, houses, bridges, cables, tools, and arms. It is almost weather-proof, and even when buried in mud will last for years. The cattle eat the leaves when fodder is scarce; the interior pellicle, if extracted carefully, may be used as paper; and it furnishes various remedies highly prized by the natives.

Rattan (*Hexandria Monoginia*), *Calamus Molis*, *Usitatis*, *Maximus*, and *Gracilis*.—All these species of cane are of great utility for many purposes. They grow to upwards of 100 feet in height, and 3 inches in diameter; they are of great tenacity, and are ordinarily used as ropes, though liable to rot from damp. The *Calamus maximus*, called by the natives "palasan," exudes potable water in quantity; and split up into lengths, it is made into hats, cigar-cases, &c. The *Calamus gracilis* is prized for walking canes.

The following woods are worthy of notice, though not so abundant, nor so much in demand, as the preceding:—

Palo Maria (*Poliadelfia Poliandria*), *Calophilum Inophilum*.—This tree yields a resin of agreeable odour, called "balsam de Maria," a substitute for copaiba. The wood is suitable for decking ships.

Gujo (*Poliandria Monoginia*), *Dipterocarpus Guiso*.—This wood is useful in shipbuilding, and for carriage wheels.

Antipolo (*Monoecia Diandria*), *Artocarpus Incisa*.—The tree grows to a height of 60 feet. The wood is yellow and somewhat spongy. It is valued for shipbuilding, and especially for canoes.

Cedar (*Pentandria Monoginia*), *Cedrela Odorata*, called "*Calantas*," attains to 100 feet high, and is much used for canoes and boats.

Lanàn (*Poliandria Monoginia*), *Dipterocarpus Thurifera*, attains to 90 feet high; is used for building vessels of war, as it does not splinter under cannon-shot.

Aninabla (*Monoecia Dodecandria*), *Mimosa Coriaria*, attains a height of 40 feet; is important for shipbuilding, from its lightness and durability.

Palma Brava (*Hexandria Monoginia*), *Coripha Minor*.—A palm-tree which, like the cocoa-nut, rears a straight, black trunk. The wood, all but the core, is hard and unaffected by water.

The camagon, a variety of the *Diospyros Philoshantera*, is a tree whose yellow wood, spotted with large blotches of black, makes very handsome furniture. Some specimens resemble the walnut. It is extremely hard.

The following Table will show, in kilogrammes, the absolute strain resisted in thrust, tension, and torsion, by a cubic centimetre:—

	Specific Gravity.	Resistance to Thrust.	Resistance to Tension.	Resistance to Torsion.
Molave	0.95	600	1,257	254.6
Ypil	1.035	434	563	153.
Narra.. .. .	0.66	500	633	127.3
Banaba	0.65	348	904	166.
Dongon	1.02	435	658	140.
Yacal.. .. .	1.105	450	1,174	191.
Bamboo	0.6	..	..	..
Rattan	0.05	..	..	..
Palo Maria	0.68	400	950	134.
Guijo	0.76	370	720	190.1
Antipolo	0.41	286	564	115.
Cedar.. .. .	0.40	470	517	103.2
Lanan	0.43	226	694	76.4
Aninabla	0.59	340	493	146.37
Palma Brava.. .. .	1.055	530	892	153.
Camagon	0.92	558	752	172.

Besides the molave, banaba, and palma brava, the mangachapuy, tangang, and pototan are not injured by continued immersion in water.

The following items may serve to convey an idea of the actual prices of wood for building:—

Molave.—1 plank, 3 yards long, 10 inches broad, 1 inch thick, lately at 6 rials, now at 1 dollar 50 cents; 1 post, 5 yards long, 10 inches square, lately at 10 dollars, now at 18 dollars; 1 post, 6 yards long, 10 inches square, lately at 11 dollars, and now at 20 dollars; 1 post, 11 yards long, 13 inches square, lately at 50 dollars, and now at 75 dollars.

Narra.—1 plank, 3 yards long, 16 inches broad, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, lately at 2 dollars, and now at 4 dollars; 1 plank, 3 yards long, 20 inches broad, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, lately at 3 dollars 50 cents, and now at 7 dollars.

Banaba.—1 plank, 8 yards long, 10 inches broad, 1 inch thick, lately at 1 dollar 63 cents, and now at 2 dollars; 1 log, 6 yards long, 9 inches broad, 7 inches thick, lately at 4 dollars, and now at 7 dollars; 1 log, 9 yards long, 10 inches broad, 8 inches thick, lately at 10 dollars, and now at 16 dollars.

Dongon.—1 log, 10 yards long, 10 inches broad, 9 inches thick, at 1 dollar 75 cents; 1 log, 20 yards long, 18 inches broad, 15 inches thick, at 120 dollars.

Ypil.—1 log, 5 yards long, 7 inches broad, 6 inches thick, at 5 dollars; 1 log, 5 yards long, 8 inches broad, 8 inches thick, at 9 dollars; 1 log, 9 yards long, 11 inches broad, 9 inches thick, at 18 dollars.

Labour.—The price of skilled labour varies from 3 to 5 rials ($37\frac{1}{2}$ to $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents) a-day, for carpenters and masons. Coolie labour costs 4 dollars per month, and maintenance. Shipwrights working in the river receive 4 rials (50 cents) a-day; if working in the bay, 1 dollar.

Price of Land.—In the vicinity of Manila, and in some of the more fertile parts of Bulacán, land is valued at 140 dollars the acre. In Pangasinan its average value is about 30 dollars, in Negros it varies from 2 dollars to 16 dollars the acre; but where population is scanty, as in parts of New Ecsija, it is to be purchased at an almost nominal rate.

Nothing in the shape of a land-tax presses on the shoulders of the inhabitants. Permission is only granted to the peasant to hold land during the time he chooses to cultivate it. Should he neglect cultivation for the space of two years, it is liable to be forfeited to the Government—

a wise regulation in that large tracts of country are thus prevented from falling uselessly into few hands.

There are many estates held by the religious orders, and also by Mestizo and European landlords; but the greater portion of the cultivated land is occupied by peasant proprietors, who farm from 3 to 10 acres. The tenure under which land is held is based on the Metayer system. What may be the exact amount of acreage under cultivation, one has no means of ascertaining, but seven-eighths of the country is probably still lying unproductive.

Public Works.—There are few, if any, public works deserving of notice in the Philippines. Docks are greatly needed. It is also unfortunate for the inhabitants of Manila that no aqueduct for the supply of good drinking water has as yet been constructed. Buoys are required in the outer harbour of Iloilo, to mark the tong and iguana banks, and also at the entrance of the river Jaro.

Highways.—Most of the "pueblos" or towns of any consequence are connected by roads, which, although passable in the dry season, are impassable in the wet. Some of them are covered with shingle, but none are macadamised. The bridges are also often carried away by the floods. The roads are repaired by forced labour, every native being compelled to furnish 40 days' service to the Government, or in default thereof to pay the sum of 3 dollars per annum.

Rivers.—There are numerous streams and rivers, both in Luzon and in the other islands, but few of them are navigable for ships of great tonnage. Those most useful for commercial purposes are the Rio Grande of Pampanga, the Rio Grande of Cagayan, and the Pasig in Luzon; the Jaro in Panag, and the Batuan in Meridanao. By the river Pasig the produce of the province of Laguna is conveyed to Manila. Ships drawing more than 11 feet of water cannot enter this river, owing to the bar at its mouth, nor is it navigable for such craft for any distance. The Rio Grande of Pampanga, fed by the waters of the Rio Chico and the Rio de Cabanatuan, enters the bay of Manila at about 15 miles north-west of the capital. It is navigable for small steamers as far only as Bulacan, about an hour's distance from its mouth; and for barges as far as the village of Bongabong, in New Ecsija. It is, so to say, the main artery of the richest and most populous part of Luzon, and serves as an outlet for a large portion of the productions of New Ecsija, Pampanga, and Bulacan. The Rio Grande of Cagayan rises in the eastern range of mountains called the Sierra Madre, and, after a course of some 120 miles, enter the China Sea at Aparri. There being but 14 or 15 feet of water at flood tide on the bar of this river, large ships anchor outside. The rapidity of the current and the sudden floods render the navigation of the Rio Grande at times exceedingly dangerous. It may nevertheless be termed the highway of the tobacco-producing province of Cagayan. Small steamers run three times a week to Guagua, once a day to Bulacan, and twice a day to Cavite from Manila. The Visayas Islands, in the south, have also at present a weekly steam communication with Manila.

External Communications.—All direct steam communication between this and Singapore appears to have ceased with the demise of the Labuan Coal and China Steamship Company.

Manila is distant from Hong Kong 580 miles, from Singapore 1,370 miles, from Labuan 660 miles, from Amoy 600 miles, and (in Japan) from Kagosima 1,140 miles.

Harbours.—The western coast of Luzon, and some of the other islands, is indented with many commodious harbours and places of refuge. Two only in Luzon (viz., Manila and Sual), and two only in the Visayas (Iloilo and Cebu), have, however, as yet been opened to foreign shipping.

There is no need of my entering on a description of these harbours, as they are pretty accurately defined on the chart.

Exports.—Some of the productions of the Visayas, such as sugar, hemp, and rattans, are collected at the ports of Iloilo and Cebu, and exported directly from thence, as will hereafter be seen; others, such as the hemp of Leyte, Samar, and Mindanao, are forwarded to Manila.

Cagayan, in the extreme north of Luzon, with Albay and Camarines in the south, and the provinces of Bulacan, Batangas, and Pangasinan, all send their produce to Manila. This latter place is, in short, the principal depôt for the collection of merchandise for foreign markets. The chief articles of export are sugar, hemp, coffee, and tobacco.

The value of produce exported from the ports of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, and Sual, during the year 1867, amounted to 11,711,668 dollars.

In addition to the articles already enumerated, canes, rattans, ebony, bêche de mer, cowries, soap, and wet indigo are exported.

The values and quantities of sugar, hemp, and coffee have shown a slight increase; but cordage, cigars, indigo, and leaf tobacco, a decrease since the year 1866.

With the exception of tobacco leaf, little or nothing was exported to Spain. Great Britain, with her Colonies, America, and China, appear to be the great consumers of Philippine produce. During the year 1867, Great Britain, Singapore, and Australia, received produce to the value of 4,650,607 dollars, America to the value of 3,544,789 dollars, and China to the value of 1,566,876 dollars.

The quantity of sugar and hemp exported in 1867, though more than in 1866, was still less than in 1862, 1863, or 1864. Coffee and indigo present but little augmentation over the year 1864.

The tobacco leaf is no longer sold at public auction as formerly, the Government having lately taken to shipping the whole on its own account, with the expectation of realising larger profits.

Imports.—The principal articles of imports (which, by-the-bye, are furnished by the markets of Great Britain and China, Spain supplying but one-fourteenth of the total value) consist of plain and coloured cottons, yarn, linens, silks, machinery, coals, earthenware, and numerous other things.

The value of the principal articles of manufacture introduced into the Philippines from Great Britain, was, in the year 1863, 3,021,398 dollars, and in 1864, 3,941,696 dollars.

The imports from Hong Kong having unfortunately been included in the Government Returns, under the heading of "China Trade," I have been prevented from giving a detailed account of the same. I have, however, every reason to believe that their value for the years 1863 and 1864 did not fall far short of 3,000,000 dollars and 5,000,000 dollars respectively.

The average value of cottons, &c., imported during the past twelve years, has been 530,972*l.* sterling, and the average quantity 25,643,490 yards per annum.

The average value imported, between the years 1862 and 1867, was 577,352*l.* sterling per annum, and the average quantity 22,808,565 yards; showing, during the past six years, an increase in value and a decrease in quantity.

The official value of the exports and imports combined, of the British possessions (less the port of Hong Kong, included under "China"), in the year 1857, was 9,868,459 dollars, and in 1864, 8,494,187 dollars.

The official value of imports from all parts, in 1857, was 9,907,299 dollars, and in 1864, 10,946,584 dollars.

The official value of the exports to all parts, in 1857, was 11,824,441 dollars, and in 1864 but 10,657,026 dollars.

The official value of the exports and imports combined, to and from all parts, for 1857, was 21,731,740 dollars, and for 1864, 21,603,610 dollars; showing a decrease of 128,130 dollars.

The tonnage of the Spanish and foreign ships that entered the port of Manila, in the year 1857, amounted to 138,399 tons, and in the year 1864 but to 115,000 tons.

These figures indicate an almost stationary state of the commerce and navigation of the Philippines since the year 1857.

The official returns having only just been published for the year 1864, I am unable to render a detailed account of the trade of this country beyond that period.

TABLE of Exports direct from the Port of Iloilo.

	1864		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.
Sugar:—								
Great Britain ...	121,390	...	18,033	74,971	89,266	347,200	7,715	28,341
Australia ...	...	...	30,882	128,900	27,195	103,088	41,833	136,862
California ...	3,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ...	28,301	...	58,600	235,158	24,242	90,763	95,359	357,414
Hong Kong...	...	...	9,980	40,986	4,537	17,270	5,442	20,800
Yokohama ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,774	10,366
	152,757	...	117,445	480,015	145,241	558,321	153,123	553,793
Paddy to Hong Kong	Cavans	...	9,827	12,069				
Total ...	...	...	...	493,084				

Adding 23,574 piculs sent to Manila, we have 176,697 piculs as the total export of sugar from the islands of Panay and Negros for the year 1867.

The values of the imports direct to the port of Iloilo, for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, were respectively 10,542*l.*, 8,536*l.*, and 3,685*l.* sterling.

EXPORTS from the Port of Cebù.

					1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
					Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Sugar to:—								
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	44,096	31,993	57,893	121,711
China	..	..	..	..	11,004	16,377	9,261	11,673
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	45,465	5,050	..
Total	..	..	..	..	55,100	93,835	72,204	133,384
Hemp to:—								
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	18,740	22,206	13,300	45,320
United States, America ..	..	..	..	..	..	17,492	21,326	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,500	..
Total	..	..	..	..	18,740	40,898	36,126	45,320

The value of the different articles imported to Cebù in coasting vessels, during the year 1866, was 1,011,200 dollars; and the exports from Cebù in coasting vessels, during the same year, amounted to 435,314 dollars.

The values of imports of foreign manufacture, direct and indirect, to the port of Sual, were, in 1864, from Manila, 360,540 dollars; from Hong Kong, 2,315 dollars; total, 362,855 dollars. In 1865, their values

were, from Manila, 296,508 dollars; from Hong Kong 32,753 dollars; total, 329,261 dollars.

VALUE of Exports direct from the Port of Sual to—

				Macao.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.	Total.
				\$	\$	\$	\$
1864	..	..	..	28,162	542,721	74,749	645,632
1865	..	..	..	..	672,429	..	672,429
1866	..	..	..	..	176,788	..	176,788
1867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TONNAGE DUES.

	Tonnage.	Light.	River.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Foreign ships not entering the river, but arriving in ballast, and loading, pay per ton	25	6½	3½
Foreign ships loading and discharging, pay per ton ..	25	12½	6½
Foreign ships discharging and leaving in ballast, pay per ton	25	6½	3½
	Cuartos.	Cuartos.	Cuartos.
Spanish ships not entering the river pay for loading and discharging	..	5	5
Spanish ships arriving and departing with same cargo ..	..	5	2½
Spanish ships arriving in ballast and loading	..	5	2½

Thus Spanish ships pay but 10 cuartos, whilst foreign ships are subject to the payment of $43\frac{3}{4}$ cents a ton.

Foreign ships arriving and leaving in ballast, or driven in through stress of weather, also those entering with cargo for the sake of trying the port and leaving without performing any commercial operation, have all lately been exempted from the payment of tonnage dues.

Differential Duties.—These are levied as follows :—

On Imports.—On foreign goods imported in foreign ships, 14 per cent.; on foreign goods in Spanish ships, 7 per cent.; on foreign goods *via* Hong Kong, in Spanish ships, 9 per cent.; on foreign goods *via* Singapore, in Spanish ships, 8 per cent.; on goods from Spain, in Spanish ships, 3 per cent., and in foreign ships 8 per cent. Ale and porter pay 25 per cent. in foreign, and 20 per cent. in Spanish ships; spirits, 60 per cent. in foreign, and 30 per cent. in Spanish ships; wine, 50 per cent. in foreign, and 40 per cent. in Spanish ships; clothing, made up, 50 per cent. in foreign, and 40 per cent. in Spanish ships. Coal, flour, grain, salted, smoked, and preserved fish and meats, and agricultural machinery, are free of duty.

On Exports.—3 per cent. by foreign, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ by Spanish ships, with the exception of hemp, which is 2 per cent. by foreign, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ by Spanish ships, and rice, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by foreign, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ by Spanish ships. Tobacco free.

The abolition of the differential duties, together with the tonnage dues, and the establishment in their stead of a duty, say of 6 to 7 per cent. on imports, and of 2 to 3 per cent. on exports, without any distinction as to the flag, are remedial measures which the Spanish Government would do well to take into consideration, if it be really desirous of advancing the commercial interests of this colony.

Industry.—Various stuffs, called pina, sinamais, and nipis, are manufactured in the islands of Panay and Luzon. Pina (made from

the fibre of the pineapple tree), when worked with silk, costs 3 to 4 dollars the piece of 5 yards; gauze, from 5 to 6 dollars the piece. Tinampipi, a fine texture made from the filaments of the abacà or hemp, fetches from 10 reals to 2 dollars the piece. Guinaras, coarse textures made also from the hemp-plant, and worn by the poorer class of people, cost but $1\frac{1}{2}$ reals the piece of 5 yards. Many of these native manufactures being anything but durable, and moreover very expensive, are becoming rapidly superseded by the cottons and silks from Europe and China.

Hemp cordage is wrought in the provinces of Albay, Camarines, and Manila; and great dexterity is displayed in the making of mats, baskets, hats, and cigar-cases.

The houses of the better class of natives are fairly constructed, but the huts of the masses are much the same as those of the Malays of Borneo and other parts of the Indian Archipelago. The inhabitants of the Philippines are, as a rule, bad masons, and but indifferent carpenters.

There are numerous towns in Luzon, Panay, and Cebu, containing 15,000, and some as many as 25,000 and even 30,000, inhabitants. The population of Manila, with its 19 suburbs, is calculated at 279,782.

Fairs are held in many of the provinces, and an internal or home commerce is carried on in cocoa, rice, rattans, bamboos, oil, betel-nut, cattle, fruit, timber, pina and abacà stuffs, coarse pottery, salt fish, spirits of different sorts, sugar, &c.

Coasting.—Native craft, varying in size from 30 to 130 tons, are constructed in Batangas, Zambales, Sual, and other places. The number of coasting vessels that entered Manila in the year 1857 was as follows:—

					Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers	..	..	..	..	13	2,824
Ships	..	..	..	..	2	689
Barques..	..	..	..	..	14	3,725
Brigs, &c.	..	..	..	..	584	65,464
Cascos, barges, &c.	..	..	..	..	1,167	45,622
Total	..	..	..	..	1,780	118,324

ENTERED under Spanish and Foreign Flags in the years 1863 to 1867.

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish ...	115	37,783	122	34,963	109	33,087	96	30,716	90	28,074
Foreign ...	182	124,430	140	80,794	145	84,245	122	74,075	121	78,759
Total ...	297	162,213	262	115,757	254	117,332	218	104,791	211	106,833

Showing a decrease, between 1863 and 1867, of 86 vessels and 55,380 tons. In 1857, the number of ships that entered the port of Manila was 234, with a tonnage of 138,399 tons; whilst in 1867 the number amounted to but 211, with a tonnage of 106,833 tons. These figures afford an additional proof of what has been advanced in a previous part of this Report, relative to the stationary state of the commerce of this Archipelago.

It is here worthy of notice that out of a total of 211 ships, and 106,833 tons, which entered the port of Manila in the year 1867, 75 vessels, of 44,755 tons, were under the British flag; 90 vessels, of

28,074 tons, were under the Spanish flag; 28 vessels, of 25,011 tons, were under the American flag; and 5 vessels, of 1,961 tons, were under the French flag.

Weights and Measures.

Picol = 100 catties .. = 140 lbs. English.
 Cavan = (varies) 127 to 136 " "
 Quintal = 100 lbs. Spanish = 102 " "

RATE of Six Months' Bills during 1866 and 1867.

			1866.	1867.
			s. d.	s. d.
January..	..	per dollar	4 2	4 0
February	..	"	4 3½	4 1
March ..	..	"	4 4	4 3
April ..	..	"	4 4	4 3½
May ..	..	"	4 3½	4 4½
June ..	..	"	4 4	4 4
July ..	..	"	4 0	4 1
August ..	..	"	4 0	4 1
September	..	"	4 1	4 2
October ..	..	"	4 1	4 3
November	..	"	4 1	4 3
December	..	"	4 0	4 2

Currency.—The currency of the Philippines is the Spanish dollar divided into rials and cuartos, but for commercial accounts, and to correspond with the American dollar, also divisible into cents. A dollar consists of 8 rials, equal to 160 cuartos, a rial being equal to 20 cuartos.

The coinage consists of the gold pieces of 4 dollars, 2 dollars, and 1 dollar; of the silver pieces of 4 rials (equal to 50 cents), 2 rials (equal to 25 cents), 1 rial (equal to 12½ cents), and a recent emission of 20 and 10 cent pieces; and of the copper pieces of 2 cuartos and 1 cuarto.

The Government accounts are, however, calculated in escudos or florins (2 to the dollar), and in ten-thousandths of an escudo: thus 1 dollar 6 rials are equal to 1 dollar 75 cents, and to 3 $\frac{5000}{10000}$ escudos.

The revenue of the Philippines is derived principally from a poll-tax imposed on the natives, and from the monopoly of tobacco.

In the year 1867, the poll-tax was estimated at 2,663,000 dollars, the tobacco monopoly at 7,277,600 dollars, and the total revenue at 12,450,000 dollars. In the year 1863, the revenue received some considerable addition owing to an increase in the collection of the tobacco, but since that period it appears to have manifested but little, if any, advancement.

That the agricultural and commercial resources of these islands might be expanded without much difficulty, there is no doubt; but so long as the Government continues to occupy its present anomalous position of merchant and ruler, and so long as the present commercial system remains unchanged, any real or important progress will be next to impossible.

Manila, April 15, 1868.

PORTO RICO.

Report by Mr. Acting-Consul Cowper on the Trade and Commerce of the Island of Porto Rico during the Year 1867.

THE general state of the island during the past year was very far from satisfactory. Financially, its condition has been very critical for some years past; but in 1867 the embarrassments of the treasury seem to have culminated, and the government was obliged to take energetic measures to save itself from bankruptcy, military revolt, and revolution. The large staff of civil employés and the numerous garrison had been unpaid for six months; and, although the former did not complain very loudly, as it was always in their power to obtain the means of living, however exceptionally, in the spheres of their different employments, the military, who were not so favourably placed, suffered great hardships, and serious threats were held out that they would help themselves; and if they had been carried into effect, the loss of the island would have probably resulted as the revolutionary party, who desire independence and a republic, would undoubtedly have availed themselves of the defection of the troops.

These circumstances had naturally caused a want of confidence in the government and the maintenance of peace, and a consequent depression in trade and all the different branches of industry; the whole of the artisan and labouring classes were out of employ; and many took to robbery and even murder—crimes hitherto almost unknown—to provide themselves and families with the means of existence. Such was the condition of the island when the great physical calamities fell upon it, in common with many other West India islands.

The first of these was the hurricane of the 29th October—the most severe ever known in the island. It broke upon the east end; and at Fajardo, Naguabo, and Humacao, it demolished almost every building in the towns and surrounding estates. Its first blast levelled 25,000 cocoa-nut trees; and the floods which accompanied it carried away numerous cattle and many human beings. The grain and fruit crops were utterly destroyed, but the canes were supposed to have been rather benefited by the large amount of manure washed down from the forests in the mountains.

The hurricane was followed, on the 18th November, by the strongest shock of an earthquake on record. It caused considerable damage in the capital, the provincial towns, and the estates. The former, a large fortress, is entirely composed of massive brick buildings; but they were all more or less seriously injured. In the country isolated houses were thrown down, and on the estates the chimneys of the boiling-houses fell. Ever since the 18th November the earth has continued to tremble, with an occasional heavy shock; but the panic, which was at first so great that everybody fled from the city, has subsided, and business has been resumed; but all who can afford it have prudently built themselves wooden houses outside the walls.

The effects of these calamities upon the labouring classes is the very reverse to what might have been expected. Instead of increased misery, the agricultural labourers immediately obtained employment, upon their own terms, in re-adjusting the fields, &c.; and the mechanics in the towns, such as bricklayers, carpenters, &c., found work so plentiful in repairing houses, &c., that they not only demanded exorbitant wages, but refused to work more than four days in the week for about four hours a day;

indeed, as one told me, "God Almighty sent the hurricanes and earthquakes for the benefit of the poor workman;" and they certainly took advantage of the dispensation. It will be seen, therefore, that the proprietors were the real sufferers, and that the charitable subscriptions sent out from England and elsewhere for the labourer were quite unnecessary.

It will not be surprising, therefore, that the amount of production somewhat fell off in 1867; less, however, than might have been expected, as will be seen by a comparison of the exports for the last five years:—

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Hides.	Cotton.	Rum.
	tons.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	quarts.
1863	73,233	4,972,640	20,980,475	6,024,593	627,681	326,810	363,305
1864	55,212	3,732,070	14,993,830	4,678,333	569,665	1,583,187	32,055
1865	75,666	5,554,037	23,724,624	5,559,596	722,838	2,229,766	191,887
1866	64,017	5,206,655	13,903,552	3,753,582	907,330	1,948,438	165,895
1867	68,229	5,068,094	20,734,135	2,119,014	784,898	972,518	64,261

The value of these exports amounts to about 2,000,000*l.* sterling, the greater part going to the United States and Great Britain and the North American Colonies, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter; thus, of the 68,229 tons of sugar exported in 1867, 47,776 tons went to the United States, 17,382 tons to Great Britain or Canada, and 3,071 tons only to other parts.

The value of the imports is about 3,000,000*l.* per annum, and of those from Great Britain and Canada about 800,000*l.*

The great bulk of the carrying trade is in the hands of the British; and it would be more extensively so, were it not for the privileges accorded to the Spanish flag. About 400 British vessels load or unload at the different ports of the island annually.

Such was the state of the island at the end of 1867; but I anticipate that the year 1868 will witness great changes for the better. The new Captain-General, General Paira y Lacy, is a man of liberal and enlightened ideas. He at once comprehended that the long maladministration to which the island had been subject was the cause of all its evils; and he frankly represented the true state of affairs to the Home Government, and obtained *carte blanche* to introduce such changes as would ameliorate its condition. His first act was greatly to reduce the number of worthless employes who absorbed the revenues of the island; and he obtained and issued a Royal Decree, dated 4th February, 1868, declaring the following articles of consumption free of import duty:—

"Olive oil, rice, cod-fish, hams, shoulders, Spanish peas, grain, vegetables, oats, rye, corn, peas and beans of all kinds, and other articles of similar description; flour and cereals, garlic and onions, potatoes, and similar articles; lard and butter; dry, salted, smoked, and pickled fish; salted sardines; jerked beef, prime and dry salted pork, salted and smoked beef, mutton, and pork; arrow-root; live cattle, cows, asses, horses, mules, sheep, hogs; mineral coal and charcoal; live fish; guano and other natural or artificial manure; machinery, and all kinds of mechanical apparatus or instruments, for agricultural purposes; machinery or apparatus for the special cultivation or collection of cocoa, coffee, and cotton; machinery for boring Artesian wells; mills for cleaning rice and shelling corn; white spruce and pitch pine; lumber shingles; wooden houses and nails for same."

There is no restriction as to flag, or country whence imported; and eight months' notice is to be given before any alteration can take place.

Besides this, the Captain-General has proposed to his Government to make St. Juan a free port, where merchandize may be impored, warehoused, and again exported, free of duty or other heavy charges; and, through his recommendation, the Spanish government has recently negotiated a loan in London of 12,000,000 dollars for colonial purposes, of which an instalment of half a million has already arrived here, and cannot fail to produce a beneficial result: and I feel assured that, if the Captain-General is supported in his present liberal views, and can succeed in carrying them into effect, this island will continue to be the richest and most productive for its size in the West Indies.

St. Juan de Puerto Rico, June 1, 1868.

S W E D E N.

GOTHENBURG.

Report by Mr. Consul Engström on the Trade and Commerce of Gothenburg for the Year 1867.

ALTHOUGH the year 1867 cannot be considered a very prosperous one for the trade of Gothenburg generally, the shipping and commercial business on the whole shows in point of extent an increase as compared with the preceding year.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The details of shipping at the port of Gothenburg for 1867 are given in Returns Nos. 1 to 4, transmitted in my despatch No. 13 of the 19th March last.

The total arrivals were as follows:—British shipping 103,436 tons, foreign shipping 291,633 tons, making a total of 395,069 tons, being, as compared with 1866, an increase on British shipping of 3,816 tons, and on foreign shipping 3,630 tons, making a total increase of 7,476 tons.

The following is a Return of British shipping at the outports of the Consulate in 1867, viz:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Crews.
Strömstad	12	2,667	88
Uddevalle and Lysekihl	24	8,862	319
Märstrand	3	934	34
Helsingborg	37	9,279	268
Landserona	25	7,675	234
Malmö	40	7,135	297
Ystad	20	4,045	182
Carlsbamn	2	575	25
Carlsersona	3	932	28
Total	166	42,104	1,475

being about 8,000 tons more than in 1866.

The mercantile fleet of Gothenburg at the close of 1867 consisted of 139 ships of 51,226 tons.

Freights have varied little from those of last year, the current rates to London being, for deals 29s. to 32s. 6d. per Petersburg standard; for oats 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per quarter.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Exports.

As compared with 1866 there is an increase in the value of exports from Gothenburg of nearly 300,000l. falling chiefly on iron and oats, the former being about 12,000 tons, and the latter 180,000 quarters in excess of 1866.

Iron.—The export of iron from Gothenburg in 1867 amounted to 65,450 tons, against 53,350 tons in 1866.

The shipments were to the following countries, viz :—

				Tons in 1867.		Tons in 1866.
England..	..	..	..	28,416	against	27,270
North America..	..	..	..	20,977	„	14,260
Germany	..	..	..	5,580	„	3,995
France ..	..	..	..	5,558	„	2,865
Other Countries	..	..	..	4,919	„	4,960
Total	..	..	..	65,450	„	53,350

Wood.—The export of plank, deals, and battens from Gothenburg in 1867 amounted to 10,527,190 cubic feet, against 10,323,930 in 1866.

The shipments were to the following countries, viz :—

				Cubic feet in 1867.		Cubic feet in 1866.
England ..	..	..	..	7,119,682	against	6,963,790
France ..	..	..	..	2,697,917	„	2,742,960
Belgium ..	..	..	..	233,816	„	266,380
Spain..	..	..	..	170,630	„	121,570
Other Countries	..	..	..	305,145	„	229,230
Total..	..	..	..	10,527,190	„	10,323,930

The other kinds of wood export from Gothenburg were timber, large and small (about 12,000 pieces), balks, spars, pit props, lathwood, firewood, staves, oars, &c.

The shipments of deals, battens and boards in 1867 are about the same in bulk as those of the former year, and about 11 per cent. in excess of 1865, but considering the reduced prices accepted by the shippers the returns have been smaller, so that the money value, as compared with 1866, is less by at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The unsettled state of politics, as well as of money matters, exercised the usual influence on the wood trade. An indifferent harvest in England added to the dulness prevailing during the summer months, and the year closed with a total absence of demand, both in England and France, all continental and transatlantic markets partaking also of the general depression and inactivity.

The opening prices in 1867 for best stocks of deals, at per Petersburg standard, were as follows :—

					£	£ s.
1st and 2nd quality mixed	3	×	9 inch redwood	7 to	7	5
3rd	„	„	„	„	5	15 0
1st and 2nd	„	2½	„ 7	„	6	0 0
3rd	„	„	„	„	5	5 0

Grain.—The export of grain from Gothenburg in 1867, consisting chiefly of oats to England, amounted to 483,200 quarters, against 300,550 quarters in 1866, and from the outports of this Consulate the shipments were 756,000 quarters, against 622,700 quarters in 1866.

Live Animals.—The export from Gothenburg in 1867 was as follows :—

Oxen	..	..	..	..	4,671
Calves	..	..	..	..	724
Sheep	..	..	..	..	897

Imports.

There has been a decrease on the value of the imports into Gothenburg in 1867 of about 160,000*l.* as compared with 1866.

The following Table shows the quantities of the principal articles of import in 1867.

Coal	.. .. .	tons	167,740
Coffee	.. .. .	lbs.	8,938,978
Cotton	.. .. .	.. "	10,729,000
" yarn	.. .. .	.. "	1,068,395
Manufactures, silk, woollen, linen, &c...	.. .. .	.. "	646,360
Hides	.. .. .	.. "	2,135,200
Rice and other grits, not of grain	.. .. .	.. "	1,420,450
Salt	.. .. .	tons	19,490
Sugar, raw	.. .. .	lbs.	18,170,868
" refined	.. .. .	.. "	1,291,823
Tobacco	.. .. .	.. "	2,198,596
Wines and spirits	.. .. .	.. "	1,959,000
Wool	.. .. .	.. "	1,792,584
Woollen yarn	.. .. .	.. "	212,990
Machinery	.. .. .	£	57,530

Owing to a deficiency in the crops of rye and wheat there was an importation in 1867 of 79,000 quarters of rye, and 78,400 cwt. of meal (of wheat and rye.)

Exchanges.—The mean rates of exchange per £ sterling on London at three months' date during 1867 were as follows:—

		Rix. öre.
January	 average	17 83
February	 "	17 86
March	 "	17 85
April	 "	17 82
May	 "	17 86
June	 "	17 88
July	 "	17 92
August	 "	17 97
September	 "	17 98
October	 "	17 96
November	 "	17 97
December	 "	18 00
Average rate of the year		17 91

The exchanges used for conversion in this Report is 18 rixdollars, that being the par.

The amount of foreign bills negotiated at Gothenburg in 1867 was 61,417,603 rixdollars, equal to sterling 3,412,089*l.*, and about 207,800*l.* more than in 1866.

AGRICULTURE.

Harvest 1867.—The weather during the summer was mostly wet and cold, and the harvest in consequence unusually late and not abundant.

The official returns for this district give the following results:—

Winter Wheat and Rye far under average yielding, not more than four to six fold.

Barley and Oats.—A good average of seven to eight-fold.

Peas, Beans, Tares.—A full average of seven to ten-fold.

Potatoes much diseased and small of growth, and an under average crop of four to six-fold.

Hay Crop a full average, and of excellent quality.

AVERAGE Prices of Corn and Grain during 1867.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Wheat	..	..	..	..	62	0	per quarter.
Rye ..	..	..	..	..	43	0	"
Barley	..	..	..	..	31	6	"
Oats ..	..	..	..	..	20	6	"
Peas ..	..	:	..	..	48	0	"
Beans..	..	..	..	..	34	6	"
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	82	6	per ton.

MANUFACTORIES.

The manufactories of Gothenburg are chiefly sugar refineries, iron works, engine factories, cotton mills, breweries, tanning and dyeing works, and other minor factories, employing about 2,000 workpeople, and with a produce estimated at about 5,000,000 rixdollars, or 277,803*l.* sterling.

Gothenburg, July 15, 1868.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA.

Report by Mr. Consul Mackenzie on the Trade and Commerce of the Cantons of Switzerland for the Year 1867.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE Confederation of the Swiss Cantons have formed no exception to the general rule of stagnation of trade during the last twelve months. The Swiss imports and exports have failed to show the marked increase of former years, but still the falling off has not been as marked as was expected.

The following Tables give the value of Swiss imports, exports, and in transit, for the year 1867; and they also give the comparative average of the last four years:—

Imports.

	1866.	1867.	Average of last 4 Years.
Cattle, heads	221,868	242,931	226,506
Goods, <i>ad valorem</i>	467,835	406,458	563,890
„ gross weight	545,741	532,516	540,708
„ cwts.	8,769,581	8,591,323	8,401,363
„ duty free	623,240	713,382	640,609

Exports.

	1866.	1867.	Average of last 4 Years.
Cattle, heads	119,239	120,418	113,171
Wood and coal, value in francs. . .	6,428,475	6,102,833	6,505,570
Merchandise, gross weight	76,883	74,949	73,168
„ cwts.	1,192,098	1,362,205	1,150,632
„ duty free	184	226	461

In Transit.

	1866.	1867.	Average of last 4 Years.
Cattle, heads	111,187	108,744	103,059
Merchandise, gross weight	36,936	24,841	32,297
„ cwts.	981,478	879,241	866,010
„ duty free	86,276*	548,481*	..

* These figures refer to corn which passed through the Swiss territory duty free.

The foregoing Tables therefore show a slight inferiority to 1866, but still the trade of 1867 remains superior to the average of the last four years.

In the table of imports, the article wine in casks shows the most decrease (viz., 228,587 cwt.) produced probably by the abundant and excellent vintage of 1865, causing a large importation sufficient for the wants of both 1866 and 1867; whereas the inferior quality of 1866 vintage, as well as the high prices, checked any large demand for Switzerland from France.

In exports, Swiss wines maintained their position of previous year; but, on the other hand, the export of absinth and kerschwasser fell off 50 per cent.

Corn gave rise to very considerable movement last year, not only for the wants of this country, but also in transit for France and Germany. The means of transport failed at times on the Swiss lines. Large quantities of grain delivered at the Hungarian stations in September were left exposed to the weather till the end of December.

The expense of warehousing, and also loss of wheat through exposure to weather, led to a considerable rise in price, caused by the inadequacy of the means of transport.

The importation of corn amounted to 3,683,379 cwts., or metrical quintals—more than 500,000 cwts. above the average of the last eight years.

Calculating the price at 34 francs the cwt., or metrical quintal, it will be found that this country paid the large sum of 62,617,443 francs for its supply of wheat for 1867.

The average import of corn for the last eight years has been 3,197,614 cwts., at an average price of 24 francs the cwt. metrical.

Switzerland pays annually about 38,371,368 francs, therefore they paid 24,246,075 francs more for their requirements in 1867 than in former years.

The transit of corn through the Swiss territory, which had never exceeded 100,000 cwts., rose to 548,600 cwts. in 1867. It is supposed that the abolition of all duty of transit on corn contributed to this result.

The importation of coffee increased 12,000 cwts., and that of sugar 11,000 cwts.

The exportation of Swiss cheese reached 296,000 cwts. in 1867, which shows an increase of 94,303 cwts. over the average of the last eight years.

The Franco-Swiss Treaty, as also temporary arrangements with the German Customs Union and the Kingdom of Italy, have contributed to the above results.

For the last few years, the exportation of manufactured tobacco has decreased.

The Swiss Customs made a calculation which shows that in the provision trade the imports amounted, in 1867, in value to 124,214,532 francs, and the exports to 24,277,951 francs, showing an excess of imports over exports, in 1867, of 99,936,581 francs.

In the imports, the following articles occupy the most prominent position :—

	Francs.			
Corn to the value of	..	..	..	62,617,443
Coffee	..	..	..	14,591,340
Wine in casks	..	..	..	12,117,675
Brandies and Spirits	..	..	..	5,217,650

The only important article of export was cheese, valued at 17,806,380 francs. Wine only amounted to 287,745 francs.

The total population of Switzerland amounts to 2,510,494. It may therefore be said, from the above statements on imports, that every Swiss pays about 39 francs 47 cents. to other countries for divers articles of food, for twelve months.

The manufacture of silk, an important branch in Swiss trade, has suffered also from the universal depression. The manufacturers have had to work with such high rates for the raw silk as have been hitherto unknown. The factories have not ceased, but they have done so in spite of the prospect of heavy losses, which was fully realised.

The German Customs Union territory is completely closed to silk manufacturers, since they possess factories which work from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper.

English and North American markets remain open to them; but in the United States the glut, occasioned by the rival French houses, was so great that the Swiss merchants were compelled to sell off at a heavy loss.

It was chiefly in England that the Swiss manufacturers were able to sell their ribbons, and in this article much depends on fashion.

The Swiss cotton manufacturers have had to contend with the constant falling state of the cotton market, as well as that of the manufactured article entailing considerable loss.

However, during the last three months of 1867, a demand for twist having sprung up for Austria, &c., more animation has taken place in this branch.

A considerable demand for prints, for the different Mediterranean markets, also sprung up towards the end of the year; but, on the other hand, no demand whatever for the East, the United States, or the North of Europe.

Nevertheless, under the circumstances, the Swiss manufacturers have furnished a remarkable proof of their soundness in every respect.

If work has been slack, still there has been no intermission during the autumn and winter. All hands have remained employed, and even new establishments have been founded.

The linen trade has had its share of tribulation in the general stagnation of trade, but still it has increased considerably during the last few years in Switzerland, and is now continuing to improve.

The manufacture of plaited straw has gone on satisfactorily, but the same cannot be said of the watch and jewelry business, which was very slack.

The iron trade has several branches in Switzerland. The high price of fuel, and means of carriage per rail failing, act very unfavourably to this trade in its competition with other countries.

The low price of coal, and moderate rates of carriage, give foreign ironmasters an advantage over Swiss ironmasters which is ruining them, unless a railway is made in the Jura district, where most of the iron foundries are to be met with.

Manufacturers of machinery have done well during the last year, for while the importation of foreign machinery has diminished, that of Swiss exported has increased.

The following Table gives the value and position of Swiss commerce with the United States corresponding to 1866 :—

	1867.	1866.
	Francs.	Francs.
Swiss tissues and ribbons	18,818,073	31,766,072
Cotton manufactures	2,038,330	5,173,296
Embroidery	3,154,087	3,236,138
Straw, plaited	2,432,405	3,179,795
Watches	10,362,418	13,093,418
Musical boxes	265,196	300,108
Cheese	827,647	700,130
Hides	156,734	110,885
Divers	1,205,428	1,098,541
Total	39,260,318	58,658,383

The decrease in the trade of 1867, on the preceding year, has been felt principally in the silk and watch trades, not from the fault of the American consumers, but from the almost prohibitory duties now levied in the States on all articles of luxury.

This state of things is maintained in the Union by those who think this is the best and easiest way of paying the interest on their debt contracted during the late war of secession, and also by that commercial part of the United States who think they can impose their will upon the producers of the raw material of the West and South.

The Customs receipts of the Swiss Confederation amounted, in 1867, to 8,331,154 francs 84 cents. ; the outlayings, 3,493,869 francs 22 cents. ; nett receipts, 4,837,285 francs 62 cents. The gross receipts were 370,000 francs less than in 1866.

This falling off is general, and is easily accounted for by the general stagnation of trade. Should the political horizon clear up, and the crops of 1868 prove abundant, we may hope for a better state of trade everywhere.

The expense of collecting the revenues, as well as the guarding the frontiers (Customs forms), amounted, for 1867, to 10,257 francs 95 cents., or a sum equivalent to about 12,319 per cent. on gross revenues. In 1866 it amounted only to 11,764 per cent.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

This country not being a maritime power, there is nothing for me to notice under this head, excepting that several Swiss merchants are desirous of having the Swiss flag recognised at sea on terms of equal reciprocity with flags of other nations, in which case they would probably carry the Swiss flag on such vessels as now belong to them, but sailing under the protection of other flags.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops are most promising this year in all sorts of grain, and especially the vintage looks promising ; great abundance of grapes, and weather very favourable.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES.

The population continues to increase in Switzerland, notwithstanding a constant emigration going on in the different cantons to the American States, as well as to South America. Work has been rather slack during the winter, but now all seem well employed.

We had a serious strike in different branches of trade this spring,

organised by the International Society in London. This unfortunate struggle between the masters and their workmen was settled by compromise. The workmen's wages were increased from 3 or 4 francs to 3 francs 50 cents. and 4 francs 50 cents. per diem, and with also one hour less work than they previously had.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The appearance of the crops is magnificent this year, and the prospect of a fine and abundant vintage very encouraging. The price of bread has already dropped from 25 cents. per lb. to 18 cents., equal to $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.

Geneva, July 24, 1868.

TURKEY.

MONASTIR.

Report by Mr. Consul Calvert on the Trade of Monastir during the Year 1867.

SINCE the end of June 1867 the pashalik of Roumeli has been absorbed into the newly-created vilayet of Salonica, of which province it is a dependency under the designation of the "Livà of Monastir." The seat of the chief provincial Government is at Salonica, where the Governor-General has his ordinary residence; and at Monastir, instead of a "Valy" (Governor-General of a pashalik), the Governor is styled "Mutesarrif."

The Albamian districts of Dibra, Mât, and Elbassan, together with the Cazàs of Okhrida and Starova, have been placed under a separate Mutesarrif, dependent from the Valy of Salonica.

The Livà of Monastir now comprises four large cazàs, governed by Kaimakams (Sub-Governor), namely, Gheortcha, Kastoria, Kozana, and Kinprili. The two last-named are new creations. The districts hitherto known as cazàs are now styled "Nahiyehs" with Mudirs as Deputy-Governors, who are placed under the immediate authority of the Kaimakams.

The former Grand Mejlis of the pashalik of Roumeli has been abolished, and in place of it a Council of Administration called "Idaré-Mijlissi" has been organized. In addition to the Governor, the Judge, the Mufti, the Greek Metropolitan, the Comptroller of Accounts, and the Manager of the Vakoof property, who sit *ex officio*, and a paid Secretary, who is a Mussulman. There are three Mussulmans, two Christian, and one Jewish member nominally elected by the population, who receive salaries of 400 piastres a month.

The former criminal court, or "Istintâk Mejlissi," and the civil causes and police court, or "Merkez Mijlissi," have been fused, and now form a new court, called "Mejlissi temyizi hukook vè jinayât," at which cognizance is taken of all civil and criminal causes. This court is presided *ex officio* by the Kadi, or Mahommedan Law Judge. There are six members, or assessors, three of whom are Mussulmans, two Christians, and one Jew, who receive salaries of 400 piastres a month. A "Mustantik, or Interrogator, is specially charged with the conduct of criminal suits, and there are also two Secretaries, both Mussulmans, one for the civil, and the other for the criminal department of this court.

In the cazàs there are corresponding councils and courts, but they are furnished with fewer members, and possess more limited powers.

The minor districts treasuries have been abolished, and the public revenue is now made payable into the treasuries of the Kaimakams of cazàs. This arrangement has not given satisfaction to the population who are exposed to inconvenience through having to travel longer distances than they have been accustomed to in order to pay in their taxes. Such an objection could be removed by the appointment of official collectors, sent out by the Kaimakams into the villages. This plan was tried three years ago, but it failed entirely on account of the dishonesty of the persons selected for the duty; and the Government was, in 1866, obliged to relinquish it, and to revert to the old system of collecting the

revenue through Monkhtar in the towns, and Kojabashis in the villages. The people, and especially the agricultural population, would nevertheless prefer paying their taxes individually into the hands of collectors appointed by the Government, who should make their calls at fixed intervals, because they have much to suffer from the peculations of their Kojabashis, against which they have practically no remedy. It would be hailed as an immense boon were the Government, conjointly with the organization of an efficient system of direct collection of taxes, to fix beforehand the aggregate of taxes which each separate family will be called upon to pay in the course of the year, instead of, as at present, taxing villages or sections of the population collectively, in such a way as to make one set of persons responsible for the shortcomings of another set, who may be either dead, or have gone away. The material prosperity of the agricultural classes, who form the bulk of the population of this country, would be greatly advanced were their interests to be better cared for than they seem to be at present. Trade would form a like cause, receive the impulse which is but too painfully wanting: whilst the state itself would eventually reap its share of the benefit. Whilst the collection of the revenue would appear to be the almost single object of solicitude with the local authorities, little, if anything, is done to develop the sources from which it is derived.

The difficulties which attend the recovery of private debts, especially when due by Mussulmans to Christians and Jews, who form the large majority of the trading and industrial classes, likewise operates as an impediment to commercial enterprise. The Turks as a body are most unfortunate borrowers, and very contumacious debtors.

This country is fertile in agricultural produce, and the cultivators of the soil—nearly exclusively Christians—are industrious, patient, and thrifty to an inconceivable degree. They (the Christians) subsist chiefly upon bread, pulse, and salted cheese, and taste meat only on some special occasion—such as a wedding, or one of the great festivals of the Greek church. Independently of Sundays, the Christians in this country keep 47 holidays, so that there are nearly 100 days, out of the 365 composing the year, on which no work is done by them; and yet they manage not only to live upon their earnings, but even to save up money. Distress naturally exists among the poorer classes of the town population; but it is never paraded in public.

The prosperity of the town of Monastir, as the trading centre of a large district, which sustained a severe blow from the great fire of August 1863, when a large amount of merchandize, as well as many houses, and almost all the shops in the Bazâr were destroyed, received another check last autumn from a similar cause, although it was not quite so disastrous in its consequences as the former one. As it was, nearly 900 shops and 200 houses were burnt down, occasioning a loss of nearly 150,000*l*. The continued danger to which valuable property is exposed through the practice of constructing shops and warehouses of inflammable materials has suggested the expediency of rebuilding the Bazâr upon a new plan, the chief features of which are straighter and wider streets, and smaller blocks of buildings; but although the proposed plan has received the sanction of the Turkish Government in so far as it affects the question of expropriation, it has been found impossible hitherto to get the owners of the ground to consent either to the necessary change of locality, or to the condition of erecting fireproof buildings.

The union of the former pashalik of Roumeli to that of Salonica, and the consequent appointment at Monastir of a "Mutesarrif," or Governor subordinate to the Governor-General of the newly-created province, was strongly opposed by all classes of the inhabitants; and to this cause the

partial decline of the trade of Monastir is also attributable; for although this town continues as heretofore to be the head-quarters of the third army, the business connected with the supply of provisions to the troops which is yet left to it is not considered a sufficient compensation for the loss of its importance as the seat of a Governor-General.

Opinions are divided as to the utility of keeping up the annual fair at Perlépé, eight hours distant from Monastir. The wholesale traders, who are few in number, are in favour of its maintenance; whilst the humbler and larger class of tradespeople aver that the fair interferes very injuriously with their ordinary retail business. The latter have made frequent efforts to get the fair abolished, but hitherto without success.

Among the direct and vexatious imposts upon internal trade, the "Derbends" must be prominently noticed. These are stations on the highways at which toll is levied from every load of merchandize which passes them. Foreign merchandize and articles of native produce intended for exportation to foreign countries, are by treaty exempted from the derbend tolls. But either through ignorance, or more commonly owing to the rapacity of the persons who farm these tolls from the Government, it has frequently happened that toll has been levied on British and other foreign merchandize, as well as on articles of export. Whenever the merchant happens to be a foreign subject, or the commercial agent of a foreign house, the recovery of the illegally-levied toll is possible through Consular intervention; but when, as in the majority of cases, the sufferer is an Ottoman subject, the process of recovery is too tedious and uncertain to make it worth his while to attempt it. The local authorities seem incapable of putting a stop to the abuse. The result is that Ottoman merchants, who are our best customers, are placed at an unfair disadvantage towards foreigners engaged in the same trade. There are three derbend stations on the road between Monastir and Salonica, and three more in other places. The tolls are collectively farmed for about 250,000 piastres annually; and the farmers, who keep armed servants at the stations, are believed to realize at least double that amount. The derbends are a relic of the olden time, when the toll used to be levied, and was cheerfully paid, in consideration of the protection which the Derbendjis assured to travellers and caravans of merchandize against the depredations of highway robbers. Now that there happily no longer exists the same necessity for their protection, the toll-keepers have reversed the order of things, and plunder all passengers and carriers of whatever they can extort from them in disregard of the established Tariff. As the derbends have been abolished everywhere else in European Turkey, the reason for continuing them in this neighbourhood is the less apparent.

The tax on shops called "Yeomiyéi-Dukkakine," which ranged in amount between 20 parâs and 5 piastres a month, according to the nature and extent of the occupier's trade; the duty called "Damgha," or stamp upon manufactured articles; and the "Ihtisab," or duty upon the sale of horses, and of such articles of native manufacture as are unsusceptible of receiving an impressed stamp, the two last being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, have been abolished in this town since the completion of the cadastral survey commenced in 1864. In lieu of the above-mentioned taxes, the pre-existing tax on incomes, called "Temettu," has been re-assessed on a new basis, and persons engaged in trade now pay it at the rate of 3 per cent. on their estimated annual gains. Since March last, however, the "Ihtisab" duty has, to the consternation of the trading classes, been unexpectedly reimposed in this town. It was farmed for 80,000 piastres.

Among the causes which operate to the disadvantage of commerce may be mentioned the want of well-kept and smooth roads. For want of

such a facility of conveyance, the expense of carrying grain and other bulky articles of export 90 or 100 miles upon pack-horses at an average rate of 3s. 6d. per cwt. is found too great to be remunerative, except when prices happen to rule unusually high in the markets of Europe.

IMPORTS.

British.—In consequence of a reduction of price there has been a larger consumption of British cotton manufactures in 1867 than during the four preceding years. The increase in quantity is estimated at about 25 per cent.

Subjoined is a Comparative Statement of the former prices with those of last year, of several articles in which the difference is most marked:—

Articles.	Specification.	Measures and Weights.	Price in 1867.	Price during 4 previous Years.
			Piastres.	Piastres.
Water twist ..	Nos. 8-14.. ..	10 lb. packet ..	18 00	36 00
" ..	" 12-20 ..	" ..	19 00	37 00
" ..	" 16-24 ..	" ..	20 00	38 00
Mule twist ..	" 8-14.. ..	" ..	20 00	40 00
" ..	" 12-20 ..	" ..	24 00	42 00
" ..	" 16-24 ..	" ..	27 00	45 00
" ..	" 28-32 ..	" ..	34 00	51 00
" ..	" 38-42 ..	" ..	42 00	62 00
" ..	" 44-52 ..	" ..	65 00	75 00
Cotton prints ..	According to width	Piece of 24 to 29 yards	34 00	80 00
			119 99	136 00
Grey long cloths	3½ to 7 lbs., 8 qualities	Formerly sold per piece of 24 yards	..	50 00
			..	90 00
" ..	" ..	Now sold per lb.	8 20	..
			10 00	..
Madapolams ..	Nos. 1-6, 6 qualities	Piece of 40 yards	100 00	145 00
			65 00	99 00
Blue long cloths..	3 qualities.. ..	Piece of 24 yards	55 00	65 00
			35 00	45 00
Glazed calicos ..	" ..	40 ..	75 00	100 00
Copper ..	Sheets and discs ..	Per oke ..	18 00	20 00
Lead ..	Sheet ..	" ..	3 20	4 10
" ..	Pig ..	" ..	3 00	4 00
Tin ..	Bars ..	" ..	18 00	20 00
Rum ..	100 oke barrels ..	" ..	6 00	4 10
Indigo ..	1st quality ..	" ..	160 00	130 00
" ..	2nd ..	" ..	80 00	100 00
" ..	3rd ..	" ..	64 00	80 00
" ..	4th ..	" ..	60 00	60 00
Cochineal ..	" ..	" ..	80 00	65 00

In other articles, such as coarse woollen cloth, iron, steel, tin sheets, logwood, and drugs, there has been little or no variation of price.

Two new articles have been brought into the local market within the last two years—namely, coarse hempen canvas, in pieces of 100 yards, 27 inches wide, selling at 2 piastres the pike; and a bluish crimson dye in powder, here called "Garibaldi." This dye was sold, at first, as high as 2 piastres the drachm, nearly 5s. the lb. It later fell into disrepute, having been found unstable, and its price declined to 25 paràs the drachm, or little more than 1s. 6d. the lb.

There is always a steady demand for British articles of import, the value of which forms nearly half the total of foreign imports into this province.

Austrian and German Imports, which rank next in importance to the British in value, have since 1864 declined nearly one-half.

The most noticeable fact in connection with this trade during the last two years is the larger proportion of woollen cloths made in Austria to those of Saxony, which, at one time, used almost to monopolize the market. Austrian cloths, under new names and of many varieties of size and quality, have been introduced into the local markets, where they seem to find favour.

The following is a list of the same, with their retail prices, in the Bazaar of Monastir :—

Name of Cloth.	Qualities.	Size of Pieces.	Measure at which Sold.	Price.
				Piastres.
Reichenberg	8	15 to 20 riffs .. 60 in. wide ..	Riff ..	40 to 60
Palmerston (or Castor) ..	6	25 to 30 riffs .. 50 to 54 in. wide ..	" ..	60 to 80
Doeskin	6	15 to 20 riffs .. 56 in. wide ..	" ..	45 to 60
Uso (imitation Reichenberg)	5	16 to 17 riffs .. 60 in. wide ..	" ..	24 to 36
Ditto Saxony	5	.. .. .	..	24 to 36
Saya (chiefly red) ..	1	14 to 28 barabants. 52 in. wide ..	Barabant	50
Half Saya (ditto.) ..		16 to 20 barabants. 60 in. wide ..	"	32
Weiser (favourite trade marks, crown and double fish)	4 widths	15 riffs 46 to 56 in. wide ..	Riff ..	12 to 20
Waist shawls (cotton, woollen, mixed cotton and wool, mixed cotton and silk)	Great variety of sizes and qualities	1 to 3 riffs long by 1 to 1½ riffs wide	Each ..	10 to 60

In the articles of shawls for the waist it is asserted that those of British manufacture compete successfully with the Austrian in the local markets.

The "barabant" is a new cloth, measure equal to 1 Turkish arshine, or $26\frac{2}{3}$ inches.

From Austria and Germany the importation of fezzes is very large. There are no less than 25 qualities, besides every variety of size, of this universal head covering, for the native population. The price ranges between 25 and 200 piastres a dozen.

Silk stuffs, figured, 27 inches wide, selling at 30 to 65 piastres the pike, and plain silks, 23 to 27 inches wide, varying in price between 16 and 30 piastres, consumed in this country, are almost exclusively imported from Austria. Very few silk stuffs, the produce of French looms, are to be met with in the bazaar.

Swiss manufactures, both cotton and woollen, occupy about one-sixth of the foreign import trade, and have continued to maintain their place in the market. It is a singular fact that the native merchants have found the means, within the last year, to import Swiss manufactures on their own account, and to undersell similar articles imported into this country by the resident agents of the Swiss manufacturers. The goods may possibly have been imitated in Austria, and the trade marks pirated.

It is no less the fact that English merchants cannot compete in Turkey

with the native merchants trading in British manufactures. Many tricks and devices are practised by the latter in giving their orders to the manufacturers, which wholesale English merchants in Turkey would never dream of resorting to.

EXPORTS.

The following is an approximative estimate of the quantities of the various articles exported, with their average selling price and total value :—

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Total Value.
To EUROPE.		Piastres.	Piastres.
Wheat, chiefly soft kilos.	500,000	70	35,000,000
Lambskins pieces	350,000	6	2,100,000
Sheepskins "	300,000	7	2,100,000
Goatskins "	100,000	8	800,000
Kidskins "	100,000	4	400,000
Hareskins "	30,000	2½	75,000
Goatskins, dressed and dyed .. parcels of 10	8,000	160	1,280,000
Madder roots okes	20,000	4	80,000
Silkworm eggs "	2,200	400	880,000
Silk cocoons, spent "	5,000	50	250,000
Saffron "	500	50	25,000
Leeches "	5,000	12	60,000
Grebe skins pairs	20,000	30	600,000
Total	..	..	43,650,000
To TURKISH PROVINCES.			
Linseed okes	30,000	1	30,000
Furs, undressed loads	100	1,500	150,000
Tallow okes	150,000	7	1,050,000
Wool "	50,000	8	400,000
Sheeps' butter "	100,000	9	900,000
Tobacco "	6,000	6	36,000
Woollen socks pairs	500,000	3	1,500,000
Turpentine okes	10,000	3½	35,000
Total	..	..	4,101,000
Grand Total	..	..	47,751,000

The exports of wheat in 1867, and to June last, have been larger than during several years past. The demand was chiefly for the western Mediterranean ports.

The fluctuations of price in the markets of Monastir, of different kinds of grain during the year 1867, converted to English measure and money at the rate of 1½ kilo. per imperial quarter, and of 110 piastres per £ sterling, are as follows:—

		Per Imp. Quarter.			
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, hard, 1st quality	..	30	0 to 39	0	
" 2nd	..	27	7	36	4
" 1st	..	22	6	32	2
" 2nd	..	20	10	29	9
Barley	..	10	2	14	10
Indian corn	..	12	0	22	4
Rye	..	12	0	22	4
Oats	..	7	4	9	10

Banks, Rates of Exchange, Weights, Measures, and Coins.—The information contained in the report on the trade of the pashalik of Roumeli for 1864 equally applies to 1867.

Public Works.—The works on the new road to Salonica, which were commenced four years ago, have not been carried on further than three miles from this town, although from the fact that the road-tax, levied as well in labour of men and animals as in money, has been rigorously exacted during the above period, it might reasonably be expected that they would have been completed at least half way to Vodena, a distance of about 24 miles, which comprises all the dead level section of the road to that town. Not only has the little bit of road now open to traffic been left in an incomplete condition, but all the minor employés and many of the skilled workmen have remained unpaid. The money collected for the purpose has been dissipated in some mysterious manner, which not even the superior authorities seem to have been able to discover or account for, if they have ever seriously occupied themselves with the matter. It should be remarked, however, that one season was occupied in re-paving the principal thoroughfares of this town, and in constructing a small cut-stone bridge; and that in the early part of last year the resources of the *cazà* of Ostrovo were put into requisition to cut a new way along the face of a rocky mountain, at the foot of which the old road ran, in order to obtain a more gradual ascent. The works at this place were suspended on the departure of the last Valy of Roumeli (Tevfik Pasha) who, to do him justice, displayed no little anxiety to push them on during his brief occupation of his post. No public works have been undertaken in any other part of this province.

Monastir, July 21, 1868.

FRANCE.

TONNAY-CHARENTE.

Report by Consul the Hon. H. P. Vereker, LL.D., on the Trade of the Port of Tonnay-Charente for the Year 1867.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE trade of Tonnay-Charente, consisting as it does mainly of the export of brandy, has exhibited no unusual features in the year 1867, but the amount exported has exceeded anticipation, and seems due to the continually augmenting tracts of land put under vine cultivation; in fact, in various localities, where the vineyards were formerly considered as of secondary importance, the vine has now become the principal object of industry. In a carefully prepared statistical work on the Department of the Charente-Inferieure, the tracts under vines are stated to have comprised, some years since, 111,682 hectares, or about one-sixth of the superficies of the Department, the hectare being equal to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres English; and at present, though there are no means of accurately ascertaining the lands under vines, it may be estimated to amount to one quarter of the whole, or, say, 575,000 acres, in the Charente-Inferieure. Large as this figure is, it is not on the produce of the Lower, but on that of the Upper Charente, or, more correctly speaking, the Department of the Charente, that the trade of Tonnay-Charente mostly depends, the chief centre being Cognac.

Imports.—The importations which (excepting the coasting trade) were derived from the United Kingdom, consisted of coals and iron in the following proportions:—

					Tons.
Coals	..	..	..	..	32,555
Coke	..	..	..	..	500
Iron	..	..	..	..	1,380

Under the heading “coals” is comprised 900 tons of patent fuel; the coal discharged at Rochefort, lower down the River Charente, is excluded. The imports included, besides small quantities of oats and machinery, also empty casks and bottles from England, and two cargoes of timber for railway construction from the Adriatic.

Exports.—The attention of merchants has in the past, as in former years, been devoted almost entirely to the exportation of brandy. The year 1867 commenced under auspices somewhat unfavourable, for, in consequence of the unprecedented large exportation of brandy in the preceding year, the stock on hands at this side had decreased, and the markets in the United Kingdom seemed fully supplied, whilst the stock there tended to increase; new tracts of country were added to the brandy producing districts, and the show of fruit was abundant; there were, however, some late frosts which caused damage, and the vine disease appeared in various localities; the weather too was somewhat unfavourable both for the ripening of the grapes and the vintage, nevertheless, the vine crop was large though barely of average quality; under such circumstances it might reasonably have been supposed that the

trade of 1867 would have shown a considerable reduction as compared with that of 1866, it will however be seen by the following Table, showing the exportation of brandy for the past six years, that the falling off has only slightly exceeded one million and a half of gallons, a much less deficiency than was expected, and this fact tends to show both the augmentation of productive lands, and the remarkable elasticity of the trade:—

BRANDY exported.

				French Litres.	British Gallons.
1862	..	..	..	13,127,700	2,888,094
1863	..	..	..	18,128,945	3,988,358
1864	..	..	..	27,008,420	5,941,848
1865	..	..	..	28,654,000	6,303,880
1866	..	..	..	52,555,500	11,562,210
1867	..	..	..	44,411,000	9,770,420

A modification in the brandy trade, arising since the equalization of the duties on bottled spirits, is observable in the great increase of shipments of brandy in bottles instead of in casks, it is exported in cases containing one dozen bottles each. The returns show that in 1867 there were shipped from Tonnay-Charente—

				Cases.
To United Kingdom	..	..	..	513,270
Australia	..	..	..	11,193
Canada..	..	..	..	33,623
Total, United Kingdom and Colonies				558,086

These exports involving a shipment of no less than 6,697,032 bottles.

The following Table will give a general view of the exports from Tonnay-Charente to foreign countries in 1867:—

Articles.	British Measure.	Quantities.
Brandy	Gallons.	9,770,420
Bottles. . . .	Tons.	3,410
Cut Stone	"	345
Eggs	"	4
Grains	"	182
Hay	"	81
Miscellaneous ..	"	65
Salt	"	329
Sardines	"	30
Vinegar	Pipes.	838
Wine	"	97

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The foreign trade of the port of Tonnay-Charente was conducted in the year 1867 by 177 vessels inwards and 168 outwards; of the former 57 were French, and of the latter 49, the rest being British; no vessels of other nationalities were employed in the trade; however, many Norwegian vessels went to Rochefort, lower down the river, importing timber for construction.

An analysis of the entries of British ships engaged in the trade shows that they were employed as follows :—

Inwards.

How Employed.				Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
With Cargoes	..	..	..	106	31,988	1,563
In Ballast	..	..	..	14	5,938	297
Total	..	..	..	120	37,926	1,860
From United Kingdom	..	..	..	106	32,439	1,626
„ France	..	..	..	12	5,041	218
„ Austria	..	..	..	2	446	16
Total	..	..	..	120	37,926	1,860
Screw Steamers	..	..	..	72	27,858	1,508
Sailing Vessels	..	..	..	48	10,068	352
Total	..	..	..	120	37,926	1,860

Outwards.

How Employed.				Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
With Cargoes	..	..	..	94	31,874	1,613
In Ballast	..	..	..	25	5,043	210
Total	..	..	..	119	36,917	1,823
To United Kingdom	..	..	..	104	33,242	1,677
„ Canada	..	..	..	7	1,978	77
„ France	..	..	..	4	763	35
„ Spain	..	..	..	3	629	24
„ United States	..	..	..	1	305	10
Total	..	..	..	119	36,917	1,823
Screw Steamers	..	..	..	71	26,865	1,473
Sailing Vessels	..	..	..	48	10,052	350
Total	..	..	..	119	36,917	1,823

An interesting feature shown in the above Table is the influence of steamers upon this trade, it is not very many years since the first trading steamer arrived at this port, and, as is above seen, the aggregate tonnage of steamers employed is now nearly treble that of sailing vessels, the cargoes conveyed are also in larger proportion, steamers being generally preferred. There are two regular lines of steam vessels employed in the trade, the one going to London and returning *via* Cardiff with coals, the other going to Cork, Dublin, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and usually returning with coals and iron from Ardrossan, or another Ayrshire port. In the past year a further line of steamers has been engaged, which, taking the bulk of their cargoes at Bordeaux, complete their lading here, proceeding then to Leith and Edinburgh, or eastern English ports; there is also a small steamer which plies regularly between Bristol and Tonnay-Charente.

Of the French vessels employed in the foreign trade, seven proceeded to the United Kingdom with 1,140 puncheons brandy, and one with

160 tons salt ; three were bound to Australia with 2,981 puncheons brandy ; one to Canada with 415 puncheons brandy ; four to Sweden and Norway with 505 puncheons brandy ; and one to Hamburg with 164 puncheons brandy, the last-mentioned vessels also carried small lots of wine and vinegar.

The coasting trade in 1867 was as usual conducted by French vessels, the particulars of which are as follows :—

How Employed.	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
With Cargoes	915	42,918	3,469	997	43,323	3,680
In Ballast.	463	19,033	1,644	382	17,463	1,434
Total	1,378	61,951	5,113	1,379	60,783	5,114

AGRICULTURE.

The produce of the cereal crops in 1867 has not been so large as usual, and importations of grain are necessary to complete the deficiencies of the harvest ; wheat and oats were inferior, but beans, potatoes and maize are reported to have been successful crops ; there is no notable change in the amount of land under cultivation ; wages have risen, the scarcity of labourers is much felt, and no inconsiderable portion of agricultural work is performed by women and children. The cattle in this district do not appear to have been affected by the disease so prevalent in other parts.

MARKET PRICES.

There has been in the past year a considerable rise in the prices of articles of first necessity, bread, meat, and vegetables, having all augmented in value, and the retail prices were in some instances double the rates prevalent on an average of previous years ; prices rose gradually to the end of the year, and there was no appearance of that diminution usually observable upon the in-gathering of the harvest.

The following were the average wholesale prices per quintal of 222 lbs. of wheat, oats, and kidney beans in each quarter of the year.

Articles.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat	1 5 0	1 4 6	1 7 6	1 10 8
Oats.	0 17 4	0 16 3	0 18 1	0 18 5
Kidney Beans	0 16 6	0 17 2	0 19 8	1 5 2

PUBLIC WORKS.

Charente Railway.—The main line of this railway has been opened within the year from Saintes to Angoulême, thus completing the line from Rochefort to Angoulême. At Rochefort it is connected with the Orleans Company's line from Paris to Rochefort, and at Angoulême with the same Company's line from Paris to Bordeaux ; the principal stations on the line at present opened, besides the termini, are those of Tonnay-Charente, St. Savinien, Saintes, Cognac, and Jarnac ; this line opens up the most important producing district in connection with the brandy

trade, and has already exercised a sensible influence on commerce, as many of the goods previously conveyed for shipment by boats on the river are now carried by rail, and, judging by analogy, it may be presumed that the railway will in time supplant the slower conveyance by boat. The Charentes Company are also undertaking a railway from Saintes to Contras, on the Bordeaux line, which will pass through a productive district.

The opening of the Charentes Railway seems to have fully awakened the population to the importance of railway communications, and besides, the line from La Rochelle to Nantes, granted to the Charentes Company, they project an independent line between Rochefort and La Rochelle, and a line from some point on the Orleans Company's Railway, probably Niort to St. Jean d'Angely and Marennnes, with a branch eventually to Royau, a prosperous bathing town on the embouchure of the Garonne.

The towns on the south-west coast of Charente Inferieure, that is to say, Marennnes, La Tremblade, Royau, and incidentally the Island d'Oleron, have hitherto been deprived of the benefits of railway communication chiefly in consequence of the impediments to the construction of a railway bridge over the river Charente, below the trading centre Tonnay-Charente, for it is thought in many quarters that, however excellent such a bridge might be formed to avoid interference with the navigation, it would have at least a deterring effect upon the commerce on which the wealth of this district depends, and might drive much of it to Bordeaux or other ports; on the other hand, the line proposed by St. Jean d'Angely and St. Savinien to Marennnes, crossing the river above Tonnay-Charente, would not only obviate those objections, but would open up a rich but insufficiently served district, by giving it an easy access to the trading ports and connecting it with Paris.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Upon the trade of this district there are few special observations to make, it appears healthy and sound, and though in the past year not quite so exceptionally active as in 1866, it exhibits no signs of falling off or of losing the impetus it received in the past few years, the estimated value of the brandy exported having amounted to 1,776,440*l.*; as most of the exports are paid for in specie, and there is no corresponding value in imports, wealth is accumulating enormously in the district. In 1867, the shipments of corn, beans, &c., which formed important articles of export, chiefly from Maraus, almost ceased, small amounts of cereals were even imported into this district, but the circumstance may be considered transient and would be remedied by a successful harvest, although at the present time (1868) there is so great scarcity as to render necessary increased importations of provisions.

Charente Inferieure, October 10, 1868.

ITALY.

BRINDISI.

Report by Mr. Consul Grant, on the Trade and Commerce of Brindisi for the Year 1867.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

THE total number and tonnage of vessels of all nations arrived at this port in the course of the last five years has been as follows:—

	Foreign Trade.		Coasting Trade.		Calling for Orders, &c.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1863	672	66,267	} Included in the Foreign Trade {				672	66,267
1864	822	84,757					822	84,757
1865	849	95,343					849	95,343
1866	956	160,139					956	160,139
1867	339	99,205	314	64,955	201	18,163	854	182,323

Having succeeded in obtaining a more accurate return for 1867 than for previous years, I have been able, in the foregoing Table, to class vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and those calling for orders, in that year separately.

The total shipping of 1867 shows a falling-off of 102 vessels, and an increase of 22,184 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

This is accounted for by the fact that the falling off in number has been almost entirely among Turkish and Greek vessels of small tonnage, and Italian coasters, which was caused by the quarantine imposed in those countries and Italian ports on arrivals from Brindisi, throughout the summer and part of autumn, while the increase in the tonnage was owing chiefly to the regular line of large Austrian steamers, the running of which had in the previous year been interrupted for some months during the war with Italy.

The following Statement contains particulars regarding the arrivals and clearances in foreign trade only, under different flags, in the year 1867:—

ENTERED.												
Nationality.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Calling for Orders, or putting in from Stress of Weather.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British { Sailing ...	27	8,313	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8,313	289
{ Steamers ...	...	...	...	1	765	52	...	...	...	1	765	52
Italian { Sailing ...	41	4,532	394	6	469	46	38	3,552	295	85	8,553	735
{ Steamers ...	107	51,726	4,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	51,726	4,463
Austrian { Sailing ...	4	992	39	2	162	14	...	...	...	6	1,154	63
{ Steamers ...	51	27,520	1,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	27,520	1,991
Greek, Sailing ...	20	661	91	11	229	52	13	1,035	78	44	1,941	221
Turkish, " ...	61	1,149	275	1	42	6	9	304	45	71	1,479	326
French, " ...	...	...	...	1	152	7	...	...	...	1	152	7
Prussian, " ...	5	2,131	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,131	68
Mecklenburg, Sailing ...	1	362	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	362	12
Total ...	317	97,386	7,622	22	1,819	177	60	4,891	418	399	104,096	8,217

CLEARED.												
British { Sailing ...	...	...	...	23	7,274	252	...	...	...	23	7,274	252
{ Steamers ...	1	766	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	766	52
Italian { Sailing ...	37	4,037	333	20	2,697	188	63	7,368	638	120	14,102	1,159
{ Steamers ...	102	49,480	4,120	1	614	50	...	...	...	103	50,094	4,170
Austrian { Sailing ...	...	...	...	2	181	12	...	...	...	2	181	12
{ Steamers ...	50	26,756	1,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	26,756	1,951
Greek, Sailing ...	28	828	134	7	356	44	11	979	69	46	2,163	247
Turkish, " ...	35	664	147	34	773	161	1	97	7	70	1,534	315
French, " ...	2	311	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	311	15
Prussian, " ...	...	...	...	5	2,131	68	...	...	...	5	2,131	68
Mecklenburg, Sailing ...	...	...	...	1	362	12	...	...	...	1	362	12
Dutch, Sailing ...	1	117	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	117	6
Total ...	256	82,958	...	93	14,288	787	75	8,444	714	424	105,790	8,259

It will be seen, on referring to the foregoing Tables, that a comparatively large number of vessels put in for orders, and from stress of weather at this port. Its geographical position makes it a convenient place of call for vessels trading in the Adriatic, and it is the only safe harbour of refuge on this coast.

Small Italian coasters, especially, avail of it in winter, as will be seen in the subjoined Tables, in which details of the coasting trade of the year will be found.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	For Trading Purposes.			Calling for Orders, &c.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British Steamers ...	1	300	17	...	...	...	1	300	17
Italian { Steamers ...	57	22,480	1,995	...	...	...	57	22,480	1,995
{ Sailing ...	202	16,086	1,174	140	12,872	1,103	342	28,958	2,277
Austrian { Steamers ...	48	25,423	1,860	...	...	...	48	25,423	1,860
{ Sailing ...	1	64	6	...	...	...	1	64	6
Greek, Sailing ...	2	159	11	...	...	...	2	159	11
Turkish " ...	1	167	8	...	...	...	1	167	8
Dutch { Steamers ...	...	...	...	1	400	27	1	400	27
French { Sailing ...	1	117	6	...	...	...	1	117	6
{ Sailing ...	1	159	7	...	...	...	1	159	7
Total ...	314	64,955	5,084	141	13,272	1,130	455	78,227	6,214

CEEARED.

Nationality.	For Trading Purposes.			Called for Orders, &c.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British { Steamers	1	300	17	...	...	...	1	300	17
{ Sailing	5	1,307	47	...	...	...	5	1,307	47
Italian { Steamers	61	24,112	2,318	...	...	...	61	24,112	2,318
{ Sailing	206	15,527	1,160	115	9,056	760	321	24,583	1,920
Austrian { Steamers	49	26,187	1,900	...	...	...	49	26,187	1,900
{ Sailing	5	414	35	...	...	...	5	414	35
Greek "	...	...	...	2	56	9	2	56	9
Turkish "	1	16	4	8	207	38	9	223	42
Dutch { Steamers	...	...	...	1	400	27	1	400	27
{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	328	67,863	5,481	126	9,719	834	454	77,582	6,315

British Shipping at this port for the last five years has been as follows :—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1863.. ..	16	3,303
1864.. ..	21	4,666
1865.. ..	19	4,537
1866.. ..	27	6,154
1867.. ..	29	9,378

The two next Statements contain details regarding British shipping in the year 1867.

ENTERED

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steamers from Alexandria in ballast.. ..	1	765
" Ancona with general cargo for England ..	1	300
Sailing vessels from England with coals	27	8,313

CLEARED

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steamers for Alexandria with mules	1	765
" Sicily to complete general cargo for England.	1	300
Sailing vessels for Constantinople in ballast	20	6,613
" Greece in ballast	3	661
" Italian ports in ballast	5	1,307

Although only two vessels represent the increase of British shipping at this port, the tonnage has augmented about 50 per cent., as compared with the previous year, so that it may fairly be assumed that the British flag is gradually increasing its hold on the coal trade of Brindisi, which is fully borne out by comparing the importation of that article in British vessels in the years 1866 and 1867. In the former it amounted to 8,950 tons, in the latter it rose to 12,790.

The size of the vessels employed in this trade depends chiefly on the time of the year at which the supply of coal is required here. In winter and spring, large vessels, chartered to load corn in the Black Sea, willingly bring a cargo of coal to this port, to make an outward freight; while in the latter part of summer and autumn the smaller and swifter class of vessels that go to the Ionian Islands for fruit, are more easily obtainable.

Harbour.—The works undertaken for the improvement of the port have not all proceeded quite so actively as had been expected; but, on the whole, the progress made has, with the exception of the excavations, been satisfactory enough, as will be seen by the following details of what has been done up to the 30th April of the present year.

Breakwater in the Outer Harbour, between the Island of St. Andrea and the Mainland.—For this work 109,465 cubic metres of stone blocks are required, of which 37,000 have been sunk, and 40,000 prepared. Its completion by the time stipulated (July 1869) is considered certain.

Mole to project from the Forte di Mare Lighthouse.—120 metres in length have been quite completed, and the stone blocks for the remaining 140 metres are now being immersed.

42,862 cubic metres of stone blocks are required for the whole jetty; 30,000 have already been sunk, and 10,000 are in readiness. The contractors are confident that it will be finished before the month of July 1869.

Retaining Wall on the Costa Morena (Eastern Coast of Outer Harbour).—This work has proceeded very slowly, as it is not considered very important. Of the 20,876 cubic metres of stone blocks required, only 600 have been immersed, and 8,000 prepared.

Boundary Wall in the connecting channel.—This is considered the most important of all the works contracted for, its object being to insure uniform depth of water in the channel.

Its progress has been somewhat retarded by the delay that has taken place in excavating for the foundations, which require a depth of water of nine metres.

20,000 cubic metres of artificial blocks, each from 10 to 12 cubic metres, are required altogether.

412 blocks have been immersed, and 300 more are in readiness.

This work ought to be quite completed by next December, but as far as I can ascertain, it will not be so before July 1869.

Quay on the Western Arm of the Inner Harbour.—The same cause which has delayed the construction of the boundary wall, just referred to, has impeded the progress of this quay. The contractors cannot proceed unless there is sufficient depth of water for the foundations, which are to be eight metres deep, and according to the terms of the contract, Government is bound to provide it.

The length of this quay is to be of 500 metres, only 100 of which have been completed up to the water line, and the superstructure is now being proceeded with. Unfortunately, some time back, the foundations, for a length of 25 metres, sank considerably, having been resting on mud. I am assured, however, that this mishap will be easily remedied, and that there is no fear for the rest of the structure.

A further tract of 100 metres is now in the course of construction, but before the remaining 300 metres can be commenced, 30,000 cubic metres of mud will have to be excavated.

Quay on the Eastern Arm.—This quay was finished last summer. It is 260 metres long, very spacious, and appears to be solidly built. It has been furnished with two cranes, capable of lifting, one ten and the other three tons weight. It is much to be regretted that this fine quay should only be accessible to small craft, as there is not sufficient depth of water alongside it even for moderate-sized vessels.

Dredging Operations.—The unsatisfactory state of the dredging operations, to which I have already had occasion to allude more than once, continues to be the great obstacle to the thorough and speedy improvement of the harbour.

The chief cause of the lamentable want of activity in this all-important operation lies in the unserviceable state of the dredging machines and their tenders. Two of them only are tolerably good, and, if properly repaired, could excavate daily about 1,000 cubic metres each; but in their present state they cannot work many days without breaking down. The rest are not even worth repairing.

Something has been done in the course of the year to equalize the depth of water in the area between the old quay on the northern part of the town and the connecting channel, so that now vessels drawing 18 to 19 feet can, in charge of a Government pilot, go up to within a few yards of the old quay just mentioned, and be placed in direct communication with the same by means of a wooden plank 10 or 12 yards long. It is thus that large-sized merchant vessels now discharge their cargoes. It will never be possible, however, to go close up to the quay in question, because its foundations are only about 14 feet deep, and any attempt to excavate below that depth would cause them to give way.

The passage from the connecting channel to the western arm has been improved by the removal of some ancient masonry work, about 14 feet under water, which partially obstructed it. This was accomplished by one of the dredging machines, much to the detriment of the machine itself.

The total amount of mud excavated between the 1st January, 1867, and the 30th April last, was 250,000 cubic metres, or at the rate of about 490 per day on an average. Although this is by no means a satisfactory average, I cannot bring myself to believe, notwithstanding the reliable source from which I derive the present information, that even that much has been effected, judging from the amount of work I have myself, almost daily, seen performed.

The contract for the excavations ceased last year, and since that time they have been protected by Government. A new contract has, however, just been concluded with a Genoese firm; and it is said that some powerful dredging machines will be furnished them by the Italian Admiralty, so that one may expect to see the work proceed satisfactorily at last.

There is no appearance of docking accommodation of any kind yet.

The Italian Government is ready to grant a concession for a dry dock and a hauling slip, and invitations for tenders to that effect were issued last autumn, but nobody has come forward.

The principal conditions of the concession are as follows:—The dry dock to be 123 metres long, and to be constructed according to the plan drawn up by Government engineers, deposited at the office of Public Works at Florence, at a cost of 2,500,000 Italian liras. To be situated at the inner extremity of the eastern arm of the inner harbour. To be completed in three years, and opened to the public after two months.

Government will grant a fixed subsidy, payable by instalments, the amount of which is to be specified in the tender.

The duration of the concession is also left to the discretion of the party tendering.

The contractor will be authorized to levy dock dues, which are not to exceed the average of those paid in other ports of Italy, and to be regulated by a Tariff sanctioned by Government.

Two thousand Italian livres of Italian rente are to be deposited as security when the tender is sent in.

The concession will be granted to the party offering the most advan-

tageous terms regarding the Government subsidy, and the duration of the concession.

The preference will be given to any person who should at the same time tender for the construction of a hauling slip for vessels of 2,000 tons burthen, to be completed in 20 months.

The party whose tender shall be accepted by a commission appointed for the purpose, will have to deposit, within eight days after such acceptance, 100,000 Italian livres worth of Italian 5 per cent. Bonds (nominal value), and 200,000 more on signing the contract.

Whenever the structure shall have reached a value of 400,000 Italian livres, the sums deposited as security will be returned to the contractor.

Should the completion of the work be retarded beyond the prescribed time, the Government subsidy will be reduced by 5 per cent. for every subsequent month's delay.

The same penalties to apply to the contract for the hauling slip, for which the security required is of 100,000 Italian livres worth of 5 per cent. Italian Bonds.

I think it well to warn persons who might be induced to tender, not to accept the site chosen for the dry dock without a guarantee that the whole of the eastern arm shall be thoroughly dredged, lest it should be exposed to the same inconvenience as the new quay,—that of being inaccessible.

The following new buoys have been placed in the outer harbour :— A red buoy with staff and flag, at 280 yards from the Castello di Mare Lighthouse, E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. of the same. The two floating casks which formerly marked the eastern extremity of the Bardet Shoal, and the northern one of the *Morena* Shoal, have been replaced, the former by a white buoy surmounted by a white globe and flag, and the latter by a black bell-buoy with flag.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The total value of the imports and exports for the last five years respectively, has been as follows :—

Imports.				Exports.		
	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.	By Sea.	By Land.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1863 ..	97,470	27	97,497	21,185	..	21,185
1864 ..	139,377	64	139,441	46,265	..	46,265
1865 ..	119,381	3,446	122,827	33,000	..	33,000
1866 ..	112,107	..	112,107	53,812	..	53,812
1867 ..	113,941	1,567	115,508	75,571	..	75,571

The two next Statements will serve to compare the trade of this port with other countries in the year 1867 with that of the preceding year.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	From England.		From France.		From Austria.		From Turkey.		From Greece.		From Egypt.		From other Countries and Italian Free Ports.		Total.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar and Coffee	..	..	14,102	9,847	..	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	1,084	14,386	11,183
Wheat and Flour	..	..	4,553	526	1,979	6,182	22,326	22,404	1,004	2,922	..	..	2,348	..	32,515	32,034
Coals ..	28,456	33,920	..	1,120	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	28,530	36,094
Other articles	865	3,862	4,791	5,031	15,250	9,444	7,857	3,931	5,855	3,149	..	1,174	1,960	11,306	36,176	37,197
Total ..	29,264	37,782	23,446	16,524	17,229	15,932	30,283	26,335	6,859	5,071	..	1,174	4,666	12,390	112,107	115,508

EXPORTS.

Articles.	To England.		To France.		To Austria.		To Turkey.		To Greece.		To Egypt.		To other Countries and Italian Free Ports.		Total.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Olive oil	..	16,123	..	636	9,421	7,476	149	..	33	..	457	452	4,764	57	30,945	16,221
Oats ..	..	1,400	..	18,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,906	8,134
Linseed	..	..	7,866	8,120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7,866	8,134
Mules	..	..	..	..	..	878	1,639	2,080	..	..	..	11,640	..	..	..	11,640
Other articles	..	151	100	86	3,118	878	1,639	2,080	5,158	3,971	4,884	12,478	..	26	15,001	19,670
Total	16,123	9,151	7,966	27,348	12,539	8,354	1,788	2,080	5,291	3,971	5,341	24,570	4,764	97	53,812	75,571

Imports.—The import trade of this port is entirely limited to the absolute wants of the district, it is not therefore much affected by those circumstances which, in large commercial towns, are apt influence it one way or the other. Accordingly, cholera, quarantines, and forced paper currency,—evils which have afflicted Italy for the last two years,—have not caused any diminution in the imports.

It will be seen, on referring to the foregoing Tables that, as in the previous year, a considerable quantity of wheat had to be imported in 1867. The supply was required in consequence of the failure of the 1866 crop, but only in the early part of the year, as the brilliant harvest prospects in the spring put a stop to the importation.

Exports.—The small export trade of this port has been unusually favoured by exceptional circumstances. It exceeded that of the preceding year by 21,759*l*. (nearly 50 per cent.), notwithstanding a considerable falling off in oil (about 14,720*l*.), which is the principal article of export.

It was the good fortune of this district that the abundant harvest was met by an extraordinary demand from France, and that the demand was for oats, of which a much larger quantity than usual had been grown, greatly in excess of the wants of the place.

The purchase of mules for the Abyssinian expedition was another lucky incident which helped to turn a year which had dawned under unfavourable auspices, into a prosperous one, and to raise the exports to an unprecedented figure.

800 mules were bought here for Her Majesty's Government, at a cost of about 16,000*l*., and it was no small blessing for the agricultural population to have that sum thrown into circulation among them.

Only 11,640*l*. under this head figure among the exports of the year, because 200 mules were shipped by a Government transport and not reported at the Custom-house.

It is worth noticing that the trade with Egypt is, comparatively, acquiring a certain degree of importance.

Three years ago the name of that country did not appear in the Custom-house returns at all; in 1866 it figured among the exports for 5,341*l*., and in 1867 for 24,530*l*., being a third of the total value exported in that year, consisting chiefly of articles of domestic consumption, such as cheese, butter, vegetables, &c.

On the other hand, the import trade from the same quarter does not give any sign of development.

The prices of agricultural produce, in the course of the year, as published by the Municipality, have been as follows:—

Articles.	Prices Free on Board.						
	Italian Money and Measures.				English Money and Measures		
	Measures.	Highest.	Lowest.		Measures.	Highest.	Lowest.
Wheat { hard.. soft ..	per Tumolo ..	dets. grs. 4 8	dets. grs. 2 50		per Imp. Quart.	s. d. 70 6½	s. d. 43 1½
	" ..	3 86	2 20		" ..	66 7	37 11½
Oats	" ..	1 32	0 85		" ..	22 9½	14 8
Oil	Salma ..	60 95	47 0		Gallon ..	5 9	4 3½
Wine	" ..	12 24	8 16		" ..	1 1½	0 8

The exchange is calculated at 6 ducats 26 grains per £ sterling.

The next Statement contains the market prices of articles of domestic consumption.

Articles.	Italian Weights or Measures.	Italian Money.		English Weights or Measures.	English Money.	
		Lrs. cts.	Lrs. cts.		s. d.	s. d.
Beef with the bone ..	per Kilogramme	1 10	to 1 20	lb. ..	0 4½	to 0 5
" without ..	"	1 30	1 40	" ..	0 5½	0 5½
Mutton ..	"	0 90	—	" ..	0 3½	—
Lamb ..	"	0 80	—	" ..	0 3½	—
Fowls ..	Each ..	0 90	2 20	Each ..	0 8	1 8
Sugar ..	Kilogramme	1 20	1 30	lb. ..	0 5	0 5½
Flour ..	"	0 60	0 70	" ..	0 2½	—
Cheese, Parmesan ..	"	3 0	4 0	" ..	1 2	1 6½
" Swiss ..	"	3 0	—	" ..	1 2	—
" common ..	"	1 20	1 50	" ..	0 5	0 6
Butter ..	"	3 20	3 50	" ..	1 2½	1 4½

The exchange is calculated at 26 Italian livres 60 centimes per £ sterling.

I abstain from giving the market prices of other articles of export and import, as I find that the information to be derived from the native merchants is not much to be relied upon, and I have no other means of ascertaining them.

In my last year's Report, I alluded to the opening there might be here for an English firm, and expressed an opinion that it would be easy to take the existing trade out of the hands of the present mercantile community, especially as regarded certain articles, such as iron, and cotton and woollen manufactures, which I stated found their way to this port in a roundabout way.

On becoming better acquainted with the commerce of the place, I can not only confirm what I then asserted, but add that the whole foreign trade of Brindisi is essentially second-hand.

All the commissions for oil and other articles of export are received through firms at Naples, to whom importers at foreign ports apply; and it is through the same channel that articles of import are generally procured by merchants at this port. So that even when imported and exported direct, the goods are invariably burdened with a double commission.

This absence of direct connexions between this and foreign ports, strengthens my conviction that an English firm, with a certain amount of capital and good connexions, could monopolize the existing trade, while placing itself in an advantageous position for securing a large share of the traffic, which, it is generally admitted, is in store for Brindisi at no distant date.

I am quite aware, however, that the many difficulties to be encountered in transacting business at this port, and the objections to which it is open as a residence, will deter most people from settling here.

Among the serious obstacles in the way of business I may mention that it is impossible to negotiate bills on London, and for strangers even on any other market; that the growers of produce give no credit, and that there are no regular brokers through whom to transact business.

AGRICULTURE.

Corn.—As I have already had occasion to state under the head of Commerce, the harvest of 1867 was a very fine one, quite above the average.

This year's crop, which up to the middle of June promised to be one of the finest on record, has been entirely spoiled by the heavy and continued rains which have since then prevailed.

Linseed.—The linseed crop was again deficient in 1867, yielding only about 7,000 quarters. This year's has been almost totally destroyed by the rain. I am told that none will be fit for exportation.

Wine.—The vintage was scarce last autumn, but of excellent quality. The yield was about 800,000 gallons.

Oil.—The oil crop last autumn was better than that of the previous year, but still far from satisfactory.

The blight continues to damage the olives, and until some means shall have been found to destroy this noxious insect or worm, the failure of the oil crop must be expected to continue.

A Venetian company which has in view the cultivation of colonial produce in Southern Italy, is now trying the sugar-cane in this district, and if the experiment succeeds, they intend growing it on a large scale next year. They have just purchased a large tract of uncultivated land, 1,400 acres in extent, for 1,300*l*.

A "Comizio Agrario" (society for the improvement of agriculture) has been formed at Lecce; it is an institution which may do much good. It is to be hoped they will induce the peasants to throw aside the anti-diluvian agricultural implements now in use, and replace them by more modern and efficient ones.

The sale of ecclesiastical property which is now in progress will also no doubt greatly contribute to the improvement of agriculture and the prosperity of this part of Italy. The lands previously held by religious communities who took no pains to improve them, will now be redistributed, and large tracts of hitherto uncultivated land will fall thus to the share of the rural population and agricultural speculators, who will be sure to turn them to account.

The following Statement will give an idea of the extent, nature, and value of the ecclesiastical property of the province of Terra d'Otranto, which is being gradually disposed of in lots by public auction:—

Districts.				Valuation.	Extent.	No. of Lots.
				It. Livres.	Hectares.	
Brindisi	..	..	..	731,452	1,123	127
Lecce	..	..	..	1,029,053	1,135	182
Taranto	..	..	..	316,106	1,277	26
Gallipoli	..	..	..	583,692	1,137	195
Total	..	..	..	2,660,303	4,672	530

1 Hectare = 2·4711431 acres.
 25 Italian Livres = £1 sterling.

The quality of the land has been classed as follows:—Ten-sixteenths corn-fields, three-sixteenths olive plantations, two-sixteenths uncultivated, and one-sixteenth fruit gardens and vineyards.

Several sales have already taken place. The result of those that have come to my knowledge has been as follows:—

No. of Lots.	Valuation.	Price Realized.
	It. Livres.	
93	300,477	429,911

There has therefore been an increase of 43 per cent. on the valuation. On the other hand, however, it must be stated that 60 more lots which were put up to sale at the same time, found no purchasers, and will have most probably to be disposed of at reduced rates.

The most brilliant result was obtained at the Brindisi sale (included in the above statement), when 70 per cent. was realised in excess of the valuation. Three very fine farms, close to the town, extending over 310 hectares, were on that occasion purchased by a Belgian farmer.

LAND AND WATER COMMUNICATIONS.

The Adriatic and Oriental Steam-ship Company have concluded a contract with the Municipality of Venice for a weekly service between that port and Brindisi, in connection with the Alexandria line.

The success of the Mont Cenis Summit Railway, which seems now established, will no doubt increase the transit of travellers through this port. Hitherto it has been very limited, as will be seen by the following Statement:—

PASSENGERS Arrived from Alexandria.

Class.			1866.	1867.
1st	..	..	331	383
2nd	..	..	305	299
3rd	..	..	447	859
Total	..	..	1,083	1,541

SAILED for Alexandria.

Class.			1866.	1867.
1st	..	..	240	104
2nd	..	..	188	93
3rd	..	..	1,425	110
Total	..	..	1,853	307

PUBLIC WORKS.

Under this head there is but little to notice. A new street is about to be opened between the railway station and the port, but its execution is likely to extend over several years, from motives of finance

GENERAL REMARKS.

Arrangements have been made for the transit of passengers' luggage through Italy without being subjected to examination. Travellers can now, on board the steamer, have their luggage *plombé* and registered for the frontier town to which they are bound. The Custom-house officers and railway officials go on board the steamers for the purpose, and passengers are no longer exposed to the annoyance and imposition of porters and boatmen.

With this exception, however, nothing has yet been done for the convenience of travellers. No hotel accommodation has been provided ; no

good restaurant at the railway station ; no proper conveyances between the station and the port—none of those comforts, in short, to which the travelling public is now accustomed have been attended to.

The only step in the path of progress, that I have to record, is the establishment of a small printing-office, and the starting of a weekly newspaper.

This port fortunately escaped the scourge of cholera, which made numberless victims in the southern provinces of Italy last summer. All the neighbouring towns and villages were attacked, but not a single case occurred among the resident population of Brindisi.

Brindisi, July 3, 1868.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

DANTZIG.

Report by Mr. Consul White, on the Navigation, Trade, and Commerce of Dantzic for the Year 1867.

THE general trade of Dantzic during the year 1867 was unfavourably affected by the same causes which have produced and continued to keep up a commercial depression throughout Europe.

To these causes must be added the impoverished condition of Russian Poland, formerly the best and principal customer of Dantzic, a country which, since 1863, is undergoing a complete social transformation, and is, therefore, at this present moment unable either to increase its supplies, or to develop its commercial vitality.

That country has moreover had two bad harvests in 1866 and in 1867, and has, therefore, been unable to forward here more than an average quantity of wheat, notwithstanding the inducement held out by unusually high prices.

During the last 20 years, the price of wheat at Dantzic had not been so high, except during the period of the Crimean War, when the export of grain was fettered by the Russian Government.

These remarks will serve to account for the decrease in the shipping at this port since 1865.

TABLE showing the Arrivals of Seagoing Vessels at Dantzic at different periods.

	No. of Ships.	Tonnage in Prussian Lasts of 4,000 Prussian lbs.
Average of seven years (1853 to 1859) ..	1,648	184,921
Average of six years (1860 to 1865) ..	2,688	281,123
During 1866	2,063	229,236
„ 1867	1,700	191,966

TABLE showing the Departures of Seagoing Vessels from Dantzic at different periods.

	No. of Ships.	Measuring in Lasts of 4,000 Prussian lbs.
Average of seven years (1853 to 1859) ..	1,651	183,338
Average of six years (1860 to 1865) ..	2,702	282,277
During 1866	2,049	224,823
„ 1867	1,767	196,818

The above Tables show that 625 vessels less arrived here in 1866 than during the period last preceding, and there was a further diminution of 363 in the number of arrivals in 1867.

This considerable decrease must be ascribed to the diminution in the export trade of this port, as many vessels coming here formerly in ballast have discontinued doing so.

Thus from 1860 to 1865, the average arrivals in ballast were 1,560 vessels; in the year 1866, 1,034 vessels, measuring 110,643 Prussian lasts; and in 1867, only 518 vessels, measuring 53,922 lasts.

With regard to the nature of the cargo out, 578 vessels, measuring 71,517 Prussian lasts, departed hence in 1867, against 919, measuring 86,163 lasts in 1866 with grain.

940 vessels departed with timber in 1867, measuring 118,000 lasts, against 950 in 1866, measuring 130,000 lasts.

The number and tonnage of vessels that arrived at Dantzic in 1867, according to their nationality, was as follows :—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage in Prussian Lasts.		
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
British	269	89	358	32,631	19,657	52,288
North German ..	670	216	886	86,225	21,028	107,253
Danish.. ..	34	105	139	3,039	5,782	8,821
Swedish and Norwegian	71	25	96	4,688	1,101	5,789
Dutch	123	78	201	9,862	5,905	15,767
French.. ..	9	3	12	873	284	1,157
Italian.. ..	1	..	1	175	..	175
Russian	5	2	7	551	165	716
Total	1,182	518	1,700	138,044	53,922	191,966

The number and tonnage of vessels departed from Dantzic in 1867, according to their nationality, was as follows :—

Nationality.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage in Prussian Lasts.		
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
British	351	3	354	48,366	346	48,712
North German ..	922	23	945	112,851	1,529	114,380
Danish.. ..	135	4	139	8,615	252	8,867
Swedish and Norwegian	93	7	100	6,074	428	6,502
Dutch	211	1	212	16,547	35	16,582
French.. ..	10	1	11	741	92	833
Italian.. ..	1	..	1	175	..	175
Russian	5	..	5	767	..	767
Total	1,728	39	1,767	194,136	2,682	196,818

The above Tables include 224 steamers, of 45,858 Prussian commercial lasts burden. These carried the following flags, viz. :—

Flags.	Steamers.	Lasts.
North German ..	76	9,274
British.. ..	103	28,895
Danish.. ..	9	2,175
Dutch	35	5,404
Russian	1	110
Total	224	45,858

As regards British shipping, the arrivals, as compared with those of previous years, were as follows :—

Year.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
1860	192	177	369
1861	280	186	466
1862	318	262	580
1863	301	196	497
1864	309	233	542
1865	332	175	507
1866	233	115	348
1867	269	89	358

Thus showing a proportional diminution of British shipping to this port, but chiefly in arrivals for cargoes since 1865, as those coming in laden have increased in 1867, whether as compared to previous years, or to the general navigation of the port.

The total arrivals of steamers shows an increase of 20 more than in 1866. 144 steamers arrived with cargoes chiefly, from London, Cardiff, Hartlepool, and Hull ; and 80 in ballast, having discharged their original cargoes at Copenhagen, Stettin, or Swinemünde.

The nature of the cargoes of arriving vessels may be classed as follows :—

	1867.	1866.
Coals	463	342
Herrings	89	93
Iron, rails, &c. ..	59	70
Machinery and goods ..	232	172
Salt	16	22
Miscellaneous cargoes ..	63	81
In ballast	622	1,192
In distress	156	91
Total	1,700	2,063

The countries from which the different vessels arrived, and those for which they cleared, appear from the following Tables ; those vessels which came through stress of weather or for urgent repairs are included. Those with lime-stones as ballast are included under ballast.

ENTERED.

From	Number of Ships Entered.			
	In Distress.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast, &c.	Total.
United Kingdom	13	665	34	712
East Indies	..	1	..	1
Prussian Ports (Old)	66	106	186	358
„ „ newly acquired	2	16	72	90
Hanse Towns and Mecklenburg	3	71	40	114
Denmark	3	22	154	179
Sweden and Norway	42	34	17	93
Russia	23	4	2	29
Holland and Belgium	2	61	29	92
France	..	14	6	20
Spain and Portugal	2	2	..	4
Italy	..	3	..	3
United States	..	5	..	5
Total	156	1,004	540	1,700

CLEARED.

To	Number of Ships Departed.			
	Continued Original Voyage.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
United Kingdom	22	737	..	759
Prussian Ports (Old)	83	99	19	201
„ „ newly acquired	12	103	..	115
Hanse Towns	11	77	..	88
Mecklenburg	..	41	..	41
Oldenburg	..	11	..	11
Denmark	2	71	6	79
Sweden and Norway	8	118	9	135
Holland	7	171	..	178
Belgium	4	56	..	60
France and Algiers	7	78	..	85
The Azores	..	1	..	1
Russia	1	9	4	14
Total	157	1,572	38	1,767

Freights in 1867.—Per keel of coals, from Newcastle to the harbour of Neufahrwasser, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.*; from Newcastle to the city of Dantzic, 6*l.* to 8*l.*

For 500 lbs. wheat in sailing vessels: from Dantzic to London, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; to Liverpool, 4*s.*; to Ireland, 4*s.* to 5*s.*; to east coast of England and Scotland, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; and to the coal ports, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* In steamers, 6*d.* and 1*s.* higher, especially late in the season, when the navigation of sailing vessels is interrupted.

Per load of fir timber: from Dantzic to London, 12*s.* to 18*s.*; to Portsmouth, 12*s.* to 19*s.*; and to Dublin, 15*s.* to 18*s.*

The average freight per load of fir timber from Dantzic to London had been—In 1860, 16*s.* 9*d.*; in 1861, 20*s.*; in 1862, 19*s.* 3*d.*; in 1863, 19*s.* 6*d.*; in 1864, 21*s.*; in 1865, 17*s.*; in 1866, 16*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1867, 15*s.*

Local Shipping.—In the year 1831, there belonged to Dantzic 76 ships, measuring about 16,000 lasts. On the 31st December, 1867, there belonged 3 sea-going steamers, 11 tugs and river steamers, and 129 sailing vessels, measuring together 38,368 Prussian commercial lasts. 1 steamer and 3 sailing ships were constructed here during 1867, and as many were on the stocks at the commencement of 1868. Five Dantzic vessels were lost at sea during the past year.

During the last eight years, the Dantzic shipping lost at sea 39 vessels, whilst 59 new ones have been launched during that period.

On the 25th October, 1867, a Law passed the German Parliament on the subject of Certificates of Registry granted to vessels entitled to carry the flag of the North German Confederation, the mercantile shipping of Prussia, consisting of the shipping in the provinces of Prussia and Pomerania, has thus been merged in the merchant navy of the Confederation.

In the year 1867, which was the last, therefore, of its separate existence, the shipping of Prussia consisted of 1,478 ships, measuring 196,834 Prussian commercial lasts. In this total are included 28 steamers, of nearly 4,000 lasts, and 84 towing steamers.

During the year 1867, this shipping had acquired 43 newly-constructed vessels, and 58, of 6,418 lasts, by purchase; and had lost 65 vessels, viz., 2 broken up, and 63 vessels lost in 1867. The following Table will serve to show the manner of the loss, and where it happened.

PRUSSIAN Vessels Lost in 1867.

How Lost.	Total Lost.		Where Lost.					When Lost.			
	Number of Ships.	Lasts.	Baltic.	North Sea.	Atlantic.	Mediterranean and Black Sea.	Other Seas.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Foundered at sea ..	8	1,432	1	4	3	..	..	4	1	..	3
Supposed to have perished	7	703	Unknown.								
Lost by ice ..	2	300	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
„ collision ..	1	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Stranded, became a wreck	39	4,832	17	21	..	..	1	5	5	6	23
„ and condemned	3	335	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Condemned from other causes ..	3	285	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total ..	63	7,907	24	26	3	1	2	12	10	6	28

The losses of the Prussian merchant shipping (provinces of Prussia and Pomerania) during the last 23 years have been as follows:—

				Vessels Lost.	Percentage on Tonnage of the Total Shipping of the 1st January last preceding.	
				No.	Lasts.	Per Cent.
1845	..	..	..	55	7,315	7
1846	..	..	..	27	3,282	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
1847	..	..	..	40	4,580	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1848	..	..	..	34	4,875	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
1849	..	..	..	40	6,055	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
1850	..	..	..	43	5,633	4 $\frac{5}{13}$
1851	..	..	..	21	2,881	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1852	..	..	..	61	7,934	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
1853	..	..	..	30	4,224	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
1854	..	..	..	34	4,831	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1855	..	..	..	34	5,284	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
1856	..	..	..	45	6,636	4.9
1857	..	..	..	43	6,237	4.4
1858	..	..	..	42	4,476	4.9
1859	..	..	..	53	7,809	4.5
1860	..	..	..	80	10,104	5.9
1861	..	..	..	74	8,337	4.9
1862	..	..	..	59	7,747	4.4
1863	..	..	..	76	12,075	6.6
1864	..	..	..	73	9,611	5.2
1865	..	..	..	45	6,179	3.3
1866	..	..	..	51	6,622	3.4
1867	..	..	..	65	8,222	4.2

In the above are included the two vessels of 315 lasts broken up.

British Casualties.—The year 1867 will be long remembered as one of unusual disasters at sea on this coast.

On the 1st of January, 1867, the British screw-steamer "Juno," of Hull, of 896 tons, got ashore on Hela Point, a couple of hours after leaving this harbour, with a valuable cargo of wheat, bound for London. The state of intoxication of the master and of one of the officers were chiefly the cause to which this loss may be ascribed, and the vessel became a wreck.

On the 10th and 11th November, eight different vessels having sought refuge in the bay of Dantzic, were stranded on getting into the harbour, and could not be got off, the storm continuing; two of these were British brigs, the "Harrisons," of 236 tons, of Whitby; and the "Jane and Anne," of 216 tons, of Middlesborough: both these were on their way from Sweden to England, with deals and iron, and were ultimately lost.

On the same day, the schooner "Vitoria," of 226 tons burden, of West Hartlepool, was abandoned by her crew at sea, and was partly washed ashore a few days later on the Pomeranian coast.

The brig "Ellen," of 197 tons, of Whitby, also on her way from Sweden homewards, with a cargo of deals and iron, was abandoned by her crew at sea, and was washed ashore on the Hela Sands during the same storm.

The brig "Greta," of 208 tons burden, of Shields, bound for London from this port, with a cargo of oak timber and staves, was stranded near the harbour on the 20th of November, 1867, and bad weather setting in, had to be given up, and became a wreck.

Thus showing a total loss of six ships carrying the British flag, of 1,778 tons register, during the past year within this Consulate.

I am happy to say that there was no loss of life on any of these occasions, and that the praiseworthy efforts of the men employed by the Prussian Humane Society, to man their lifeboats, and to work the rocket apparatus, have been most serviceable in the case of three of the above-named crews.

Loss of life, however, caused by intoxication, happened in five instances to British sailors, who were running late at night to their ships in this port, and having missed their way, were found drowned in one of the canals either during the night or the next morning. It is very much to be regretted, on many accounts, that the men, and sometimes even the officers, are so prone to indulge in habits of intemperance when on shore.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

There is little to add on this subject to the explanations I had the honour to submit in my previous Annual Reports, and especially in that for the preceding year, as to the various causes which tend to place Dantzig at a disadvantage, and which have contributed to make its trade decline of late.

EXPORTS.

It is on these that Dantzig relies chiefly for its prosperity, and for giving employment to its shipping, and to the labouring portion of its population.

Timber.—The continued embarrassment of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom, and the competition of Russian ports have contributed to slacken the demand for Dantzig timber; moreover the disorganised state of labour in the kingdom of Poland has caused a reduction in the work in the forests in that country, hence the decrease of supplies of most wood articles, with the exception of oak sleepers.

The following is the stock of timber at Dantzig on the 31st of December, 1867, as compared with the same date last year:—

Denomination of Timber.	31st Dec., 1866.	31st Dec., 1867.
Square fir Timber pieces	163,798	167,052.
Small sized ditto "	95,410	76,467
Whitewood square timber "	18,052	16,331
Roundwood fir ditto "	136,853	110,222
Oak planks, 1st Brack W. "	16,887	13,755
Ditto, 2nd Brack W. W. "	28,526	29,320
Oak timber and crooks "	72,060	44,055
Shocks of oak staves "	39,809	39,027

The above Table shows that whilst all other stock of wood at this port has remained about the same as at the close of 1866, the quantities of fir timber for sleepers is smaller than has been known for many years, and there is also a considerable reduction in the stock of oak timber.

PARTICULARS of Shipments of Timber by Sea, from Dantzic, in 1867.

	To Germany and the North of Europe.	To Holland, France, and Belgium.	To the United Kingdom.	Compared to 1866.	
				To United Kingdom.	
				More.	Less.
Fir timber.. .. pieces	10,589	24,867	186,042	..	24,257
Small ditto "	10,200	11,984	16,083	..	156
Masts and spars "	43	333	277	171	..
Deck deals and deals "	84,764	107,113	73,079	1,113	..
Sleepers, oak, and fir "	54,058	212,249	305,280	..	115,407
Lathwood fathoms	66	16	2,015	6	..
Treenails shocks	1,184	..	5,338	828	..
Oak, timber, &c. pieces	10,752	19,283	24,548	29	..
Oak plank, &c. "	24,502	130,803	28,994	..	7,488
„ staves shocks	15,373	1,834	11,981	..	5,690

The total exports of timber by sea in 1867 was as follows:—

	Quantities.	Value in Prussian Thalers of 3s. each (approximately).
Square fir and whitewood timber .. pieces	211,501	1,621,500
Fir deck deals and deals "	264,956	485,800
Fir and oak sleepers, and logs "	571,587	476,300
Masts "	218	13,000
Spars "	435	6,500
Oak planks, 1st Brack W. "	6,672	46,000
„ 2nd „ W. W. "	17,781	79,200
„ plank ends, and boards "	159,846	133,200
Oak timber logs and crooks.. .. "	54,578	382,000
„ staves shocks	29,188	344,300
Lathwood fathoms	2,097	37,700
Treenails shocks	6,472	6,500
Total		3,632,000

The values of exported timber had been—In 1863, 5,310,000 thalers; in 1864, 3,555,000 thalers; in 1865, 4,688,400 thalers; in 1866, 4,052,500 thalers; in 1867, 3,632,000 thalers. Therefore the estimated value of the timber exported hence in 1867 was 615,000 thalers (92,000%) less than the value of the average exports during the last five years, 1863–1867, and 42,000 thalers (63,000%) less than the value of those exported by sea last year.

The demand for oak sleepers for German, French, Belgian, and Dutch railroads, and of oak plank-ends and thin boards for France, has increased.

The exports of most kinds of timber for the United Kingdom have largely decreased.

After deducting 270,000 oak sleepers, the total export of fir sleepers appears to have been—in 1867, 300,000 pieces, against the following figures in former years:—In 1866, 600,000 pieces; in 1865, 1,100,000 pieces; in 1864, 800,000 pieces; and in 1863, 1,300,000 pieces.

As it is not likely that the supplies of wood from the Polish forests will be as large for some time to come, the following retrospective Table may be interesting:—

TABLE of Supplies of various kinds of Timber brought to Dantzic by the Vistula.

Year.	Full-sized Square Fir Timber.	Round Wood Fir.	Small-sized, Square.	White Wood, Square.	Fir Sleepers and Sleeper Logs.	Oak Sleepers.	Oak Planks, 1st and 2nd Brack, and Plank Ends.	Oak Timber Crooks, Planking Logs.	Oak Staves, Shocks.
1858		53,048	55,005	6,076	39,614	..	28,752	25,193	5,698
1859		135,480	62,888	7,476	235,567	..	32,242	28,593	14,738
1860		205,800	101,737	15,081	243,218	..	43,684	40,351	15,724
1861		220,920	132,037	22,941	275,563	..	55,165	61,481	13,764
1862		307,740	88,583	25,124	208,000	..	53,311	83,312	11,825
1863		259,710	71,991	40,975	168,879	..	34,854	68,687	15,955
1864		157,080	61,396	34,641	288,343	..	49,687	80,978	23,636
1865		72,060	63,757	11,688	161,775	..	57,606	25,140	27,005
1866		140,415	78,187	23,726	197,323	132,000	62,940	64,260	57,818
1867		149,973	48,988	16,243	53,542	273,672	36,976	30,300	26,527

Grain.—The corn trade of the year 1867 was carried on under circumstances which will be long remembered.

The exhaustion of all stocks of grain previous to the harvest of 1867, the receipt of intelligence of a deficient crop both in France and England, with subsequent accounts of the failure, both of the wheat and rye crops in all the northern countries of Europe, and more particularly in Finland and in the eastern portion of this province (Prussia), tended to keep up prices here at a very high level, with an expectation of still higher quotations from England previous to the harvest of 1868, on the supposition that the supplies would be found inadequate about that time, a calculation fortunately brought to nought.

In the meantime, the news from the interior of Poland confirmed the information that the harvest in those districts, though not so bad as at first described, was defective both as to quantity and as to quality, and caused a diminution of supplies in the autumn of 1867.

The stock of wheat on the 31st December, 1867, at Dantzic, amounted to 3,000 Prussian lasts, against 4,500 in 1866, and 13,300 lasts in 1865.

The arrivals of various kinds of grain during 1866 were estimated as follows:—

IN Prussian Lasts of 60 Scheffels each.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Total.
Stock, end of 1866	4,500	1,310	490	170	170	6,640
By fluvial navigation.. ..	33,975	5,605	523	933	713	46,799
„ railway	16,465	3,535	1,765	460	1,157	23,382
„ carts	500	800	300	500	500	2,600
Total arrivals	60,440	11,250	3,078	2,113	2,540	79,421
<i>How disposed of.</i>						
Local consumption, in addition to supply direct from the market	2,600	2,600	1,200	1,800	300	8,500
Re-exported into the country	934	1,905	289	110	108	3,396
Waste, and difference of measure	2,146	394	137	49	34	2,760
Stock on 31st Dec., 1867	3,000	800	100	70	510	4,480
Exported by sea	51,710	5,551	1,352	84	1,588	60,285

The above estimated amounts are calculated in Prussian lasts of 60 scheffels each, this being the measure employed by the corn factors in all their transactions at Dantzic, whilst shipments are calculated in lasts of $56\frac{1}{2}$ scheffels, the Prussian scheffel of wheat weighing 85 Prussian pounds, would make a shipping last of wheat equal to 85.4 imperial bushels.

SHIPMENTS of Grain at Dantzic in Prussian Lasts of $56\frac{1}{2}$ Scheffels.

To	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Total.
United Kingdom	46,955	..	1,126	89	1,156	49,326
Belgium	1,799	..	100	..	105	2,004
France.. ..	917	..	..	..	..	917
Holland	6,314	427	143	..	215	7,099
Norway and Denmark.. ..	117	3,805	40	..	134	4,096
Prussian Ports	735	1,630	26	..	162	2,553
Other German Ports	105	168	..	..	..	273
Total	56,942	6,030	1,435	89	1,772	66,268

The exports of grain for foreign countries by sea consisted, therefore, of about 598,000 quarters of wheat, 15,000 quarters of barley, and 4,400 lasts of rye; the whole of the rye was shipped for Norway, Denmark, or German ports; 500,000 quarters of wheat, and 12,000 quarters barley were forwarded to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to Holland, France, and Belgium.

The supplies of grain were brought to this port either from the interior of Austrian and Russian Poland, or from the valley of the Vistula, in the following quantities:—

IN Prussian Lasts of 60 Scheffels.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Other Grain.
From Poland (Austrian and Russian)	81,017	3,350	383
From Prussian Districts in the Valley of the Vistula	24,923	6,590	6,518
Total	55,940	9,940	6,901

These supplies are brought here either by the Vistula in boats and rafts, or by rail, the latter mode of conveyance being frequently preferred when the price of corn is remunerative.

The communications by the Vistula are of course dependent on the abundance of water in that principal watercourse and its tributaries, the San, the Wieprz, the Bug, the Pilica, and the Narew.

During 1867, 6,034 boats and rafts arrived here, showing an increase of 2,025 over the previous year.

The supplies of wheat and rye brought by railway to Dantzic since 1859 have been as follows in Prussian lasts:—

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.
1859	5,801	2,754
1860	7,497	5,352
1861	9,911	6,053
1862	11,290	6,256
1863	20,530	10,165
1864	19,188	6,272
1865	16,274	5,291
1866	18,725	5,277
1867	16,465	3,535

The carriage of a quarter of wheat costs from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per railway from Warsaw to Dantzic, whilst per water the expense of carriage would not be above 2*s.* In 1867, the freight by river cost 16*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* per last of 5,100 Prussian pounds (about 11 quarters); there was a sufficient supply of water during the summer and autumn. But the supply of water is generally deficient two years out of five in the river Bug about midsummer, so as to stop navigation, which cannot be relied on even on the Vistula. Moreover, the expenses of carriage by water are increased by difficulties as regards insurance of goods, and by the various tolls levied on the Vistula, to which I had the honour to allude in my previous Reports, and which are still continued within the Russian dominions.

At one time, the port of Dantzic supplied a large proportion of our imports of corn, but though the requirements of the population of the

British Islands in this respect have considerably increased, these have been imported from other quarters of the globe, and the comparatively diminished share of Dantzic in supplying us with wheat appears from the following round figures:—

Period. Average Years.	Average Importation of Foreign Wheat into the United Kingdom.	Average Shipments of Wheat at Dantzic.		Percentage of Dantzic Shipments to the General Imports of United Kingdom.
		Prussian Lasts.	Approximate Equivalents in Quarters.	
	Quarters.			
1831-35	658,000	9,952	106,000	16.11
1836-40	1,500,000	28,800	307,000	20.46
1841-50	1,880,000	41,870	446,000	24.1
1851-60	5,000,000	30,787	328,000	6.56
1861-65	9,980,000	70,125	730,700	7.3

Whilst the facilities given to trade and to communications have opened new markets to consumption, the difference of price between the producing and consuming countries has been very considerably reduced.

During the years 1816-1820, 1821-1830, and 1831-1840, the average price of wheat in England was 80s. 9d., 59s. 5d., and 56s. 11d.

During the same periods the average price of wheat at Dantzic was 41s. 6d., 23s. 10d., and 29s. 11d.

Taking triennial periods since 1848, we arrive at the following results:—

	1848-50.	1851-53.	1854-56.	1857-59.	1860-62.	1863-65.
English Average per Quarter in Shil- lings	45s.	44s. 2d.	72s.	47s. 1d.	54s. 8d.	42s. 3d.
Dantzic Average per Scheffel in Silber- groschen	60 sgr.	66 sgr.	102 sgr.	76 sgr.	85 sgr.	66 sgr.
Equivalent of Quarter in Sterling ..	31s. 9d.	34s. 11d.	54s.	40s. 2½d.	45s. 3d.	34s. 11d.

Thus showing that the difference of price, which had been 17. 9s. formerly, and even 18s. from 1854 to 1856, the period of the Russian War, has ranged about 7s. since, thus giving the English consumer the full benefit of every fall of prices on this side of the water.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the price of wheat for shipments would be always higher than the above official average quotations, these being for wheat sold at the market, often of inferior quality, whilst a much better quality is required for shipment. The expenses would also amount to 10s. per quarter, at least, for freight, insurance, and duty in England, viz.:—Expenses here in loading, 2s.; freight, 3s.; commission and insurance, 4s.; duty in England, 1s.: it would be frequently 2s. or 3s. more.

Oilseeds.—3,212 lasts rapeseed came by water, and 2,290 lasts by rail; 2,926 lasts were exported to England, and 1,539 lasts to Holland, leaving a stock of 1,870 lasts; prices ranged very high.

The following exports may be noticed:—

Pickled Pork.—Only 4,300*l.* worth of pickled pork was shipped to England, against 25,000*l.* worth in previous years. This trade is no

longer profitable. The 1,285 hogs slaughtered for pickling cost nearly 4*d.* per lb. for fresh meat.

Spruce Beer.—Spruce beer is a Dantzic speciality; it is a black liquor made of a fermented decoction of the leaves and small branches of these trees, properly sweetened. It is used for mixing with other beverages, and also for medicinal purposes, and exported exclusively to London. 26,000 barrels were exported in 1867, at the price of 7*s.* 6*d.* per barrel, free on board.

Oilcake.—3,144 cwt. oilcake were exported in 1867, valued at 1,150*l.*

Bones.—Bones were exported to Scotland, 13 cargoes, consisting of 22,000 cwt., at 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The duty levied on exportation from Poland, 1*s.* per cwt., and which has been continued according to the revised Russian Tariff, prevents a larger amount from being brought here from Poland for shipping.

IMPORTS.

Coals.—Coals continue to form an important article of importation from North British ports, whilst they constitute, with herrings, the principal cargoes for our shipping to this coast, and give employment to the Scotch colliers, who have so difficult a competition to keep up with steam navigation, and to whom these are valuable cargoes, enabling them to get freights on their way out here.

During 1867, 166,570 tons of coals were imported here, the largest quantity ever imported at Dantzic; the average imports of the preceding five years (1862-66) having amounted to 113,374 tons only.

Of the above quantity there were 61,650 tons of machine coals, 101,580 tons of gas and nut coals, and 2,440 tons of coke.

The local consumption of coals at Dantzic is estimated at 36,800 Prussian lasts, or about 12,000 English tons. 11,000 tons are entered as having been re-exported to Poland. In future, coals imported to that country will be subject to a duty of 1*s.* per ton, in accordance with the revised Russian Tariff. This is very much to be regretted, as, though the amount of the new duty is so small, the payment of it is likely to be accompanied with delays and vexations. The railway at Dantzic conveyed 7,875 tons, in 1867, into the interior. The price of coals at Dantzic was from 16*s.* to 18*s.* per ton.

Salt.—Great expectations of an increased trade were held out from the abolition of the salt monopoly in the Zollverein on the 1st of January, 1868. The duty is, however, so high that no immediate benefit can be anticipated, either to the consumer or to the general trade. The Government have allowed the use of their former salt-stores to merchants importing salt in bond, for a moderate charge. The imports of Liverpool salt amounted to 11,100 tons, or 2,300 less than in 1866.

The whole of this quantity is for Prussian home consumption. The continuance of the Government monopoly in the kingdom of Poland does not allow of any trade in salt in that direction.

The Prussian Government have quite lately renewed their former application to the Russian Government to obtain leave to send salt from here and from Königsberg to Russia, *viâ* the Polish frontier, as transit goods. Such permission has, I believe, been granted occasionally by railway, but not by water, an expectation being still held out that the salt monopoly will cease ere long in Poland, when these restrictions will no longer be maintained.

As the Imperial Government has assimilated many other fiscal regulations in that portion of its dominions to those existing throughout

the empire, it is to be wondered at that the salt monopoly is still in existence. Under the revised Russian Tariff, salt will be admitted by land or by sea into Russia (with the exception of the ten governments of Poland), at a duty of $38\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per Russian pood, or 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton, at the present rate of exchange, which is 16 per cent. below par.

The present duty in the German Customs' Union is more than double the Russian duty.

The Polish consumption is at present exclusively supplied by the local lakes of Ciechocinek, or by importations of Austrian rock salt. Of the latter, 1,134,000 poods (18,900 tons) were imported in 1863.

Herrings.—The imports of herrings, in 1867, were as follows:—

	Barrels.
From Scotland, full	1,872
Crown and full	31,957
All other kinds	20,594
Total from Scotland	54,423
" " Norway	19,309
" " Holland	131
Per railway	1,516
Total	74,979

Showing an increase of 25,000 barrels over 1866.

42,872 Barrels of herrings were forwarded on to Poland, being re-shipped in barges, or sent on by railway.

The duty in Russia will be in future 1 rouble per barrel.

The following Tables show other imports in 1867.

TABLE I.—Goods Rated by Weight in Prussian Centals.

	Total.	From United Kingdom.	From other Principal Importing Countries.	In Sterling per Prussian Cental at par.	
				Value in Bond.	Prussian Duty.
				£ s.	£ s. d.
Cotton, raw	2,526	2,526	..	4 0	Free
Coffee	33,378	18,950	7,715*	3 18	0 15 0
Drugs	13,351	10,188	2,089†	1 10	Varies
Fruit, fresh	6,127	2,306	1,707‡	1 10	0 6 0
Hides, raw	13,003	10,897	..	..	Free
Potash	4,442	..	4,415§	1 4	..
Rice	52,159	19,406	32,694†	0 18	2 <i>s.</i> and 3 <i>s.</i>
Salpetre	91	..	91†	..	Free
Soda	60,132	59,550	..	0 11	0 0 9
Spices, chiefly pepper	11,614	10,542	..	..	..
Sugar, refined	1,346	937	..	..	1 2 0
" molasses	5,805	4,592	..	..	0 18 0
Sulphur	10,357	..	10,149‡	..	Free
Tea	2,887	2,604	..	..	1 4 0
Tobacco and cigars	3,493	..	2,665†	..	0 12 0
					1 13 0
					3 0 0

* Holland.

† Hanse Towns.

‡ Italy.

§ Russia.

TABLE II.—Mineral Productions and Hardware Imported by Sea in 1867, Rated by Weight in Prussian Centals.

	Total.	From United Kingdom.	From other Principal Importing Countries.	In Sterling at par per Prussian Cental.	
				Value in Bond.	German Duty.
Copper.. ..	3,638	2,663	..	..	Free, or 5s. 3d. & 12s.
Iron, old	27,766	..	8,204* 6,407†	4s.	6d.
„ pig	79,102	79,102	..	..	6d.
„ wrought, ..	38,230	5,071	..	..	2s. 6d.
„ rails	81,496	81,484	..	..	2s. 6d.
Lead, pig	1,344	1,031	..	..	Free, also 9d.
Steel	4,499	1,923	§	..	5s. 3d.
Copper wares ..	57	57	..	..	8s. and 12s.
Leaden wares ..	6,662	34	6,416||	..	1s. 6d. to 12s.
Tin blocks	1,155	152	1,003*	..	Free
„ plates	4,327	4,314	..	..	1s. 6d.
Hardware	73,075	44,496	§	..	..

* Holland. † Denmark. ‡ Almost all the rest Prussian by sea.
§ Remainder Prussian by sea. || Prussian by sea.

TABLE III.—Liquids Imported in 1867, by Sea, Rated by Weight in Prussian Centals (Centners).

	Total.	From the United Kingdom.	Other Importing Countries.	In Sterling at par per Prussian Cental.	
				Value in Bond.	German Duty.
Beer and porter ..	6,274	6,166	..	£ s. d. 1 0 0	2s.
Brandies	3,524	765	1,597* 429†	2 8 0	18s.
Honey	6,017	1,288	4,621*	1 16 0	1s.
Olive and palm oil..	5,789	2,690	2,349‡	3 0 0	2s. 6d. and 6d.
Common oils	4,085	2,673	1,306	1 13 0	1s. 6d.
Train oil	3,077	879	968|| 457¶ 611**	1 16 0	1s. 6d.
Petroleum	31,877	1,263	20,694††	1 1 0	Free
Pitch and tar	24,229	10,316	9,960*	0 4 0	Free
Resin	16,315	887	8,611† 5,020*	0 11 0	Free
Wines	24,423	497	19,369	‡‡	8s.

* Hanse Towns. † France. ‡ Spain. § Russia. || Holland.
¶ Denmark. ** Sweden. †† United States. ‡‡ According to quality.

N.B.—The values in the above Tables are taken from the averages registered, but vary according to quality. The duties are those of the Tariff for 1868.

TABLE IV.—Miscellaneous Articles Imported at Dantzic in 1867, Rated by Weight in Prussian Centals, with the Names of the principal Importing Countries.

	Importations.		
	Total.	From the United Kingdom.	From other principal Importing Countries.
Alum	4,120	3,898	..
Canvas, pack-cloth	268	157	..
Cement	28,600	70,834	{ 10,778* 9,705† 8,822‡ 584§ 9,289|| 61¶ (a) (a)
Clay, chalk, lime	80,254		
Cheese	771	41	..
Chicory, dried	9,289	..	..
Cocoa	372	288	..
Cotton twist	36	30	..
“ goods	44	24	..
Earthenware and crockery ..	198	126	..
Fish, salted	320	287	..
Glass	1,122	425	..
Mats	541	527	..
Paper	460	49	..
White lead	1,378	111	..
Red lead	669	215	..
Vitriol, sulphate of copper ..	145	77	..
“ “ of iron	1,351	1,351	..
Woollens	177	83	..

* France. † Denmark. ‡ Sweden. § Holland. || Belgium.
¶ Hanse Towns. ** Prussian ports. †† Prussian, brought by sea.

(a) The 24 centals cotton twist and goods, and 94 centals woollens, also 102 centners glass, have all been imported from abroad, most probably from England, and are indicated as foreign importations by land.

From the above Tables it appears that the importations of iron, hardware, and of manufactured articles, have considerably diminished in quantity; whilst those of coffee, hides, rice, soda, tea, and tobacco leaves, have all increased very much. The averages given by me, in the Report for 1866, may serve to show the difference.

ESTIMATED VALUES of Exports, by Sea, from Dantzic, as also those for the United Kingdom.

	Quantities.		Value in Prussian Thalers.	
	Total.	To the United Kingdom.	Total.	To the United Kingdom.
Wheat lasts	56,942	46,955	12,906,853	12,688,130
Other grain	9,326	2,373	1,417,985	298,440
Oil seeds	5,249	2,926	1,001,478	570,570
Timber	..	..	3,632,000	2,260,000
Bones centals	22,000	22,000	25,600	25,600
Spruce beer kegs	26,000	26,000	65,000	65,000
Miscellaneous	..	..	212,673	161,260
Total	..	..	19,261,589	16,064,000

Quantities in Prussian Cents—*cont.*

	Centals.	Estimated Amount of Russian Duty in Poland under the new Tariff, the Rouble at par of 3s. 2d.
Iron, steel	921	..
Hardware	44,805	..
Lead	563	..
.. wares	89	..
Tin plates	4,248	..
Glass	635	..
Cheese	121	..
Sugar and molasses ..	3,559	..

A glance at the above Tables will show some increase in the imports over previous years, viz., in coffee, hides, rice, soda, tea, and tobacco leaves. The consumption of petroleum is annually increasing, whilst the importations of all kinds of iron and of hardware have experienced a considerable diminution.

Many articles of English manufacture are brought here exclusively for the Polish consumers: thus the whole of the pig iron, rails, and Robbins's cement, imported here from England, are forwarded to Poland; also the whole of English hardware, almost the entire quantity of other mineral productions, and a large proportion of beer, porter, coffee, herrings, spices, tea, &c. Of raw material, brought indirectly through England, almost the entire quantity of raw cotton is for Polish mills.

It may easily be imagined that the revision of the Russian Tariff has been watched here with great anxiety; but the result is not such as to leave hopes of a more active transit trade between countries beyond the sea and the interior of Russian Poland, until the Government of Russia abandons the system of protection by means of duties, such as it has been preserved in the revised Tariff accompanying the Imperial Ukase of the 5th (17th) July, 1868.

EXCHANGE.

The monthly rates of exchange during 1867, for bills on London at ninety days, in Prussian silbergroschens per £ sterling, were as follows:—

January	203 $\frac{3}{4}$	July.. ..	204 $\frac{1}{4}$
February	204 $\frac{1}{4}$	August	204 $\frac{3}{4}$
March	204	September	204 $\frac{3}{4}$
April	203 $\frac{3}{4}$	October	204
May	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	November	205
June.. ..	204	December	205

Average of the year 1867, 204 $\frac{1}{4}$ silbergroschen per £ sterling.

EQUIVALENTS of Prussian Weights and Measures.

1 Last of 40 centals, equal	1'9684 ton.
1 Measure, or shipping last, equal	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ register ton.
1 Prussian cental	110'23 lbs avoirdupois.
1 Imperial quarter	5'290 scheffels.
1 Scheffel (Prussian)	1'512 bushel.
1 Prussian morgen	0'63 of an English acre.
1 Last of grain	{ 60 scheffels imported grain.
1 Prussian thaler	{ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ " exported grain.
1 Pound sterling	30 groschen, or 3s. at par.
	200 sgr. at par.

CROP.

As I had the honour to state above, the crop of 1867 turned out most unfavourably throughout Prussia, and more particularly in these districts.

The unit being taken as an average crop, the Official Statement published gives the following results of the harvest in 1867, in the two districts of this province :—

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Rape-seed.	Potatoes.
Average of ten years, 1858-67	0.87	0.91	0.89	0.92	0.80	0.78	0.75
Result of crop of 1866, Dantzic district	0.85	0.94	0.88	0.91	0.81	0.94	0.64
" " 1867, "	0.54	0.72	0.84	1.00	0.98	0.81	0.60
" " " Marienwerder "	0.66	0.74	0.91	0.98	1.09	0.88	0.56

MORTALITY.

Although the visitation of the cholera was not as severe as in 1866, still 331 persons died of it during the two months from the 24th June to 24th September, 1867, in this town.

All these circumstances—viz., the bad harvest, a decreasing trade, two recent visitations of cholera, and so many casualties at sea—have caused much gloom at the close of the year 1867; and the high price of provisions has been the occasion of much distress to the working classes at Dantzic. It is to be hoped that the various projected works of public utility will do something to relieve the temporary distress, and will give a stimulus to the industry of this port and of its immediate neighbourhood, which it so greatly requires. If so, I hope to have a more favourable account to give in my next Report.

Dantzic, September 12, 1868.

KÖNIGSBERG.

Report by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of Königsberg during the Year 1867.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

THE sea trade of 1867 has somewhat exceeded that of the preceding year.

The arrivals at Pillau were—In 1866, 1,399 vessels, with 102,691 lasts; in 1867, 1,603 vessels, with 111,691 lasts: of which, in 1866, 272 were steamers, with 49,625 lasts; in 1867, 286 were steamers, with 51,610 lasts.

The departures from Pillau were—In 1866, 1,386 vessels, with 103,940 lasts; in 1867, 1,507 vessels, with 109,424 lasts: of which, in 1866, 270 were steamers, with 47,975 lasts; in 1867, 292 were steamers, with 52,343 lasts.

The steam vessels have again gained ground over the sailing vessels.

The number and tonnage of vessels which arrived in ballast was small—310 vessels, with 14,744 lasts, against 335 vessels, with 22,189 lasts in the preceding year.

On the other hand, a much larger number of vessels were obliged to depart either in ballast or empty, or without having discharged cargo, namely, in 1866, 81 vessels, with 10,459 lasts; and in 1867, 264 vessels, with 24,272 lasts; 126 vessels, with 4,329 lasts, went to Elbing, and 1 vessel, with 17 lasts, to Braunsberg.

The trade by sea at Pillau, in 1867, has been as follows:—

Arrivals.

	Number of Vessels.		Number of Vessels.
Prussian	644	Oldenburg	9
British	201	Russian	9
Norwegian	192	Hamburg	7
Danish	188	Mecklenburg	7
Dutch	136	Lubeck	3
Schleswig-Holstein..	132	French	3
Hanoverian	39	Bremen	3
Swedish	29	Italian	1

ARRIVED in Pillau in 1867.

Where from.	With General Cargo.	Wine.	Herrings.	Salt.	Coals.	Iron.	Wood.	Brick and Cement.	Tar Pitch.	Grain and Seed.	Petroleum.	Spirit of Wine.	Sundries.	Ballast and Empty.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.
America ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	1,255
Belgium ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	2,727
Bremen ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	45	1,813
Denmark ...	1	...	10	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	91	111	3,806
France ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	843
Great Britain ...	117	...	21	16	207	7	...	24	...	...	...	...	2	6	401	50,622
Hamburg ...	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	697
Hanover ...	3	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	1,807
Holland ...	35	...	...	...	...	34	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	81	8,696
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	809
Lubeck ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	23	1,027
Mecklenburg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	568
Spain and Portugal ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	695
Prussia ...	156	...	3	...	3	3	4	179	...	3	...	38	16	61	466	23,552
Russia ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	9	5	29	1,558
Schleswig-Holstein ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	105	110	3,162
Sweden and Norway ...	...	180	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	20	204	8,454
Total ...	802	1	214	16	210	82	6	230	4	10	16	38	57	317	1603	111,691

DEPARTED from Pillau in 1867.

Where to.	With Grain and Seed.	Wood.	General Cargo.	Bones.	Oilcake.	Iron.	Paper Rags.	Sundries.	Ballast.	Number of Vessels.	Lasts of 4,000 lbs.
Belgium ...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	22	4,356
Bremen ...	30	10	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	49	1,324
Denmark ...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	35	1,204
Elbe Weser Ems ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	420
France ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3,347
Great Britain ...	189	2	...	27	15	...	11	5	...	254	32,791
Hamburg ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	233
Hanover ...	40	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	55	2,466
Holland ...	66	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	2,662
Lubeck ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	896
Mecklenburg ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	316
Oldenburg ...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	516
Baltic and Russia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	317
Prussia ...	125	7	114	2	...	6	...	58	149	461	32,392
Schleswig-Holstein ...	54	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	69	1,849
Sweden and Norway ...	266	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	31	69	13,263
Spain and Portugal ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	227
Russia ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	61	70	4,894
Total ...	900	53	117	29	18	6	31	87	266	1,507	109,424

Three wrecks took place near Pillau this year, one of which was the British schooner "Rankider," Stewart, master. The crew, six in number, were saved by means of the Manby apparatus. Two small Prussian vessels were lost with all hands except the master of one of them.

Freights were low throughout the whole year, from the general bad trade. They commenced with 3s. 9d. per 500 lbs. of wheat to the east coast of England, declined in summer to 2s. and 2s. 3d., and could not recover in the autumn, so that many vessels were compelled to sail in ballast. Steam vessels had the same fate; they obtained in January and February 3s. 9d. to 4s. from Pillau to London, 4s. 3d. to Hull, 5s. 3d. to Antwerp, and 32 fl. to Amsterdam; but during the summer, freights went down to about half of these rates, and towards

the close of the year many steamers had to depart in ballast. This want of outward freights was naturally accompanied by high freights for the import articles: for coals from east coast of England, by sailing vessels 7*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per keel were paid, and from Scotland as high as 11*l.* and 10*l.* per ton for salt from Liverpool; from Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, 7 *fl.* to 10 *fl.* per 4,000 lbs. of railway iron; from Philadelphia, 6*s.* to 7*s.* per 42 gallons of petroleum; from Scotland, 2*s.* per barrel of herrings. Steamboats obtained 22*s.* to 27*s.*, with 15 per cent. per ton of tea from London, and 20*s.* to 30*s.* per ton of cotton, from Hull.

The local shipping trade is labouring under the same disadvantages as formerly. The competition of the steamers for the freights to England and Holland is continually on the increase, and it is getting more and more difficult to get grain freight for sailing vessels and the Königsberg—Pillau vessels are driven to seek timber freights at Memel, Dantzic, or in Sweden, &c., and, with a few exceptions of some good charters in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, the shipping interest suffered much. Three new ships were built here for Norwegian account of, together, about 1,000 tons burden, and one vessel, of about 700 tons, is commenced. The inland river navigation has remained without much alterations.

The Shipwreck Association has done well this year: the members have increased by 100. In the district of Königsberg three stations have been erected—one at Als-tief, on the Frische Nehring; one at Kraxtpelien, north of Pillau; one at Lappochnen, east of the Brustwort Lighthouse. Each station is furnished with a rocket apparatus and lifeboat. It will be seen, from a foregoing Table, that of the 111,691 lasts of shipping which arrived in Pillau in 1867, 50,622 lasts were from Great Britain. The bad harvest and consequent want of export freights made the export trade depart from its usual course.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The notorious calamities of the last winter has unavoidably retarded the drawing up of this Report of the Trade and Commerce of 1867. The general distress occasioned by the unprecedented continuance of rain and cold weather, which literally swamped the harvest, and caused the chief merchants to superintend the local charitable institutions, and the meeting of the first German Customs Parliament took up much time, and prevented the merchants from drawing up a report of their particular branches of trade at the usual time.

The dangers of 1866, which passed over Prussia like a thunder-storm, of which the distant rumblings are still discernible, have been followed by a year of rain and cold, which, at the close of the year, seemed as if it would engulf this province in ruin and starvation, and a cry of distress arose which called all Germany and the Berlin Government to the rescue. It is true that some parties may have endeavoured to use the state of the province to forward their particular political views, but one great fact remains, the province was in a state of great distress, and appealed to its Government and the country at large for assistance, and that assistance has been promptly and generously given, so that, although many have suffered from want and disease, still that timely aid has mitigated the want, checked the disease, and saved the province from the ruin which seemed imminent. The total losses of the province from the wet are estimated at about 4,000,000*l.* to 5,000,000*l.*, and East Prussia being almost exclusively an agricultural country, the distress and hopelessness of the bulk of the population may be imagined,

and actual want and damp and cold had begun to do their work, and typhus fever was very prevalent. The small landholders suffered most. However, the exertions of the authorities in the towns and rural districts, aided by the voluntary assistance of the merchants, farmers, and others, began to come into operation.

Soup kitchens and food establishments were established all over the country. Clothes, money, and articles of consumption, and sowing seed were forwarded from all parts of Germany. Medical men from Königsberg (14 of whom fell as victims to the typhus fever) attended the sick, and the Knights of Malta, whose vow compels them to look after the affairs of the sick and the hospitals, did their duties in a noble manner.

Their Majesties and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and his Consort, the Princess Royal of Great Britain, put themselves at the head of institutions for helping the stricken province in the noblest manner. Government came to the rescue, and the Berlin Chambers sanctioned the issue of about 3,000,000 of thalers in notes, which were lent in aid to distressed farmers at low interest, and repayable in easy instalments. All these things, although they could not of course restore the losses actually incurred, still soon made themselves felt. The people began to feel that they were not left alone in their troubles,—where actual want and disease showed themselves they were counteracted, and the feeling of helplessness and despondency disappeared, and the lower classes began to boast that their King was taking care of them. I mention these things in this place because, from the reports of the merchants and of the Corporation of Königsberg, the troubles of the province are attributed to political causes.

It cannot be desired that the geographical position of the province, and its dependance on agriculture and exporting-powers for its subsistence, make the interests of the province of East Prussia diametrically opposite to the interests of the southern manufacturing provinces, and that this province would be better off, if it could import many of its requirements at very low financial duties from foreign countries, instead of being compelled, by the protective duties of the Zollverein, to import such requirements from the Southern North-German provinces, which take nothing in return. Neither can it be denied that affairs at the Russian border Custom-houses are in a state incredible between two friendly powers, and that the prosperity of this province might be much improved if these things could be altered; but nevertheless it is not fair to attribute the distress of 1867 solely to these facts, for if there had been a good harvest and less rain and cold, the distress would not have taken place at all.

Salt.—The monopoly of this article is now abolished, and a fixed import duty of 6s. per centner is established. It remains to be seen how the transit business in this article will be affected.

Grain.—Business in corn and grain is now almost entirely conducted by weight, and not as formerly by measure. The rates of weight on the Exchange for the different descriptions of grain are fixed as follows:—

Wheat	1	scheffel, equal to	85 lbs., or	63 lbs. per bushel.
Rye	1	" "	80 "	59 " "
Barley	1	" "	70 "	52 " "
Oats	1	" "	50 "	35 to 36 lbs. per bushel.
Round grain	1	" "	90 "	65 to 66 " "
Rape-seed	1	" "	72 "	52 " "
Linseed	1	" "	70 "	51 " "

The exportation lists at the Custom-house are henceforth made out in weight, and the quantities exported in the last eight years are reported to be as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Wheat...	1,084,206	1,617,882	1,209,123	1,083,748	808,531	873,613	914,100	771,363
Rye ...	1,714,222	1,912,510	1,714,166	1,601,538	1,666,328	534,970	1,103,376	999,300
Barley...	181,934	145,837	101,809	226,799	199,616	113,746	266,732	116,061
Oats ...	322,680	281,078	63,122	286,119	80,552	18,339	255,050	192,926
Peas ...	298,515	301,415	243,011	345,621	326,077	135,306	149,491	122,606
Beans ...	50,826	47,891	37,895	72,122	57,911	25,123	30,901	31,368
Tares ...	113,511	95,255	98,710	115,755	29,538	84,979	98,991	30,083
Linseed ...	282,309	245,708	233,201	239,364	289,466	285,616	208,202	234,921
Rapeseed, &c.	74,734	96,526	65,239	92,855	201,889	26,236	284,072	199,350
Total ...	4,122,883	4,744,102	3,766,276	4,063,951	3,659,958	2,097,927	3,310,915	2,697,978

This list of exportation shows that the produce of 1867 was only less in the bad year of 1865, and the effects of the year 1867 will be still more evident in the exportation of the spring of 1868.

The value of the exportations by sea were—

	Thalers.	£
1860	7,000,000	1,050,000
1861	11,000,000	1,650,000
1862	10,578,000	1,588,700
1863	9,207,000	1,381,050
1864	7,847,000	1,182,050
1865	5,237,000	784,050
1866	8,991,000	1,348,650
1867	9,547,000	1,432,050

The stocks at the end of the year were—

Articles.	1866.	1867.
	Centners.	Centners.
Wheat.. ..	243,540	108,240
Rye	196,800	115,200
Barley.. ..	43,050	32,760
Oats	32,000	36,000
Peas	41,300	32,400
Beans	18,360	5,400
Tares	24,840	5,940
Linseed	82,740	148,260
Rape, &c. ..	16,834	66,552

Wheat.—The stock of wheat here at the beginning of the year was very small, and a demand for spring delivery took place from England and France, and likewise for Holland and Belgium, at advancing prices, from 90 to 100 silbergroschen per scheffel, 48s. 4d. to 53s. 9d. per quarter. In April and May there was no business, from want of supplies, and at the end of May, quotations were 110 to 112 silbergroschen per scheffel, 59s. to 60s. per quarter. In August, September, and October, a lively demand took place for Holland and on speculation, and prices went up to 126 to 130 silbergroschen for red wheat, 67s. to 70s. per quarter, and 135 to 138 silbergroschen for high mixed, 72s. to 74s. per quarter; later on, prices receded somewhat, and there was only a home demand.

Rye.—The price of rye underwent unusual fluctuations in 1867. During the first four months large quantities were expedited by rail to Berlin and the west of Germany, and there was a lively demand for spring delivery to Stettin and the Rhine. In spring a large exportation by sea took place to Stettin, Lubeck, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Bremen, Oldenburg, and partly to Sweden, Holland, and England. The

stocks on the spot were quickly absorbed before the new harvest, and likewise the supplies which arrived from Russia and Poland, which were, however, exceedingly small. The supplies from Poland are becoming less and less, probably from the unsettled state of that country. The supplies of rye which came from thence in 1861 were 774,948 centners; in 1862, 614,628 centners; in 1863, 817,382 centners; in 1864, 761,553 centners; in 1865, 566,096 centners; in 1867, 390,975 centners.

At the end of June, when the state of the fields made the failure of the harvest a certainty, this province began to purchase for its home consumption, and rye was imported from Stettin, West Prussia, and from St. Petersburg.

Speculation added to the intensity of the desire to buy for delivery, and large contracts were made with enormous fluctuations in prices. For spring delivery, contracts were made in January, 57 to 61 silbergroschen per scheffel; for May, 68 to 70 silbergroschen; for July, 83 silbergroschen; for October, as high as 100 silbergroschen per scheffel, which was the highest figure reached, but which price brought supplies from all sides, so that at the end of December the price of rye had receded from 90 to 85 silbergroschen.

Barley.—In spring, a small trade was done with England and Holland; later on with Sweden. The bulk of the supplies were used for home consumption. The lowest price in January and March was 40 to 47 silbergroschen, and the highest in August, 68 silbergroschen per scheffel, at which it remained stationary to the end of the year.

Oats.—Some business was transacted with France and Scotland at the beginning of the year, and later on with London, but prices ran up so high that trade ceased. Prices were in spring about 16s. 2d. per quarter, but gradually rose to 21s., 22s. 6s., and 23s. 6d. per quarter were noted for spring shipments, but no business ensued.

Peas were in demand for England and Holland in spring, and 34s. 10d. to 43s. were quoted according to quality. The harvest was a total failure, and the home consumption had to be supplied by railway from the south, and 80 to 86 silbergroschen per scheffel were paid; 43s. to 46s. per quarter.

Beans.—No business in 1867, no supplies, and the harvest a failure.

Tares.—Some were shipped in spring to Great Britain, at from 26s. to 32s. per quarter. The small quantity of bad quality, which were harvested in 1867, had to be used to feed cattle. The sowing seed had to be imported.

Linseed—The trade in this article was larger than usual, and pretty lively all the year. In spring some cargoes went to Hull and Antwerp, and fine seed to Holland. Prices were for ordinary seed 18s. 10d. to 32s. per quarter, for middling seed 34s. 10d. to 45s. per quarter, for fine seed 45s. 10d. to 48s. 6d. per quarter. Considerable quantities were exported to Hull, till July and August, when the fresh rapeseed came to market. During the last three months of the year, large supplies arrived from Russia and Poland (from Poland in bad condition), and was quickly bought at rising prices, 55 to 70 silbergroschen; for ordinary, 29s. 6d. to 37s. per quarter; 70 to 90 silbergroschen for middling, 37s. to 48s. per quarter, and 90 to 110 silbergroschen (48s. to 59s.) per quarter were paid, but these prices could not be maintained, but receded about 5s. per quarter towards the close of the year.

Rape-seed.—The business was pretty extensive at about 85 to 90 silbergroschen per 72 lbs.; but the quality was not good, and prices eventually receded considerably.

Timothy Grass-seed was the only article which yielded a large crop,

but the seed had suffered considerably from the heavy rains. Prices ruled between 7 to 8 thalers per centner.

Clover-seed was a complete failure, and fresh seed for sowing had to be imported from Silesia.

Flax and Hemp.—The importance of this place for these articles is quickly developing itself, and becomes more and more visible. The railway to Pillau, and freedom of Pillau Harbour from ice, give such decided advantages that even Riga houses, however reluctantly, direct flax *via* Königsberg for shipment at Pillau. The supplies and shipments of flax, hemp, and tows, have reached a height which has been unknown for many years, except during the blockade of the Russian harbours during the Crimean War; 40,000 to 60,000 centners of these articles was about the average quantity before the war; during the war the quantities were—in 1854, upwards of 182,000 centners; in 1855, 384,000 centners; in 1856, 254,000 centners; then fell again, and were in 1859 about 66,400 centners. On the completion of the Prussian Ostbahn (Eastern Railway), and junction with the Russian Railway in 1860, the supplies rose to 100,000 and 140,000 centners each year, and since the opening of the railway to Pillau, a further increase is remarkable. The railway was opened in September 1865; and the supplies were—in 1865, 181,500 centners, in 1866, 168,960 centners, and in 1867, 212,000 centners. A portion of this may have been merely transit goods, but the larger part (about 195,000 centners) has been bought and sold here; and Königsberg is approaching Riga and St. Petersburg in this branch of commerce, although it will probably not reach them, as the profits of the trade have not been in proportion to its bulk.

The demand for flax was good at the commencement of the year, until the Luxembourg question sprung up, which caused many spinners in Westphalia, on the Rhine, Belgium, and the north-east of France, who feared that their country might become the seat of hostilities, to withdraw from the market. Prices advanced again in June, but at the close of the year they fell considerably, in consequence of the reports of an enormously large crop of flax being the result of the rainy year.

Quotations were, at the beginning of the year, for Russian white flax, 15 to 17 thalers; for Hanitz flax, 11 to 14 thalers. In summer, for Russian white flax, 17 to 19 thalers; for Hanitz flax, 13 to 15½ thalers. At the end of the year, for Russian white flax, 13 to 16 thalers; for Hanitz flax, 11½ to 13 thalers. Tows and codillas, from 4 to 10 thalers. All per centner.

Stocks on land at the close of the year:—Tow and codilla, in 1866, 7,300 centners; in 1867, 4,370 centners. Flax, in 1866, 19,700 centners; in 1867, 285,000 centners.

Hemp, at the commencement of the year, was very stagnant. In April a demand took place, which increased in July. The quality was good, and shipments were made to England. Stocks at the end of the year were 11,250 centners, against 21,100 centners the year before. Prices ruled as follows:—In the spring, clean hemp, 10 to 10½ thalers; half-clean hemp, 9 thalers; tows, 5 thalers. In summer, clean hemp, 12 thalers; half-clean hemp, 11 thalers; tows, 6 thalers. At the close of the year, clean hemp, 12½ thalers; half-clean hemp, 11 thalers; tows, 6 thalers. All per centner.

Colonial Goods.—In the month of January the demand for colonial goods was pretty lively in this province; but the state of the roads in the interior being almost impassable from the incessant rain, greatly interfered with this trade. The exportation *in transitu* to Russia increased.

Tea.—The provincial consumption is of little importance, but

Königsberg imports yearly more tea than is consumed in the whole of Germany. The importation, in 1867, was 139,529 centners, of which 81,207 centners were for the transit trade, and for Königsberg account 58,322 centners. The stocks at the close of 1866 were 12,474 centners, making a total of 70,796 centners. The stocks at the close of the year were 7,151 centners, so that the total quantity sold in Königsberg, in 1867, was 63,645 centners.

The value of the total importation of tea, in 1867, is estimated at 9,000,000 thalers (1,350,000*l.*). The value of the quantity sold at Königsberg was 4,000,000 thalers (600,000*l.*).

The chief reason of the increase of trade in this article is the reduction of the railway freight on the Russian lines, which makes it practicable to send tea from London *via* Königsberg to Russia, even during the summer months.

Coffee.—The price of coffee remained nearly unaltered, and followed the London market through the year. Java coffee was sold to Russia, which formerly only used Ceylon coffee. The price of Java was 8 to 9 silbergroschen per lb., and of Ceylon $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 silbergroschen per lb. In this province, coffee is considered a luxury amongst the working classes, and surrogates are much used.

Rice was in request for Russia and for consumption, on account of the failure of the potatoes. The high duty on rice has, however, not yet been lowered; and the retail price of 2 silbergroschen per lb. greatly restricted trade. The wholesale price of rice, in transit to Russia, was $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen per lb. for Aracan and Rangoon, and for Patna rice $2\frac{1}{4}$ silbergroschen. The demand for Russia was large, likewise on account of the failure of the potato crop.

Spices.—A lively business was done in pepper for Russia. For Singapore $3\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen, and for Penang $3\frac{1}{4}$ silbergroschen per lb., were paid; and later on in the year prices rose nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb.

Southern Fruits.—About 1,500 chests of oranges and lemons were imported for home consumption. Larger quantities went in transit to Russia. Of dried fruits, about 2,500 centners of raisins, the greater half of which were inferior Valencia at 8 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ thalers per centner; 500 centners of currants at from 6 to 7 thalers; 1,000 centners of almonds, sweet Sicilian, at 28 to 29 thalers; sweet Valencia at 31 to 32 thalers per centner in transit. Similar quantities, but generally of better quality, were consumed in this province. But business altogether in these articles was very unsatisfactory.

Molasses.—The Custom-house Register shows an importation of 3,768 centners of syrup. Formerly, when Indian sugar was refined here, the quantity used was four to five times larger. The high duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ thalers, equal to 7*s.* 6*d.* per centner, has brought down the consumption of this article.

Cotton, Raw.—This article only arrives here in transit to Russia.

Dye Woods and Dye Extracts.—The importation of these articles was twice as large as in 1866; yet the consumption of this province has somewhat decreased. The exportation to Russia, on the other hand, has much increased.

Oil.—The exportation of oil to Russia has likewise gained hitherto unknown dimensions. Six cargoes of oil came direct from Malaga to Pillau, and the Custom-house Register shows an importation of 23,000 centners of vegetable oil alone; whilst in 1866 the importation of oil and palm-oil together was only 5,000 centners. Prices of Malaga oil commenced at 19 to $19\frac{1}{2}$ thalers per centner, and rose gradually to 23 thalers. Later on, a damaged cargo of Gioga oil arrived, which somewhat affected prices, which receded to 22, 21 thalers.

Tallow.—Business was dull. Russian tallow fetched $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 thalers per centner. Home-made tallow $16\frac{2}{3}$ thalers.

Bones.—Business very dull from want of supplies, in consequence of bad winter roads in Russia. Price paid, 42 to 46 silbergroschen per 102 lbs.

Skins, Calf, &c.—Business was very lively. About 200,000 Prussian and 100,000 Russian calf-skins were bought and sold—60,000 more than in 1866. Prussian skins were more sought for than Russian. Heavy Prussian calf-skins, of 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight, were paid for with 17 silbergroschen per lb. The exportation was to England, France, and south of Germany. Prices were from 130 to 135 thalers per 100 for large, 100 thalers per 100 for middle-sized, and 75 thalers per 100 for small. Russian calf-skins fetched 11 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen per lb.

Ox and Cow-hides were in lively demand for England. About 20,000 were exported—twice as many as in 1866. Prices varied from 21 to 30 thalers per centner.

Horse-hides were likewise in good demand. About 15,000 Prussian and 5,000 Russian were sold—double the quantity of 1866. They were chiefly salted, and brought $3\frac{1}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ thalers per piece.

Sheep-skins were not in so good request, although larger quantities than in the year before were sold—200,000 against 163,000 in 1866. Spring skins fetched 25 to 30 thalers per 100; other sorts, 10 to 15 thalers less, according to quality.

Wool.—Prices recovered somewhat from the very low rates of 1866, but a certain flatness attached itself to the article. The exportation of woollen goods to the United States is circumscribed by the protective duties there, whilst the supplies of Colonial and other wools to Europe is constantly increasing. The supply at this wool-market was about 22,000 centners, and the prices paid were—for very fine wool, 80 to 82 thalers; fine, 70 to 76 thalers; middle, 58 to 64 thalers; ordinary, 48 to 56 thalers per centner. The buyers were from Berlin and the Rhine. About 2,000 centners, which remained unsold during the market, had later on to submit to a reduction of 5 to 6 thalers per centner.

Bristles were much inquired for in 1867, but many orders could not be executed from want of supplies. About 1,050 centners of Prussian bristles, valued at 140,000 thalers, were sold; and 1,250 centners of Russian bristles, valued at 165,700 thalers. Prices paid in 1867 were, per lb., for 5-inch and upwards, white 70 silbergroschen, grey $52\frac{1}{2}$; $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, white $47\frac{1}{2}$ silbergroschen, grey $37\frac{1}{2}$; shoemaker, white 60 silbergroschen, grey 45; other marks, from 16 to 35 silbergroschen, according to quality.

Horse-hair and Feathers, unimportant.

Coals and Coke.—The importation from England and Scotland was about 1,100,000 centners. The Royal Prussian Railway uses Silesian coals; the private railway takes British. Prices were low—38 to 45 thalers per last. Coal freights from Britain to Königsberg were 10*l.* per keel, whilst at same time to Memel and Dantzic freights were only 6*l.* This is occasioned by the timber vessels taking coals back at ballast freights. Towards the end of the year there was a want of coals here, and they were brought by rail from Dantzic at 60 thalers per last.

Salt.—The importation for the royal salt magazines was small, in anticipation of the abolition of this monopoly: 2,403 lasts of Liverpool salt were imported.

Glass, Earthenware, and Porcelain.—The Custom-house duties of the Zollverein, and many consequent difficulties, continue to make trade in these articles very unimportant.

Iron.—The Zollverein Tariff of duties weighs heavily on the iron

trade, and purchases are postponed as much as possible. The importation of raw and rough iron, in 1866, was only 12,500 centners, against 300,000 centners formerly; yet it so happened that in 1867 many who had put off purchasing their requirements as long as they could, were obliged to furnish themselves with necessary iron implements in this year: so that the importation of the various sorts of iron rose to 309,224 centners, of which, however, 89,000 centners were railway rails. The greater part of the imported iron bars and plates came from the Rhine, Westphalia, and Oldenburg, and some from Silesia. Iron is very much required in this province, but the protective duties render the use of it very difficult—a great drawback to an agricultural country.

Metals.—Business very unimportant. Importation of tin plates, 4,700 centners.

Drugs and Chemicals.—Trade in these articles was somewhat above an average, but nothing worthy of particular notice occurred.

Rape Oil and Linseed Oil.—Prices ruled from 11 to 14 thalers per centner.

Oilcake was as usual in lively demand for home consumption, and for England, Holland, and Belgium. Prices rose from 65 to 85 silbergroschen per centner.

Petroleum made enormous strides in 1867. In 1866, 4 vessels, with 673 lasts, arrived at Pillau from America; and in 1867, 8 vessels, with 1,255 lasts, direct from America, and a considerable quantity from Hamburg and Bremen besides. The importation in four years has been as follows:—In 1864, 5,143 centners; in 1865, 15,000 centners; in 1866, 30,000 centners; and in 1867, 53,357 centners. However, the business has not been a profitable one. Leakage was always very considerable.

Flour.—Wheat flour, duty paid, commenced with 200 silbergroschen per centner, and rose to 270 silbergroschen. Rye flour, duty paid, commenced with 115 silbergroschen, and rose to 180 silbergroschen per centner. Barley meal, from 130 to 190 silbergroschen per centner.

Sugar.—124,936 centners were imported, of which 64,063 centners were re-exported—about 100,000 centners less than in 1866. Colonial sugars are, from the Zollverein duties, now expensive luxuries here; and the lower classes see but little sugar. What is used is beetroot.

Spirits of Wine.—Potato spirit is very much used in this province. About 12,000,000 quarts were required to meet the demand; and as the potatoes had failed, large quantities had to be imported. The average price was 21 thalers per ohm (pipe).

Wine.—Trade remained steady. The importations were, in 1865, 23,869 centners; in 1866, 23,116 centners; in 1867, 22,286 centners.

Tobacco.—The importations were larger than usual, in consequence of the proposed increase of the duty on this article.

Herrings.—Trade in this article has likewise increased. The importations were, in 1864, 109,997 barrels; in 1865, 114,750 barrels; in 1866, 105,135 barrels; in 1867, 123,313 barrels. Of these last, 71,170 barrels were Norwegian store herrings, 23,653 Norwegian fat herrings, 12,448 Scotch full brand, 15,837 Scotch common, and 2,030 Scotch matches; the rest coast herrings. The increased import from Scotland was 22,000 barrels; 56,326 barrels of various descriptions were forwarded to Russia. The trade, however, was not a profitable one. The take of herrings, both in Norway and Scotland, proved larger than was estimated, and prices receded accordingly. Prices ruled as follows:—For 1 barrel of Norwegian store herrings, 16 marks Hamburg until October; later on, $14\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 marks, against rye in barter, were paid. The selling price for transit was $9\frac{5}{8}$ to $10\frac{1}{8}$ thalers for the full-packed bracked barrel. Prices gave way towards the winter, but recovered again in December.

Fat herrings fetched 14 to 15 thalers, but gave way, and the inferior sorts fell from 11 and 12 thalers to $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 thalers per barrel. Scotch full brand fell from $12\frac{2}{3}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ thalers per barrel, in transit, to 12 thalers; and in November to $10\frac{1}{2}$ thalers. Other sorts, from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 thalers, and recovered again in December to 12 thalers for full brand, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ for other sorts in transit. The quality of the matches herrings was much complained of. Good parcels fetched 14 to 16 thalers per barrel, duty paid. The stocks which remained at the end of the year were all sold to Russia, and merely waited to be fetched away by the buyer.

Manufactured Goods.—This branch was very bad indeed, worse than in 1866, which was bad enough. Political apprehensions, the bad harvest, and the vexatious method and high duties at the Russian frontiers, all weighed heavily.

Cotton Goods, in consequence of the rapid fall in raw cotton, fell 30 to 40 per cent., and remained unsaleable even at this decrease of price.

Woollen Wares suffered likewise, but not so severely. The decline in prices was about 10 per cent.

Silk and Half Silks likewise met with hardly any sale, from the badness of the times in general.

Linen Goods.—This trade commenced with great expectations, as the stocks had been completely exhausted in 1866, and the spinners in Germany had not worked much. High prices were given at first, but the general dullness likewise overtook this branch of trade, and very few sales could be made; and notwithstanding considerable reductions in prices, importers have had to keep their goods unsold.

Paper and Shoddy Rags remained much the same as in 1866. About the same quantities were exported, and about 5,000 centners were used in the shoddy mill here.

Books and Prints, &c., suffered very much from the badness of the times.

Forwarding Business.—The forwarding business at Königsberg consists chiefly in the forwardance of goods to and from Russia, and clearing them at both frontier Custom-houses. It is chiefly maintained by the steamers between Stettin and Königsberg in summer. In the winter months goods arrive at Pillau, but have to contend with the competition of Hamburg and the high rates of winter insurance; but the trade is increasing, and the Russian railroad (Witepsk-Moscow) will doubtless give it still more impetus. Cotton and oil were extensively forwarded, as well as other goods; and tea was expedited in considerable quantities. One of the greatest drawbacks is the inadequacy of railway carriages on the Royal Ostbahn Railway as soon as any larger amount of goods arrive.

Bank and Bill Business, &c.—The amount of business transacted at the Royal Branch Bank was 12,000,000 thalers less than the year before, namely :—

	1866.	1867.
	Thalers.	Thalers.
Deposits and repayments ..	1,867,400	1,714,900
Lombard account ..	28,829,000	25,539,400
Bill business ..	80,393,700	90,384,200
Cheques of the Bank ..	4,420,000	5,803,300
Royal cash deposits ..	890,000	4,913,000
Total ..	116,400,100	128,354,800

The transactions at the Königsberg Private Bank, in 1867, were 34,012,200 thalers, against 24,883,300 thalers in 1866.

There is another Private Agricultural Share Bank, but it is too unimportant to mention.

Other branches of money transactions are nearly all concentrated in Berlin, so that but little of what has been done by Königsberg merchants is known in Königsberg.

AGRICULTURE.

The year 1867 was a fearful one for farmers. Incessant rain all through the year, want of sunshine, and a temperature so much below the average that the greater part of the country was inundated, and could not be harvested at all; and where it could be worked on the higher and lighter soils, the crops were of inferior quality, and hardly worth the labour. The greatest distress fell on the smaller farmers. The labouring classes suffered less. The King, the Crown Prince, and Princess Royal exerted themselves in the noblest manner. The Chambers and the whole of Germany came to the rescue; and food, clothes, and labour at high wages for roads, railways, and other undertakings, which perhaps would have remained dormant for the next ten years, and which will greatly assist the province for the future, were put into immediate motion, and the labouring classes were well provided for; but all this added to the distress of the smaller landowners, who, in addition to the failure of the crops, had to contend with the high rates of wages which these works granted, and could not get labourers to do the usual agricultural work, except at exorbitant rates. The year 1867 was one of the severest distress for farmers which has been known in these parts for many years.

IMPORTS into Königsberg in 1867, according to the Custom-house Register.

	Quantity..	Value.	Quantities by Sea.	Value.
	Centners.	Thalers.	Centners.	Thalers.
Wheat, corn and grain	3,100,370	10,788,200	40,588	135,610
Flax, hemp, &c.	207,000	2,291,000	413	6,190
Wood, wooden goods	...	917,300	...	131,500
Colonial produce	388,963	12,410,400	345,460	11,326,300
Cattle, horses, swine, and animal produce {	21,532*	{ 208,700 }	111*	{ 313,540 }
	76,995		17,343	
Minerals, Drugs, &c.	1,543,733	757,200	993,334	500,900
Metals, machines	499,738	2,063,100	357,739	1,212,300
Oil, chemicals	122,565	1,086,600	119,288	685,700
Articles of consumption	1,043,592	3,455,100	592,046	4,271,270
Manufactured goods	161,479	4,525,000	24,167	1,038,800
Sandries	156,137	1,043,900	27,365	109,200
Total	7,380,749	47,951,500	2,523,512	20,231,270
Value in £ sterling	...	7,192,725	...	3,034,690 10
" " in 1866	...	5,491,650	...	2,328,420 0

* Heads.

NOTE.—£1 equal to 6 thalers 20 silbergroschen.

EXPORTS from Königsberg in 1867, according to the Custom-house Register.

	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities by Sea.	Value.
	Centners.	Thalers.	Centners.	Thalers.
Wheat, corn and grain	3,174,837	11,175,300	2,697,978	9,547,600
Flax, hemp, &c.	212,000	2,753,000	60,229	650,240
Wood	...	661,500	...	61,900
Colonial produce	256,435	10,081,800	102	5,310
Cattle, horses, swine, and animal raw pro- duce	16,547* 93,995	2,849,800	6* 53,319	885,440
Minerals, drugs	294,720	210,200	374	200
Metals, machines	290,244	1,331,750	8,364	32,900
Oils, chemicals, &c.	179,470	780,200	54,484	177,365
Articles of consumption	583,554	4,626,900	18,799	192,150
Manufactured goods	144,037	3,600,300	84,312	424,400
Sundries	116,259	744,400	10,462	270,400
Total	5,367,106	38,806,150	2,990,425	12,247,905
Value in £ sterling	...	7,320,922 10	...	1,877,185 15
" " in 1866	...	5,091,650 0	...	2,328,420 0

* Heads.

NOTE.—£1 equal to 6 thalers 20 silbergroschen.

POPULATION AND INDUSTRIES.

The population of the town and district of Königsberg is 1,067,313, and of Gumbinnen 743,783; the total, East Prussia, 1,811,096 inhabitants. Nothing worthy of remark has made any alteration since last year. No exact account of the losses of men from the war of 1866, in East Prussia, has been published.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As before stated, the bad harvest and consequent distress has called a number of public works into existence which were much wanted, but would have had to wait for a very long period but for the distress, which may therefore ultimately prove an enormous benefit to the province.

Besides a large number of macadamised roads in various directions, the East Prussian Railway has been pushed on, so that its opening may be looked for in 1868. The second track of line for the Royal Ostbahn has been commenced; and the building of the new line (Insterburg-Thorn-Posen), for Government account, has been agreed to and commenced, the needful capital having been voted by the Chambers at Berlin. The harbour works at Pillau have been vigorously carried on; and it cannot fail but that the opening up of the province by new roads and railways must in a few years have a most beneficial influence on the province in every respect.

Beides the various chausséed roads, the town of Königsberg is now the centre of the following railroads:—1. Königsberg-Berlin (Ostbahn); 2. Königsberg-Eydskuhnen (Ostbahn); 3. Königsberg-Pillau (East Prussian South Line); 4. Königsberg-Lyck (Poland, East Prussian South Line).

No. 1 connects Königsberg with Elbing, Dantzig, Stettin, and the south of Germany.

No. 2 connects Königsberg with Riga, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Nischniy, Novgorod, and the Russian dominions.

No. 3 connects Königsberg with the sea at the Baltic, and with the west of Europe.

No. 4 will connect Königsberg with Poland, and in the course of a

few years will probably be the nearest route from London to Odessa and the Black Sea.

Besides which, Königsberg will be the exporting place for the agricultural produce of the new line, Tilsit-Insterburg-Thorn-Posen.

The works at the Pillau Harbour are being carried out by Government in a laudable manner.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the observations in the preceding rubric on public works, it will be seen that Königsberg is gradually becoming the commercial centre of the Baltic. The opposition by the Russian Government, which naturally would prefer to see Russian trade carried on through the Russian ports, may delay the commercial rise of Königsberg, but it has a natural ally in the ice which blockades the Russian ports for many months of the year. East Prussia has likewise to contend with its variable climate, with the absorbing influence of the Zollverein, which eats the labour of the East Prussians, and with the old wounds made by the wars of the first Napoleon, the towns still suffering, somewhat unfairly, from the war contributions of those days; but still Königsberg, in spite of all these evils, is gradually progressing. The commerce is increasing, for some reason which is not quite clear, less with Great Britain than with other countries, although now Englishmen are beginning to establish commercial houses here, and more probably will follow, as there is an opening for trade which does not so easily exist in other Baltic ports, besides the advantage of a good university, where sons can be well and cheaply educated.

The estimated value of the imports, in 1866, was 36,611,000 thalers, and that of the exports amounted to 31,934,400 thalers, making a total of 68,545,400 thalers (10,281,810*l.* sterling). The estimated value of the imports, in 1867, was 47,951,500 thalers, and that of the exports 38,806,150 thalers, the total being 86,757,650 thalers (13,013,647*l.* 10*s.* sterling).

The exchange throughout the year, for three months' bills on London, has been about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in favour of England.

Königsberg, August 1868.

TURKEY.

ADRIANOPLE.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Blunt on the Grain Trade of the Vilayet of Adrianople for the Year 1867.

THE year 1867, like its predecessor, but to a greater extent, was very successful to the harvest and grain trade of the vilayet of Adrianople. The yield of all the crops, with the exception of barley and oats, generally proved more abundant than for many years past, and the quality of the different sorts of grain was also superior to the average. Hard wheat weighed—per one Constantinople kilo., 23 okes; soft wheat, 20½; barley, 17; Indian corn, 21; rye, 20½; oats, 13. In consequence of the deficient harvests in France and other parts of Europe, the surplus produce of this vilayet was readily taken up for exportation at very profitable prices to the producers. The following is a Return of these prices in June and December 1867:—

	June 30, 1867.			December 31, 1867.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Hard wheat	1	14	4	2	5	0	} Per 1 Imperial quarter free on board at Enos.
Soft	1	12	0	2	3	6½	
Barley	0	15	8	1	4	3½	
Indian corn.. ..	1	2	2½	1	10	0	
Rye	0	15	8	1	11	5½	

It is estimated that in 1867 fully 7,000,000 kilos. of grain, equal to about 875,000 imperial quarters, were exported to foreign markets from the different ports of the vilayet. Of this quantity, 3,200,000 kilos. were shipped at Enos; 2,100,000 at Burgas; and 1,700,000 at Rodosto, Silivri, Gallipoli, Gulf of Saros, &c.; the freights paid at Enos were from 5s. 6d. to 8s. per one imperial quarter for the United Kingdom; and from 2 francs 25 cents. to 4 francs per load for France.

711 vessels, of 84,920 tons, cleared out of Enos in 1867, all loaded with grain, valued at 912,920*l*. The British part in this shipping is represented by 30 vessels, of 8,601 registered tonnage, showing an increase of 7 vessels and 3,084 tons, over 1866. The value of the grain carried by the 30 English vessels is estimated at 72,650*l*., or 12,650*l*. more than in 1866.

As nearly half of the quantity of grain which is annually exported from the vilayet is conveyed down to Enos by the river Maritza, the enclosed Report by a local merchant, on the port of Enos, and the following additional data, collected by the undersigned, on the means and cost of river transport, may prove useful to parties in England interested in the grain trade of Adrianople.

There are 33 stations for the delivery of grain on the banks of the Maritza; 16 are situated on the right and 17 on the left bank, between Philippopolis and Enos. The river is not navigable much above Philippopolis.

The most important stations as regards commercial facilities and quantity of produce annually delivered, are Philippopolis, Mustapha-Pasha, and Adrianople. In most of the others there are no warehouses, and in none of them loading wharves exist. The grain is carried down to these stations in bullock-wagons by the country people, from the villages in the vicinity. At Philippopolis, Mustapha-Pasha, and Adrianople, it is deposited in warehouses; but at the other intermediate stations it is put on the ground in bulk, where it often has to remain for several days in the open air, pending the arrival of the rafts which are to carry it down to Enos. The time generally consumed by these rafts in descending the Maritza, from Philippopolis to Enos, is about ten days; of course, when the river is full the time is considerably lessened; when it is very low its navigation is tedious, and sometimes dangerous, in consequence of sawyers and other obstructions; and when it inundates, generally in spring, or is frozen over in winter, its navigation is suspended, which does great injury to the trade.

The rafts employed on the Maritza are very lightly constructed of wood, easily procured in the Balkan and Rhodope Mountains, in the vicinity of Philippopolis. Their average length is 30 feet, and breadth 8 feet; they draw when loaded 10 to 14 inches water, and carry about 25 imperial quarters.

Their average cost is about 280 piastres each, but as they cannot ascend the river, in consequence of their light construction and the force of the current, they are broken up at Enos after the delivery of their cargoes, and the wood of which they are composed, generally selected for house-building purposes, is readily purchased, chiefly for exportation to the islands in the Archipelago, for about 80 piastres per raft; so that the actual cost of a raft may be put down at 170 piastres; the cost of navigating it from Philippopolis to Enos is estimated at 250 piastres.

The expense of carrying grain from Philippopolis on board ship at Enos is about 20 piastres in summer and 25 in winter, per one sack, equal to 7s. 3d. and 9s. 1d. per one imperial quarter. This covers the cost of river transport and all the local charges incurred at Philippopolis and Enos, for storage, sacking, agents' commission, tolls, lighters, customs, &c. The tolls paid on Philippopolis grain for shipment at Enos amount to about 4d. per imperial quarter. The Customs duty levied at Enos was 3 per cent. *ad valorem* in 1867; this year it is 2 per cent.

The sacks more commonly used in these parts in the transport of grain are made by the natives from goats' hair cloth; they can be had at 10d. to 1s. 3d. each, large enough to carry four bushels. Some Bulgarian villages, Otloukioi in particular, are noted for the quantity and quality of sacks they produce. The facilities for storing grain at Enos, Adrianople, Mustapha-Pasha, and Philippopolis have very much improved within the last few years. These places now possess commodious stone warehouses, built close by the river side. Those at Enos can accommodate about 1,500,000 kilos.

Stone warehouses are also being built at some of the intermediate stations.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the provincial authorities of this vilâet have taken some measures calculated to promote trading and agricultural interests. The following is a statement of what they have done in this direction.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph wire has at last been extended to Enos. Masters of British vessels at that place can now send messages to the United Kingdom at 11 francs per message of 20 words.

Telegraphic communication has also been recently opened between this city and most of the towns in the vilâet. Before 1867 this great facility was only enjoyed by 13 of these towns, viz.,—Adrianople, Rodosto, Silivri, Loulé-Burgas, Midia, Gallipoli, Keshan, Giumorgina, Hasskioi, Philippopolis, Eski-zaghra, Slimia, and Ahialo-Burgas. By the end of May 1868 it was extended to 15 more of them, viz.,—Hafsa, Barbai-Atik, Ozounkiupri, Enos, Sharkioi, Mustapha-Pasha, Hairabol, Tchorlo, Yambol, Zaghra-jedid, Aidos, Ahialo, Tchirpan, Kizanlik, and Malgara. Telegraph stations for the delivery of despatches will also be shortly opened at seven more, viz.,—Visa, Bounar-hissar, Kirkliissia, Demotica, Ferejik, Karnabal, and Sultan-Yeri. So that before the present year expires 35 out of the 40 towns included in the vilâet of Adrianople will be in telegraphic communication with the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

POSTS.

The Administrative Council of the vilâet has strongly represented to the Porte the expediency of establishing a mail service between Adrianople and the ports of Rodosto, Gallipoli, and Enos. This measure, if carried out, will prove a great boon to the commercial community in the interior, for their business correspondence with these ports, and it is very extensive—is at present carried by travellers, drovers, and other uncertain channels.

ROADS.

No very considerable progress has been achieved during 1867 in the construction of the carriage-road intended to cross Roumelia, in connection with the one built in Bulgaria. That part of it which leads from Philippopolis and Tatar-Bazarjik to Sophia, a central town in Bulgaria, has been executed, so that now nearly half the distance which separates Nish, a Turkish town near the Servian frontier, from Rodosto, on the sea-coast, is traversed by a well-built and commodious thoroughfare. The works on the remaining part of this high road from Philippopolis to Adrianople, and thence to Rodosto, are very slowly carried on.

The authorities, however, have a plausible reason for not pushing on these works more expeditiously; they say that as they are wholly dependent on compulsory labour for the construction of the roads of the vilâet, they try to regulate the application of this labour, and the work to be done, in a way calculated to disturb as little as possible the pursuits of the inhabitants, the agricultural classes in particular; and that with this object in view, they employ the people on the works for only three months in the year.

BORROWING FUNDS.

Borrowing funds similar to the one at Yambol* called “Menafii Omoumi Sandik,” have been established in most of the agricultural districts of the five provinces of the vilâet.

Peasants can now borrow from these funds small sums of money at 12 per cent. per annum. This is an excellent institution, for it enables the peasants to gradually free themselves from the rapacity of a host of usurers. The total capital collected for these funds up to 31st March, 1868, amounts to about 70,000*l.*, most of which has been invested among the villages.

SUCCOUR TO VILLAGES IN DISTRESS.

A portion of the provincial revenue is now annually set apart by the local Government for supplying assistance to villages subjected to losses by the cattle plague, failure of the crops, and other causes.

* *Vide* Report from this office, on district of Yambol, dated Adrianople, November 28, 1867.

Villages so circumstanced can obtain this assistance from the authorities, on condition they refund to the Treasury at the end of one year the expense incurred thereby. The money value of cattle and seed for sowing, which was distributed by the authorities to the villages in province of Adrianople alone, during the autumn of 1866, amounted to 18,500*l.*, 16,000*l.* of which was refunded to the Treasury within the specified period. No interest is charged for these money advances.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The authorities of Adrianople are also striving to induce the great landowners to apply steam power for farm purposes. A local Bey, acting on their suggestion, has just brought out from England, on trial, one of Clayton and Shuttleworth's steam thrashing machines. Should this trial succeed, and there is every reason to think it will, there will be a considerable demand for this sort of machinery. The Governor-General, with a view to impress on the farming mind, always very slow to accept innovations, the great utility of employing improved agricultural implements, has imported from France five reaping machines, and expects from England 50 corn shellers for distribution in the principal districts of his government.

ADMINISTRATION OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The Governor-General and his Council, with the sanction of the Porte, have promulgated a Law for the better government of these communities. This Law, among other provisions, defines the duties and powers of the Council of Elders instituted in each village by the vilayet organization, and places the public expenses of the communities under the immediate supervision of the district Governors. Printed copies of it, in Turkish, Bulgarian, and Greek have been extensively circulated in the 3,350 villages included in the vilayet.

COLLECTION OF TITHES.

The system of collecting these tithes by farming has been modified in a way to correct some of the crying abuses committed by the "Iltizamjies" (farmers of the taxes). Under the new rules in force this tax continues to be paid in kind, but it is collected from the community immediately the harvest is ready, by the Council of Elders, under the supervision of Government officers, and deposited in the village storehouses, pending the arrival of the farmers' agents. Formerly its collection was effected by the "Iltizamjies," and they invariably subjected the community to great injustice and oppression. The people were not even allowed to harvest their crops unless the Iltizamjies or their agents were on the spot; and it very frequently happens that they had to keep their produce on the fields long after it was ripe.

The tithes levied in 1866 at 10 per cent. amounted to 430,000*l.* (for the whole vilayet). In 1867 they were farmed out for about 635,000*l.* levied at the rate of 15 per cent., and this year, although they are levied at 12½ per cent., the sum already offered for them to the Government by the farmers is 20 per cent. more than in 1867. This result is attributed to the following causes:—

1. Increase of area of land brought under cultivation.
2. The general success of the crops; and
3. The high prices of corn and grain sustained by heavy purchases for foreign markets.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN RIVER MARITZA.

I very much regret having to report that the Ottoman authorities have taken no serious measures to remove these obstructions, or to otherwise improve the navigation of this river ; and yet they continue to levy tolls which were originally established for the purpose of perfecting and preserving this important branch of communication.

The local corn merchants have over and over again solicited the provincial authorities through the President, Consuls, and other channels, to give their serious attention to the subject ; and I believe that the matter has also been taken up by some of the embassies at Constantinople, but as yet these influences have failed to obtain a remedy.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The Sublime Porte, on the recommendation of the last General Assembly of this vilayet, has authorized the Governor-General to construct and maintain two new lighthouses for the use of mariners.

One of these lighthouses is to be erected near the entrance of the roadstead of Enos, and the other in the vicinity of the port of Burgas, in the Black Sea.

I beg leave to report, in conclusion, that the Jury of the late Exhibition of Works of Industry at Paris, has awarded four medals and five "Mentions Honorables" to native exhibitors of agricultural produce of this vilayet.

Adrianople, June 30, 1868.

ENOS.

Rapport sur la Rade d'Enos, par M. le Vice-Consul Vernazza.

PAR sa position Enos ne tardera pas à reprendre son ancienne importance, si cette ville n'était entièrement abandonnée à elle-même.

On sait qu'elle possédait autrefois un vaste port qui fut comblé par les eaux de la Maritza.

Depuis les inondations ont formé des marécages autour de la ville. Des miasmes délitéres s'en exhalent et y produisent des fièvres mortelles. La population en est cruellement atteinte : en 1852 encore Enos comptait près de 8,000 âmes ; aujourd'hui l'on en évalue à peine 4,000, dont 1,000 Musulmans. Suivant des chiffres puisés à bonnes sources les décès sont annuellement de beaucoup supérieurs aux naissances.

L'agriculture est entièrement négligée à Enos : des terres en friche, des côteaues nus, des plaines marécageuses, voilà l'aspect que présentent les environs. Et certainement cette ville, la démoralisation de la population aidant, eut été déjà réduite en village, peut-être n'eut-elle existé que de nom, si par l'avantage incontestable qu'offre son échelle à l'exportation des céréales de la Thrace elle n'attirait le concours et l'argent étrangers.

C'est par la Maritza que descendent les grains de l'intérieur. Le transport a lieu sur des frêles embarcations appelées radeaux. La navigation en est dangereuse, par des vents violents et à la crue des eaux ; mais ce qui occasionne les plus grands pertes c'est l'existence des digues des moulins sur tout le parcours de la Maritza de Philippopolis à Enos : entraînés par le courant les radeaux viennent s'y heurter et trouver leur perte. Ce grand inconvénient mérite la sollicitude spéciale du Gouvernement. L'ordre fut déjà donné au Vali d'Andrinople de faire détruire toutes les digues, mais comme rien n'en a été encore fait l'on devait veiller à ce qu'il soit mis à exécution.

Les principales provenances des céréales sont Philippopolis, qui produit en grande partie les blés tendres ; Eski Zaghra, Hasskioi, Tchirpan, et leurs environs, les blés durs.

Ces diverses provenances produisent aussi des seigles, des orges, des maïs, des graines de lin et de sésames. La province d'Andrinople en fournit de même beaucoup depuis que la maladie séricicole y règne, et que le paysan cherche à trouver une compensation dans la culture des grains.

Les navires destinés à charger les grains d'Enos sont mouillés à Dragodina, une assez bonne rade située à une heure et demie de distance de la ville. Le transport des céréales y a lieu par des bateaux dits "actarmats" demi-plats construits *ad hoc* pour cet usage. Par un beau temps, quand il y a matière de mettre tous les bateaux en activité, il peut être

facilement chargé 60,000 kilés par jour (60,000 bushels). L'embouchure de la rivière est à une demi-heure des magasins d'Enos.

Les eaux y sont basses, et souvent les bateaux de transport, quoiqu'ils calent fort peu d'eau, sont obligés d'attendre longtemps le flux de la mer, avant de pouvoir se dégager de la passe et prendre la mer. Ce sont les sables mouvants qui rendent la passe impraticable.

Les magasins d'Enos sont situés au bord de la rivière. Leur construction est solide, et le nombre en augmente en proportion du développement des affaires. La pierre abonde à Enos ; on la prend aux maisons en ruines et inhabitées qui attestent d'une façon effrayante la décroissance de la population.

Depuis longtemps l'échelle d'Enos avait attiré l'attention du Gouvernement Turc. Elle est la seule qui offre le plus d'avantage à l'exportation des grains de la Thrace, tant pour l'économie des frais que parceque les navires évitent le passage des Dardanelles.

Cette facilité a fait développer sensiblement le commerce des céréales avec beaucoup d'échelles de la Grèce, de l'Asie, et des îles de l'Archipel. Un grand nombre de voiliers de petite portée viennent assidument charger des blés à Enos. Autrefois avant que l'exportation de l'intérieur eut acquis l'importance dont cette ville a eu quelque sorte le monopole aujourd'hui, les dits voiliers allaient s'approvisionner en grande partie aux diverses échelles de la Mer Noire et du Danube, ayant à subir des retards et de grands dangers.

C'est en 1846, si ma mémoire ne me fait pas défaut, que le Gouvernement avait appelé un ingénieur Français de mérite, M. Poirel, qui eut la mission de faire une étude sur le moyen de rendre la Maritza navigable, et de débayer l'ancien port.

Cette mesure avait été prise à la suite des travaux inhabiles et coûteux d'un ingénieur Turc, Bekir Pacha, à barrer un bras de la rivière au voisinage d'Enos. A cet effet il fit construire à grands frais une digue gigantesque qui fut emportée à la première inondation par les eaux. M. Poirel fit son rapport au Gouvernement, mais celui-ci, effrayé des dépenses à faire, abandonna le projet de canalisation à cette époque.

A trois-quart d'heures d'Enos est situé le lac de Pondismeni ; il est assez vaste et profond pour servir de port, et n'est séparé de la mer que de quelques mètres.

Suivant l'opinion des hommes compétents l'on arriverait facilement, et à petits frais, de mettre Pondismeni en communication avec la mer. D'autres pensent qu'il serait préférable de canaliser la partie de la rivière des magasins à l'embouchure, et y faire exécuter des travaux, mais sur une plus petite échelle qu'à Soulina. Ces travaux auraient pour résultat de permettre aux navires d'une portée moyenne au moins d'entrer dans la rivière pour prendre leur chargement.

Mon incompetence en pareille matière m'empêche d'émettre une opinion précisée sur ce qu'il y aurait convenance de faire.

Cependant je puis affirmer qu'il serait de l'intérêt du Gouvernement d'envoyer un ingénieur habile sur les lieux pour l'éclairer sur une question importante dont dépend le développement et l'avenir de toute la Roumélie.

Dans l'hypothèse même de voir construire des voies ferrées, la ville d'Enos serait encore celle qui offrirait le plus d'avantages à cause de sa position ; mais avant tout si on veut conserver cette échelle qu'on songe à y faire les travaux nécessaires d'assainissement pour sauver la ville des fièvres mortelles qui la déciment.

L'intérêt et la sollicitude du Gouvernement ne sauraient être mieux servis. Il est étonnant qu'on n'ait pas même songé d'établir une ligne

télégraphique à Enos.* Le fil de Kechan n'en est éloigné que huit heures; par conséquent l'on satisferait à peu de frais l'intérêt du commerce tout en ouvrant à l'état un nouveau débouché de recettes. Car il est incontestable que cette ligne rapporterait beaucoup; elle serait d'autant plus nécessaire qu'il est sérieusement question de faire toucher les vapeurs Fraissinets à Enos.

Andrinople, le 31 Décembre, 1866.

* Enos has been in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world since June 1st, 1868.

GALLIPOLI.

*Report by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Odoni, on the Trade of Gallipoli
for the Year 1867.*

In exportation, the past year has not been a very active one, owing to the partial failure of the crops, caused by the great drought which has prevailed in the early part of the summer, and which has proved fatal invariably to all oleaginous seeds, whereof but an insignificant quantity has been gathered in. The yield of corn has been more satisfactory, though below the usual average, and has in a certain degree compensated the agriculturists, by the high prices it attained later in the year, from the losses they sustained by the failure of the other products.

The cotton crop has likewise suffered greatly from the want of rain. It has, however, been somewhat watered in the month of July, and has consequently proved less deficient than had generally been apprehended. The planting of this staple has considerably increased and improved in the province of Gallipoli, especially in the Thracian Chersonesus, where the soil has been found remarkably adapted to its culture. The annual produce, which in 1860 did not exceed 250 bales of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each, can now fairly be estimated, with a successful crop, at 3,000 to 4,000 bales throughout the district; and the remunerative results the cultivators obtain induce me to anticipate a still further development both in growth and in quality. Most of the cotton is shipped from Maitos, a little place opposite the Dardanelles, and, as from hence of late, principally for German markets.

Exports of felt (abas) have also undergone, in the year 1867, a remarkable diminution, attributable to the heavy taxes levied lately by the Government on this article.

There has been an increase worthy of note in cocoons, the produce of which has entirely missed in the four preceding seasons. The silkworms have last year been less affected by the disease which so destructively used to befall them formerly. A further improvement is generally hoped for in 1868.

The exportation of cattle to Egypt has grown much less. That of flour has acquired greater proportions, on account of the newly-established English mill at this place.

The total value of exports during the year 1867, as specified in the accompanying Return (No. 1), amounts to 124,854*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, against 220,000*l.*, thus resulting in a decrease of about 96,000*l.*, the reason of which, as already explained, having been the failure of several products.

In connection with the import trade, few or no remarks are to be made. As will be seen by the conjoined Return (No. 2), the total value of goods imported during the year amounts to 66,461*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which is not below an average.

France and Austria, owing to their direct lines of steamers, stand for the greater amounts both in imports and exports. The cause which impedes a greater extension of the trade with the United Kingdom is chiefly to be accounted for by the absence of a regular steam service between this port and England.

On the navigation or movement of the port of Gallipoli, no particular notice is called for, almost all sailing vessels that call here doing so on account of contrary winds, or in order to renew their provisions. The annexed Table (No. 3) gives the number of sailing and steam ships, both British and foreign, which have touched at Gallipoli; and the following figures will show the freights effected by the different steamers which came into operation with this place, in taking and landing both goods and passengers, during the year :—

					£
Austrian Lloyd's ..	..	..	..	..	1,480
French Messageries'	..	..	..	..	1,372
„ Fraissinet's	..	..	..	..	440
Egyptian Azizié's ..	..	..	..	..	1,008
Various British ..	..	..	..	..	2,080
Turkish Févaïdié's	..	..	..	..	322
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>£ 6,702</u>

No. 1.—RETURN of the Exports at the Port of Gallipoli in the Year 1867.

[illegible]

No. 3.—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Gallipoli
in the Year 1867.

Nationality of Vessels.	Number of Sailing Vessels.		Number of Steamers.		Total.
	Come into Commercial Operations.	Only Touched.	Come into Commercial Operations.	Only Touched.	
British	1	68	6	4	87
French	..	8	209	2	219
Ottoman	31*	225	72	15	343
Austrian	..	47	156	..	203
Egyptian	..	..	107	5	112
Italian	..	275	..	..	275
Greek	12†	240	..	..	252
Russian	..	18	4	1	23
Prussian	..	10	..	..	10
Mecklenburg	..	19	..	..	19
Swedish & Norwegian	..	32	..	..	32
Dutch	..	1	..	..	1
Total	44	943	554	27	1,568

* Vessels discharged sundries ; shipped grain.

† Discharged oil, soap, &c. ; shipped grain.

REMARKS.—Steamers call whenever freight offered, especially cattle for Egypt.
Only one sailing vessel discharged cargo of coals.

Gallipoli, March 31, 1868.

*Rapport sur le Commerce de la Province de Gallipoli pour l'an 1867,
par M. le Vice-Consul Amilcar Odoni.*

La province ou "sandjak" de Gallipoli formant partie du "vilayet" d'Andrinople, a une superficie de territoire d'environ 3,000 milles carrés, et contient 481 villes et villages ; elle est bornée au sud par la mer de Marmora, l'Hellespont et le golfe de Saros, à l'ouest par l'archipel et le vilayet de Salonique, au nord par le sandjak d'Andrinople, et à l'est par celui de Rodosto, et est divisée en neuf districts suivants :—Gallipoli (chef-lieu), Keshan, Enos, Charkieni, Féreh, Mireh, Eorisheh, Ipsala et Ghiumurdjina.

Gouvernement.—Le sandjak est gouverné par un Mutascarif (Sous-Gouverneur-Général), résidant à Gallipoli et dépendant du Valy d'Andrinople ; il est assisté dans l'exercice de ses fonctions par cinq différents Médjlshs (Conseils ou Tribunaux) :—(1) le Médjlsh-Idaré (Conseil d'Administration), (2) le Médjlsh Temisi-Houkoug (Justice et Délits), (3) le Médjlsh Imar (Travaux Publics), (4) le Médjlsh Bélédié (Municipal), et (5) le Médjlsh Tidjaret (Commerce).

Ces conseils sont composés de fonctionnaires du gouvernement et de députés de la population ; l'élément mussulman y est rarement au-dessous du triple de celui des autres habitants. Conformément aux dernières prescriptions électorales la population devait élire ses députés, mais ici ils sont choisis parmi les candidats que le gouverneur lui-même désigne, et n'ont, par conséquent, qu'une faible indépendance d'opinion dans les affaires du pays.

En approfondissant l'administration locale on peut constater que malgré la nouvelle organisation des vilayets, elle n'a point cessé de clocher sous plus d'un point de vue. Les réformes annoncées d'abord, n'ont, jusqu'à présent, donné lieu qu'à l'addition d'un grand nombre de nouveaux titulaires, dont les efforts tendent principalement à recouvrer les impôts pour la perception desquels ils emploient souvent des mesures aussi énergiques que sévères. Pour ce qui regarde l'administration de la justice, celle-ci est très-défectueuse, ce qui dérive de l'absence d'un bon droit et du manque de célérité, d'impartialité, et parfois d'intégrité de la part des magistrats investis du pouvoir judiciaire. Le "shéri" (livre saint) étant le seul code de jurisprudence dans les Tribunaux de Justice, il en résulte que le témoignage d'un sujet non-mohamétan contre un mohamétan, n'est pas admis, si ce n'est en matières essentiellement criminelles, dans quels cas seulement un rayah peut être accepté comme témoin contre un mussulman. Les affaires commerciales sont traitées devant les Tribunaux de Commerce institués dans les mêmes conditions que les autres, avec la différence que lorsqu'il advient un différent entre un sujet ottoman et un étranger, deux négociants étrangers sont choisis et appelés par leurs Consuls respectifs à assister comme juges dans ces questions. On peut appeler des jugements rendus par les divers tribunaux de cette province à Andrinople, et en dernier lieu à Constantinople.

La police de la province a subi une réforme assez amendée pendant

les dernières années et la conséquence salubre de cette amélioration résulte dans l'extinction presque totale des brigands qui infestaient les routes et les montagnes de l'intérieur, ce qui rendait, il n'y a pas bien longtemps, très-périlleuse la circulation des voyageurs se rendant aux différentes localités ou foires du sandjak. La police urbaine est également mieux organisée de ce qu'elle n'était il y a cinq ans, bien qu'elle laisse encore des grands vides à remplir.

IMPÔTS, REVENUS ET DEPENSES.

Les impôts sont payés indistinctement parmi les différentes races de la population, à l'exception du "Bédel," droit d'exemption du service militaire, payé par les sujets non-musulmans ; les Turcs par contre sont passibles de la conscription. Les revenus de cette province, exceptés ceux de la douane, qui sont aussi assez considérables, mais dont il a été impossible d'obtenir le chiffre, sont évalués à 130,000% turques, 119,600% sterling ; et les dépenses à 12,000% turques, 11,040% sterling.

POPULATION ET RELIGIONS.

Il est difficile de pouvoir donner un chiffre exact de la population de cette province, le gouvernement n'ayant pas un mode précis de recensement ; d'après les données approximatives on pourrait évaluer la population à 280,000 habitants ainsi répartis :—

Grecs (Rayahs). 160,000 ; Turcs, 112,000 ; Arméniens, 3,000 ; Israélites, 2,500 ; Grecs Hellènes et Européens, 2,500.

En passant en revue les mœurs de ces populations diverses, on peut ajouter, que le Turc a toujours conservé une certaine suprématie arbitraire sur les autres habitants de cette province. Il est naturellement indolent, moins sobre qu'autrefois et excessivement fanatique, ce qui le pousse souvent à des voies de faits regrettables. Les chrétiens indigènes sont plus intelligents et actifs, mais moins honnêtes, en parlant sous un point de vue général, que leurs compagnons mohamétans ; leur position politique et sociale a beaucoup amélioré depuis la guerre de Crimée, bien qu'elle laisse encore beaucoup à désirer. Les israélites, peu nombreux d'ailleurs dans cette province, forment la partie la plus active de la population et comparativement la plus aisée ; elle est peu honnête cependant en affaires.

INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

Seulement à Gallipoli et à Ghiumurdjina, capitale du district du même nom, le gouvernement entretient deux écoles turques, fondées en principe pour des études supérieures, sans avoir pourtant atteint le développement auquel on s'attendait. Partout ailleurs dans la province, ce sont les différentes communautés qui entretiennent à leurs propres frais des établissements d'instruction. Il n'y a pas de village habité par des grecs où il n'y ait une école primaire, plus ou moins bonne. A Gallipoli, il en existe plusieurs, dont l'une d'après le système européen ; on y étudie le grec ancien, le français et les autres branches de science ; mais faute de tout appui de la part du gouvernement, ces établissements ne pourront, en aucun temps, être portés à un état de perfection, les primats du pays, auxquels en est confiée la direction, n'ayant pas, en premier lieu, les moyens requis pour subvenir aux besoins d'une institution montée sur un pied bien organisé, et étant, ensuite, eux-mêmes, à peu d'exceptions près, dépourvus des connaissances exigées pour l'accomplissement d'une pareille tâche.

A Maïtos, ville petite, mais assez importante par son commerce

située vis-à-vis des Dardanelles, un natif aisé fit bâtir un collège recevant gratuitement même des élèves internes, et pourvit, autant que ses ressources le lui permirent, à toutes les facilités pour donner une instruction étendue, mais là encore, le gouvernement n'étant d'aucune façon venu en aide, l'institut dûit clore après l'espace de peu d'années qui ont suivi son ouverture.

AUTORITES SPIRITUELLES, CLERGES, ET CONGREGATIONS DIVERSES.

La province de Gallipoli est administrée spirituellement par trois métropolitains, deux évêques et un vicaire de l'Eglise grecque, les trois premiers, dont les diocèses se trouvent à Ghiumurdjina, Enos et Ghanos (dans le district de Charkieui) relèvent directement du patriarche œcuménique à Constantinople ; les deux suivants, l'un de Gallipoli et l'autre de Myrioftos (dans le district de Charkieni également) avec le vicaire de Keshan, dépendent de l'archevêque de Heraclœa, auquel ils paient annuellement des contributions assez fortes pour la possession de leurs positions. Il y a aussi un vicaire arménien grégorien résidant à Gallipoli, et dépendant de l'archevêque de Rodosto, un rabbin israélite, de même à Gallipoli, et un mufti (grand prêtre mohamétan) par chaque district. Ces derniers sont placés sous les ordres du "Sheikul-Islam." Le clergé grec est bien nombreux et comme la plupart des clergés en Turquie très-ignorant et illettré. Il y a une infinité de softas, ulémas et imams (prêtres turcs) qui ordinairement embrassent la vie cléricale pour éviter la conscription, et vivre indolemment aux dépens de l'Etat ou à ceux des revenus ecclésiastiques ; fréquemment ce sont les principaux perturbateurs parmi la population mussulmane. Il y a aussi un grand nombre de "dervishs" (moines) qui vivent également à la charge du gouvernement. Ces différents ordres religieux sont très-fanatiques et pour la plupart animés de sentiments hostiles qu'ils ne se cachent pas à manifester contre les chrétiens et étrangers en général. Sur les 481 villes et villages de cette province, il existe 262 mosquées et "mezits" (lieux de prières), 177 églises grecques, deux églises arméniennes et deux synagogues. Il n'y a point d'église ni de missionnaires catholiques ni protestants.

En revenant sur les prélats, on peut citer ici qu'ils sont, du moins dans cette province-ci, à la fois indolents et ignorants, ayant pour principe d'employer l'influence attachée à leur position pour leur propre intérêt plutôt que de chercher à augmenter le bien-être social et spirituel de ceux qui sont confiés à leur protection. Ils ont une cour spéciale à l'épiscopat, où sont traitées les affaires ecclésiastiques et les différents religieux, tels que mariages, divorces, excommunications, &c., survenant entre chrétiens ; différents, souvent tranchés au préjudice du moins opulent moyennant des rétributions pécuniaires, sous l'influence desquelles ces prélats se laissent aisément fléchir.

En conclusion, on peut ajouter que les chefs spirituels mohamétans exercent une influence très-vaste aussi bien dans les affaires gouvernementales que communales, tandis que les chefs des Eglises chrétiennes ont un poids presque nul dans les conseils administratifs où ils siègent plutôt pour la forme que pour rien autre, en qualité de représentants de leurs communautés respectives.

COMMERCE.

Le mouvement commercial serait d'une importance bien plus considérable de ce qu'il n'est en ce moment si toutes les ressources que cette province offre, tant par la richesse de ses productions que par sa position géographique, pouvaient être proprement utilisées ; mais les grandes difficultés présentées par le manque de communications avec l'intérieur, et celui de moyens convenables pour le défrichement des terrains incultes,

constituent un empêchement déplorable au commerce de prendre un développement analogue aux avantages dont le pays est doué.

Le commerce est répandu principalement parmi les indigènes ; quelques maisons européennes y sont établies, mais les inconvénients qu'elles éprouvent au transport des marchandises et des remises pour les villages, les obligent souvent à faire des acquisitions en seconde main aux endroits de descente. Il n'existe point de banque d'escompte et l'on n'échange pas de traites entre commerçants, de manière que l'on est contraint de faire venir du numéraire par bateau à vapeur et de l'expédier par exprès dans l'intérieur sur les lieux de marché.

EXPORTATION.

Les principaux débouchés de la province sont Lagos, dans l'archipel ; Enos, Ibrigé, et Boulair dans le golfe de Saros, et la ville de Gallipoli qui, par les nombreuses compagnies de bateaux à vapeur, y faisant échelle régulière, se trouve en communication avec le monde entier. La plus grande partie du mouvement des céréales s'opère à Enos, où ces denrées descendent sur la Maritza (rivière) à des frais et risques énormes, et en sont exportées par des voiliers pour la France, le Royaume Uni, l'Italie et autres destinations. On en expédie aussi des autres échelles susénoncées pour l'Europe, mais la majeure partie de l'exportation de ces points se fait par des navires de petit tonnage pour les îles de l'archipel et autres endroits de l'empire ottoman. De Gallipoli, cependant, on en exporte pour l'Europe et surtout pour la France par des bateaux à vapeur français. Les autres produits expédiés à l'étranger se partagent entre les différentes échelles. Les éléments de l'exportation consistent en blé, orge, maïs, avoine, seigle, sésame, graine de lin, anis, alpiste, farine, son, laine, coton, graine de coton, peaux, cuirs, pelleteries, tabac, viandes salées, poissons salés, sangsues, soie, cocons, graine de vers à soie, fromages, éponges, vin, bois de construction, dont voici une définition détaillée sur chaque article.

Blé.—Le blé forme l'article le plus important de la province, celui qui se produit dans la partie méridionale est d'une qualité fort estimée, il égale le meilleur du Danube ou de l'Azoff.

Orge.—La qualité est très-bonne égalant le meilleur du Danube. La production est assez importante et est exportée principalement par Enos et Lagos.

Seigle, Avoine.—La production de ces deux denrées est peu importante et sert plutôt pour la consommation locale ; rarement on fait des expéditions pour l'étranger. Leur qualité est, comme celle de toutes les céréales, supérieure.

Sésames.—La qualité de cette graine produite dans la province acquiert en France 15 à 18 pour cent en sus des prix donnés pour celle provenant des Indes Orientales. Cet article se vend par ocque. La réussite d'une bonne récolte dépend du temps favorable pendant les mois de Mai et Juin.

Graine de Lin.—Cette graine est d'une qualité supérieure, surtout celle qui se produit aux environs d'Examil, village à une distance de 25 milles de Gallipoli. Elle est beaucoup appréciée sur les marchés de la France et de l'Angleterre, où elle obtient des meilleurs prix que toutes les autres qualités expédiées de la Russie ou du Danube. La quantité produite n'est pas considérable.

Anis.—L'anis qui croît dans la province n'est pas très estimé-en Europe, étant inférieur à celui de la Méditerranée ; il est cependant d'une meilleure qualité que celui de l'Asie ; il est très-fort mais d'une mauvaise couleur, qui le fait déprécier. On en expédie à Constantinople et en Grèce, où il est acheté par des distillateurs, et quelquefois à Marseille lorsque la récolte vient à manquer en Sicile.

Alpiste (Canary Seed).—Cet article doit son développement dans notre province à l'impulsion qui lui a été donnée par une maison anglaise. La récolte qui autrefois ne dépassait les 700 à 800 quarters, atteint maintenant 15 à 16 mille. L'exportation se fait presque entièrement pour l'Angleterre, par des bateaux à vapeur des échelles de Gallipoli et Rodosto. La qualité est très-recherchée étant supérieure à celle de la Sicile et de l'Algérie. En 1867 les prix ont atteint jusqu'à 55s. franco à bord, tandis que les années précédentes on n'avait pas dépassé les 43s.

Farine.—Depuis l'installation d'un moulin à vapeur, par la maison anglaise D. S. Ogilvy, à Gallipoli, cet article est devenu, de ce point-là, un commerce assez important d'exportation. Les bonnes qualités des blés durs qu'on obtient dans la province même, et la dextérité déployée à sa mouture ont fait avoir aux farines dudit établissement des cotes assez élevées sur les marchés de la capitale et des îles de l'archipel. On est parvenu à obtenir des qualités qui rivalisent avec les meilleures de la Russie ou de l'Europe.

Il en est aussi exporté d'Enos, mais d'une qualité très-inférieure, étant moulue par des moulins à eau.

Son.—Le son provenant en majeure partie du moulin de Gallipoli sert pour la consommation locale; des quantités insignifiantes sont envoyées aux îles de Mételin et Chios.

Laine.—Ce textile est bien adapté sur les marchés de la France, pour où on exporte la plus grande partie de la production qui, en elle-même, n'est pas considérable.

Coton.—Grâce à l'impulsion donnée par une maison anglaise, laquelle a même établi à Gallipoli une usine de dégrainage, le coton a pris, depuis 1863, des proportions assez considérables et principalement dans la presque île de Gallipoli, où le sol a été trouvé très-adapté à sa culture. La récolte qui se bornait, il y a peu d'années, de 500 à 600 balles, au plus, atteint maintenant le chiffre d'environ 3,000 balles. Pendant les années 1864, 1865, et 1866, la plus grande partie de ce produit s'exportait pour l'Angleterre par l'entremise de la même maison, mais depuis l'année dernière cette exportation se fait plutôt pour Trieste et les marchés allemands, où le coton de cette province obtient des taux supérieurs que partout ailleurs en Europe. La fibre est assez longue et forte. Le *fair Smyrna* ne lui est supérieur en rien lorsque la récolte se fait par un bon temps et qu'elle n'a pas essuyé des pluies trop fortes. C'est à l'industrie et au commerce anglais que la presque île de Gallipoli ou "Chersonèse de Thrace" doit un développement aussi rapide de cette production qui est une des plus importantes à présent.*

Cuir.—Les cuirs préparés ici par des tanneurs hellènes sont d'une qualité inférieure; ils servent en partie pour la consommation du pays, et sont en partie expédiés dans l'Anatolie. Des peaux tannées sont expédiées en Grèce où elles sont perfectionnées. Le produit des tanneries turques consiste en une espèce de mauvais maroquin utilisé dans le pays même.

Peaux.—On trouve des peaux de toute espèce. Celles de bœufs et de buffles sont expédiées aux îles de l'archipel aux différents établissements de tanneries; celles d'agneaux et de chevreaux, en France et en partie en Angleterre, et celles de lièvres presque entièrement à Trieste.

Pelleteries.—Les articles de pelleteries sont d'une importance minime. Un nombre insignifiant de fourrures de petits agneaux et de renards sont exportées pour Trieste et Marseille avec les grandes parties arrivant en transit de l'intérieur de la Roumélie.

Tabac.—Le tabac de cette province n'est pas apprécié en Europe à

* Voyez au chapitre "Agriculture," l'article coton.

cause de sa couleur trop foncée et du peu de parfum qu'il contient. Il est très-fort et est occasionnellement exporté pour la Syrie et la Grèce.

Viande Salée (en turc "bastruma").—Cette espèce de viande salée et fumée, de chèvres, bœufs et buffles, préparée aux Cazas de Keshan, Feré et autres, est principalement expédiée pour la Syrie, l'Égypte, et l'île de Cannée ; une partie moindre est envoyée à Constantinople et autres points de l'empire.

Poissons Salés.—Les sardines de Gallipoli et de ses environs sont excellentes mais mal préparées. Leur pêche, ainsi que celle d'un genre de maquereaux plus grands que ceux de Constantinople, est abondante. On expédie des deux beaucoup à Constantinople et en Grèce.

Sangsues.—L'exportation des sangsues est très-restreinte actuellement à la suite des grands droits dont le gouvernement les a frappés. Autrefois on en exportait de grandes parties pour la France et l'Italie, où la qualité de cette province était fort estimée.

Soies et Cocons.—Les tissus de soie blancs de la province se limitent au confectionnement de chemises, turbans, &c., pour l'usage des Turcs. Les cocons qui forment un article important de l'exportation, sont supérieurs à ceux d'autres pays de la Turquie. Ils sont expédiés pour Marseille et l'Italie. La récolte des dernières quatre années a été, comme dans toute la Roumélie, peu satisfaisante. Une certaine amélioration a eu lieu l'année précédente et cette année-ci la récolte se présente sous un bon aspect.

Graine de Vers à Soie.—Depuis l'introduction de la semence du Japon en Turquie, et à cause des mauvaises récoltes des dernières années, ce commerce a perdu de son importance. Autrefois l'on expédiait des parties considérables pour la France et l'Italie, que les greneurs européens venaient eux-mêmes préparer, mais maintenant que les magnaneries d'Europe n'auront plus besoin de graines, il est évident que cet article cessera complètement à figurer parmi les produits d'exportation de cette province.

Fromage.—Le "catchcaval" espèce de fromage produit dans l'intérieur de la province est fort estimé en Turquie généralement. On en exporte des parties assez considérables ; les pays qui l'attirent le plus souvent sont l'Égypte et la Syrie ; la Grèce consomme aussi une bonne partie. Ce fromage est d'une forme plate et ronde, et est contenu par douzaines de têtes, dans des sacs en crin, lorsqu'il est exporté.

Eponges.—En dernier lieu la pêche de cet article a pris une plus grande extension par l'arrivage de quelques appareils plongeurs. La qualité pêchée dans la mer de Marmora est secondaire ; elle est expédiée en Angleterre et en partie à Trieste et l'Allemagne.

Vin.—Le vin des alentours de Gallipoli, et surtout celui que produisait le village "Baÿr" jouissait d'une grande réputation, mais depuis que la maladie est survenue aux vignes, l'exportation a énormément diminué, et sa qualité a subi une dégradation marquée. Des navires et quelques vapeurs continuent à faire leurs approvisionnements de cette liqueur à Gallipoli ; les prix varient selon la qualité des vins, de 2 à 7 piastres l'ocque.

Bois de Construction.—Ce commerce qui, en d'autres circonstances, aurait pu être assez actif, se limite à l'exportation de planches de petite dimension pour différents points de l'empire, le gouvernement ayant jusqu'à présent interdit la coupe de gros bois ; il en est taillé cependant de petites parties qui sont exportées clandestinement en Grèce pour servir à la construction de navires. Le bois abonde dans la province.

Os.—Cet article, qui ne diffère pas de celui du même genre trouvé partout ailleurs, est ramassé petit à petit dans la province, descendu aux

points d'échelle, et expédié, lorsqu'on a de quoi pour faire un chargement, soit en France ou en Angleterre.

Cornes.—Des cornes de toute description sont expédiées en France et à Gênes. Celles de buffles sont les plus recherchées et sont en grande partie expédiées à Marseille.

IMPORTATION.

L'importation est moindre que l'exportation, et s'étend en articles tels que cafés, sucres, riz, manufactures de toute espèce, quincailleries, métaux, esprits, huiles d'olives, de pétrole, bougies, cuirs, cordages, suif, charbon de terre, fruits secs, et comestibles divers.

La France, à cause des lignes directes de bateaux à vapeur, fournit la plupart des coloniaux, riz et pétrole. Une grande partie des manufactures destinées pour les différentes foires, qui ont lieu annuellement dans la province, arrive de l'Allemagne voie de Trieste par les bateaux de la Compagnie autrichienne ; Smyrne, Constantinople et l'archipel donnent le reste.

Sucres et Cafés.—La plus grande partie de ces deux articles pour la consommation de la province est importée directement de Marseille. Quelques parties de sucre de Hollande et café Rio sont achetées par des petits commerçants à Constantinople et Smyrne où ils se rendent eux-mêmes et obtiennent ces marchandises à terme. L'importation a presque doublé pendant les dernières six années.

Riz.—Le riz du Piémont est importé de Marseille et de Constantinople. L'importation serait plus considérable si les alentours de Philippopolis ne fournissaient une portion de la consommation locale.

Manufactures.—Les indigènes donnent la préférence aux articles de bon marché de l'Allemagne à ceux de l'Angleterre et de la France, aussi la majeure partie de manufactures vient-elle des fabriques allemandes, soit directement par Trieste ou voie de Constantinople et Smyrne, à quels derniers deux endroits les commerçants de moyens restreints obtiennent des termes d'un à trois mois pour le paiement. Le coton filé anglais, dont la consommation est assez considérable est le plus estimé ; il arrive presque entièrement, avec des parties moins considérables de toiles d'Amérique et de calicot, de l'Angleterre.

Quincaillerie.—Il en est de même avec les objets de quincaillerie ; celle qui arrive de l'Allemagne étant la moins chère, est toujours préférée sans différence pour la qualité.

Métaux.—Le nombre assez grand de forges à Gallipoli donne lieu à une importation assez importante de fer anglais, qui est importé en petites quantités de Constantinople. Le zinc et le plomb arrivent également en petites parties de la capitale ou de Smyrne ; le premier servant occasionnellement pour des navires relâchant en avaries, et le second principalement aux fabriques de pots, &c.

Esprits.—Il se fait de grandes transactions en rhum et alcool qui arrivent de différents points : de Constantinople, Smyrne et Trieste. L'importation de ces esprits est surtout augmentée depuis que la maladie affecte les raisins ; ils sont convertis en eau-de-vie (raki). Les liqueurs fines viennent de France.

Huile d'Olive et Pétrole.—L'huile d'olive qui formait un article important de l'importation, et qui arrivait des îles de l'archipel, de l'Anatolie et en partie de la France, a beaucoup diminué depuis l'introduction de l'éclairage à pétrole. Ce dernier est importé, presque tout, directement de Marseille et prend journellement des proportions plus étendues dans la province.

Bougies.—L'importation de bougies de Trieste et de Vienne est minime. les indigènes ne s'en servant qu'à des occasions de fêtes exceptionnelles.

Cuirs.—Des parties peu significantes de cet article sont importées de

France ou des fabriques de Syra, à l'usage des bonnes chaussures. Les indigènes généralement se servent des cuirs préparés dans la province même pour se chauffer.

Cordages.—Cet article est importé en fortes quantités de la Russie, voie de Constantinople, et sert tant pour la navigation du pays que pour les navires relâchant en avaries. Une part est aussi importée d'Ancône qui est supérieure en qualité à celle de Russie, mais moins acquise à cause de la différence des prix.

Suifs.—Ils arrivent en quantités peu considérables de la Russie voie de Constantinople.

Charbon de Terre.—Autrefois les forges de Gallipoli s'en approvisionnaient à Constantinople, mais une maison anglaise étant obligée de faire venir de ce combustible directement de l'Angleterre pour son moulin nouvellement établi, en fait aussi un trafic local en cette ville. Les autres points de la province n'en consomment guère.

Fruits Secs.—Ceux-ci arrivent de beaucoup d'endroits, mais leur commerce n'offre aucune considération pour être mentionnée ici.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Ainsi qu'il a été déjà dit précédemment, le plus grand tort, dont ce pays souffre, est le manque complet de bonnes communications avec les différentes localités de la province et l'intérieur de la Roumélie; ce qui rend, par les frais énormes qu'occasionne le transport des marchandises, les entreprises très-difficiles et rares. Il arrive souvent que des denrées sont en état de pourriture dans les greniers de l'intérieur, lorsque dans d'autres districts on appréhende, pour ainsi dire, une famine. L'année dernière, le voyage du Sultan en Europe avait fait espérer que des mesures énergiques seraient prises par le gouvernement pour le développement des communications en général, mais malheureusement tous les projets formés demeurent encore dans l'incertitude de leur exécution. Le mode de transport actuel dans la province se fait à dos de bêtes ou par *arabas* (chariots). Le transport sur la "Maritza," qui est à la fois risquant et coûteux, s'effectue par des radeaux, construits de planches frêles, qui descendent le fleuve à tâtons en suivant le courant. Une compagnie, formée à Constantinople, avait dans le temps entrepris de canaliser cette rivière et de la rendre navigable, mais leurs efforts n'ont abouti qu'à la dépense de sommes très-fortes sans avoir obtenu le bien que moindre résultat.

AGRICULTURE.

Bien que le sol soit doué d'une fertilité exceptionnelle, l'agriculture se trouve médiocrement avancée dans cette province, à cause, évidemment, du peu d'encouragement donné par le gouvernement. Les vieux instruments aratoires sont toujours en usage et pour labourer la terre on continue à se servir de la charrue, ne pénétrant guère plus de six pouces, et tirée par du gros bétail, devenu en dernier lieu très-cher par suite de la grande exportation que l'épizootie, en Egypte, a occasionnée pendant les dernières trois ou quatre années, de tous les points de la Roumélie.

L'agriculteur se trouve tellement réduit qu'il est obligé, pour cultiver ses champs, de faire des emprunts aux taux très-élevés de 20 à 35 pour cent d'intérêt par an (malgré le règlement qui prohibe ces exactions onéreuses et ne reconnaît point les prêts à un intérêt dépassant les 12 pour cent), et, presque généralement, aussitôt après la moisson, après avoir payé ses arriérés au gouvernement et autres dettes, il se trouve sans autre ressource que celle de recourir à de nouveaux emprunts en anticipation sur la récolte de l'année suivante.

Pour obvier à cet état de choses très-fâcheuses qui nécessairement constituent des obstacles insurmontables au développement de l'agriculture, il serait d'un immense avantage, tant pour le pays que pour le gouvernement lui-même, si ce dernier instituait une banque agricole offrant des fonds à des conditions moins ruineuses. Cette mesure salubre soulagerait non-seulement la position du paysan, mais encore elle augmenterait d'une manière assez sensible les revenus du Trésor, par la cultivation de bien de terrains délaissés en ce moment, faute de moyens.

Le gouvernement vient d'établir un nouvel impôt sur les agriculteurs possesseurs de bétail qui devront verser par chaque paire un kilé indigène de blé, ou deux kilés de Constantinople, annuellement; le produit de la vente de ce blé sera, dit-on, ensuite réparti à titre de prêt parmi les villageois nécessiteux, à raison de 12 pour cent par an.

On cultive dans la province des céréales, toute espèce de graines oléagineuses, la vigne, le coton, le tabac et le mûrier, qui donne lieu à la production assez considérable de vers à soie. Le pâturage est aussi d'une grande étendue et beaucoup de forêts sont bien boisés.

Le coton, qui autrefois était peu connu dans la province, est devenu, en dernier lieu, depuis la guerre d'Amérique, une branche principale de l'agriculture. Bien que le gouvernement n'ait rien fait pour encourager la culture de ce textile, la nature du sol de la "Chersonèse de Thrace" s'y prête tellement que le cultivateur par le seul fait du bénéfice qu'il y trouve, en développe de plus en plus la cultivation. Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté y a fait distribuer, par les soins de son Consul, il y a 5 ou 6 ans, de la graine américaine, mais malheureusement, quoique le sol s'y prête assez, on a dû abandonner cette semence à cause des pluies, souvent précoces, à l'époque de la récolte qui abîmaient presque entièrement la production. La vigne, depuis une douzaine d'années a été affectée par une maladie dite "Lishinn," qui a grandement restreint la production des raisins; on a, en vain, cherché un remède pour les en préserver, et ce n'est que dernièrement qu'on a pu constater une faible amélioration en employant du soufre pillé à leur floraison. Il y a eu une certaine reprise l'année dernière et il est généralement opiné qu'on obtiendra des meilleurs résultats cette année-ci.

Le semis d'apiste a également acquis en ces dernières trois années une extension assez importante. Le terrain s'adapte bien à l'olivier, mais depuis le grand froid de 1848, qui a gelé tous les arbres de cette espèce aux alentours de Gallipoli, cette branche de plantation a été entièrement délaissée. Un seul agriculteur ture a fait, il y a trois ans, l'épreuve d'en re-introduire et a obtenu un succès très-satisfaisant; les plants sont en parfaite voie d'accroissement promettant sous peu de donner des produits très-fructueux.

Notons, en conclusion, que plus que les $\frac{4}{5}$ èmes du sol de la province sont susceptibles à être travaillés et que réellement une dixième partie en est à présent cultivée; les plus grands propriétaires en fonds de terre se trouvent parmi les Turcs, tandis que les Grecs forment cette partie de la population qui offre le plus grand nombre de bras pour la cultivation.

INDUSTRIE.

La province de Gallipoli est une des dernières sous le rapport d'industrie. Voici tout ce qu'on peut citer sur ce sujet: poteries et tuileries, toujours aux bords de la mer et surtout à Enos et dans la mer de Marmora, où une maison française a établi des fabriques de tuiles et briques sur une grande échelle. Les tuiles et les briques sont expédiées à Constantinople, et en grande partie aux îles de l'archipel; confectionnement de fromage dit "Catcheval," en forme d'assiette; salaison

de viandes de bœufs dite "Bastruma," pêche de sardines et autres poissons ; pêche d'éponges ; fabrication d'ancres et chaînes et autres accessoires de fer, pour de navires des petite portée ; construction de navires jusqu'à la portée de six mille kilés (150 tonnes). A Gallipoli, tanneries conduites par des Grecs venus de Syra et mouture de farines par un moulin à vapeur anglais moulant 1,000 kilés de Constantinople par jour. Dégrainage de coton. Filatures peu considérables de soies et toiles pour l'usage des voiles.

MARINE.

La marine de la province est peu importante et se limite à un nombre minime de navires de petite portée faisant des voyages au cabotage ; ils naviguent entre la capitale, les îles de l'archipel et Smyrne. Les navires étrangers relâchant au port de Gallipoli, soit par les vents contraires qui les empêchent de remonter la mer de Marmora, soit pour y renouveler leurs provisions, sont d'un nombre assez considérable. Dans un tableau supplémentaire, annexé au présent rapport, on trouvera le mouvement de la navigation étrangère et ottomane dudit port, durant l'année 1857.

NOTIONS DIVERSES.

Climat.—A l'exception du district d'Enos qui, à cause de la multitude de ses marécages infects, formés par l'accumulation des eaux de la Maritza, souffre des fièvres intermittentes et typhoïdes, toute la province, et particulièrement la ville de Gallipoli et ses environs, jouissent d'un climat fort salubre.

Service Sanitaire.—Les irrégularités commises autrefois dans ce service important ont cessé d'exister ; les officiers qui en sont chargés observent, depuis quelque temps, les réglemens y attachés d'une manière plus stricte et convenable.

Service des Postes.—Il n'existe qu'un seul courrier régulier entre Gallipoli et Enos ; il arrive à la première ville tous les jeudis et en part les vendredis.

Pour correspondre avec les autres localités on doit employer des estafettes expresses. A Gallipoli il y a trois bureaux de postes maritimes : la française, l'autrichienne et l'égyptienne.

Lignes Télégraphiques.—La province possède quatre stations télégraphiques : Gallipoli, Enos, Keshan et Charkieni ; les deux premières sont dans la catégorie des stations internationales et, par conséquent, se trouvent en communication avec le grand réseau télégraphique du monde entier ; les deux stations suivantes sont uniquement affectées au service intérieur et ne correspondent qu'en ture.

POIDS ET MESURES.

1 ocque	équivalant à	400	drammes.
78 ocques	"	100	kilogrammes.
39 "	"	112	livres anglaises.
45 "	"	1	quintal.
1 kilé	"	2	kilés de Constantinople.
$4\frac{1}{20}$ kilés	"	1	quarter anglais.
$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	1	charge française, et pesant suivant la manière.
1 pic	"	$25\frac{1}{2}$	pouces anglais, ou
		$65\frac{1}{20}$	centimètres du mètre français.
1 archun	"	$27\frac{1}{2}$	pouces, ou à
		70	centimètres du mètre français.

COURS DES MONNAIES.

Les fluctuations sur le cours des monnaies sont fréquentes en cette province, et dépendent du plus ou moins de monnaie en cuivre ou métallique qui se trouve sur place :—

	Cours Légal.	Cours Actuel.
	Piastres.	Piastres.
Livre turque	100	112
Medjidié d'argent .. .	20	22
100 Piastres métalliques .. .	100	107
Livre anglaise	110	122
Napoléon d'or	86½	98
Pièce de 5 francs	21½	24½
Pol d'or russe	90	100
Carbovantz	17	18½
Ducat autrichien	51½	57
Florin	11	12

Gallipoli, le 20 Juin 1868.

